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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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VOL. IX. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882. No. 1.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

**RESIGNATION OF SIR ERSKINE PERRY**

*London, 31st Dec*—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph, stating that Sir Erskine Perry has resigned his seat in the Indian Council.

**THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NATAL**

*London, 2nd Jan*—Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed Governor of Natal

**ENGLAND FRANCE, AND EGYPT**

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Paris stating, that England and France have agreed to send an identical note to the Khedive of Egypt, guaranteeing effective measures in support of his authority, and the maintenance of order in event of disturbances.

**SIR ERSKINE PERRY**

The statement made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Sir Erskine Perry has resigned his seat in the Indian council is officially confirmed.

**ARREST OF LADY LAND LEAGUERS**

*London, 3rd Jan*—Seven Lady Land Leaguers have been arrested.

### ASIA.

**THE EARTHQUAKE**

*Rangoon, 1st Jan*—There has been no earthquake whatever here.

*Calcutta, 30th Dec*—There was a slight earthquake here a few minutes past eight this morning

*Asika, Thro Berhampore 1st Jan*—There was an earthquake at Asika this morning at half past seven. There was no upheaving sensation, as on former occasions but the furniture on the floor, and the lamps on the wall shook and oscillated The walls were cracked It lasted in and off fully two minutes.

*Calingapatam via Cocanada, 31st Dec*—A shock of earthquake was felt at 7 30 this morning, and lasted for two minutes, no damage was caused to property

*Cocanada, 2nd Jan*—There has been very stormy weather the last few days. There was an earthquake on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, lasting about a minute followed by a tidal wave in the afternoon, causing a sudden rise of two feet of the sea. The weather is settled to-day

*Colombo, 31st Dec*—An earthquake shock was felt right across Ceylon this morning at about seven. No harm was done It lasted a minute There was a strong vibration

*Ootacamund, 31st Dec*—At seven this morning an earthquake was felt here. There were two shocks at an interval of five minutes The sensations as described in various ways Furniture shaking. A feeling of falling

*Calicut, 31st Dec*—There were several distinct shocks of earthquake at 7 30 A. M., they lasted about five minutes.

*Cochin, 31st Dec*—The lighthouse lascar has reported that an earthquake was slightly felt by him.

*Trivandrum, 31st Dec*—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the Cantonment at 7 o'clock.

*Mangalore 2nd Jan.*—An earthquake was felt by several people here on Saturday morning, at a quarter past seven o'clock There were two distinct shocks, travelling apparently east to west.

*Secunderabad 1st Jan*—No shock of earthquake was felt here

*Bombay, 31st Dec*—We have not experienced any earthquake here.

*Lahore 31st Dec*—No earthquake has been noticed up here.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR AT OOTACAMUND**

*Ootacamund, 6th Jan*—H. E. the Governor arrived at 5 o'clock last evening and received a cordial welcome A large number of Europeans and natives assembled to greet him There was a triumphal arch at Charing Cross bearing the word "Welcome" The guard of honour of the Volunteers was inspected by the Governor An address read by the Vice-President, expressed pleasure that His Excellency has devoted his attention to matters connected with the welfare of the town. It pointed out that the principal matters requiring aid, are sanitation, drainage, and water supply The Report of the Improvement Committee is before the Government The Commissioners hope that Ootacamund will be made the permanent seat of the Government Its sanitation constitutes a claim to Imperial help. In reply, His Excellency thanked the Commissioners for their welcome He alluded to the difference between hearing and seeing, the object of his coming here was to see for himself The Improvement Committee's Report alluded to was a very complete and able document Regarding the hope that Ootacamund would be the capital of the Madras Presidency he remarked, that the results of Ootacamund apparently had not far fetched the Madras papers Criticism we can not mind The man who wished to avoid criticism must live a place in another world He hoped to see the Commissioners in friendly to talk over business matters His Excellency then proceeded to Government House All passed off very satisfactorily The weather was most favorable after the long continued rain

**VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

*Calcutta 6th Jan*—At yesterday's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, the first Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Emigration Bill was discussed at great length and the Bill was eventually passed His Excellency the Viceroy made an important speech in support of the measure The Hon'ble Jotendro Mohun Tagore opposed the Bill The remainder of the business was purely formal Mr Whitely Stokes presented the Reports of the Select Committees on the Bills to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns also to define and amend the law relating to Transfer of Property, also private Trusts and Trustees, also to amend the law of Criminal Procedure

**THE GOVERNOR AT OOTACAMUND**

*Ootacamund 7th Jan*—Yesterday, the 6th, the Governor inspected the Public Gardens, accompanied by the Superintendent.

To-day, at 7 A. M., His Excellency visited the Cinchona plantations at Doddabetta with Colonel Jago After breakfast, he inspected the Marlimund Reservoir, drove by the Club Road round the lake, visited the late Governor's grave, drove past the Slaughter Houses and Hospital back to Government House.

His Excellency was accompanied by Captain Awdry, Colonel Sankey, Major Meade, Dr Nanney, and Major Fraser.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1882

## THE PAST YEAR.

According to the poet—"We take no note of Time, but by its flight"—a saying which applies to all mankind, and with no less force to us, who have taken upon ourselves to take note of the flight of Time, in behalf of those to whom our paper more directly addresses itself When we have come to the end of a year we can hardly realize that we passed through another 365 days and have added a year to our lives, which stand on so precarious and uncertain a footing It is not however, to our private career,—"the story of our lives from year to year"—that we are to address ourselves That is a scrutiny and retrospect which each one must apply to himself, in the recesses of his own heart Our present task is to take a brief review of the year that has just gone by, entirely in its public aspects—what events of public and general interest have transpired, during the short space of a year, in various parts of the world, and especially in this part of the world, which we call our home and country—the Mysore Province This task, though self imposed and onerous, we have cheerfully undertaken, and we trust that we shall be able to discharge it to the satisfaction of the reader, who, we hope, will overlook any shortcomings he may discover in our brief chronicle of a year's public events

EUROPE

THE most casual observer of the progress of events, will have noted that the year 1881 was one of the most turbulent in the history of the world, not so much in Asia and still less so in India, but in Europe and the two Americas Now, let us take some of the countries in these two continents which have suffered the ills to which humanity is subject much more than other parts of the earth have done Conspicuous amongst these nations, stand with the Irish people In our review of the year 1880 we drew attention to the frightful state of disorder and anarchy into which unhappy Ireland was plunging At that time, her people were just emerging from the throes of a terrible famine, when unscrupulous agitators, so called patriots, began to incite the people to oppose law and order, and to create confusion and trouble, and bloodshed, by setting up the tenants against the landlords, the former refusing to pay rent to the latter It was then that the Irish Land League was formed That bloody association acquired strength rapidly in the beginning of last year, and was at the height of its evil prosperity in the middle of last year, when it almost appeared that a civil insurrection would break out in Ireland Then, as if it was not enough that men should imbrue their hands in the blood of brothers and fellow countrymen, a large portion of the women of Ireland were also induced to form a similar association, and we now have the Ladies' Land League, endeavouring to follow the footsteps of its masculine counterpart After more than a year's delay during which the Liberal Government shewed much weakness and vacillation, the Gladstone Ministry have managed to pass through both Houses of Parliament the Coercion Act and the Irish Land Act, under which the two Land Leagues have been declared illegal, and the principal leaders of both have been imprisoned. It is stated that the political agitation is now subsiding, but we are afraid that it is too premature to count upon such a consummation We are afraid that Ireland and the Irish people will have to suffer a great deal more, through the instrumentality of their so called leaders and patriots, before law and order are finally restored

Another unhappy and unfortunate country in Europe, is Russia. The Government being an absolute monarchy, or, rather, an autocracy—which is a political anomaly in the midst of modern civilisation—tyranny the rankest, with all its accompanying abominations, is the result. As a consequence of this result, the people have grown morose, secretive, vindictive against constituted authority, and especially against the man from whom all authority is rightly supposed to proceed—the Czar and autocrat of Russia, and hence the secret and wide-spread society of the Nihilists, in whose ranks are the highest in rank, the wisest, the most learned, the lowest, and the most ignorant, in the country. The objects of this deadly association are to overthrow all constituted authority, to burn, murder, slay, by every means which it can grasp within its reach; but its main object is the murder of kings and princes, and especially their unhappy ruler In the year 1880, two attempts were made on the life of the late Czar Alexander II, the first to blow up a train in which he was travelling, and the second to blow up the dining room in the Winter Palace at Saint Petersburgh Both attempts failed, but in the third attempt, which was made on the 13th March last, the assassins were only too successful, and the Czar Alexander II was taken to his palace, a mangled form, blown up by bomb shells, only to expire a few hours after His son Alexander III reigns in his stead, but he lives in what might not inappropriately be called a self imposed imprisonment, watched and guarded on all sides, every moment expecting death in one shape or another, at the hands of his ruthless countrymen. In Russia, at least, it may be truly said—"Uneasy is the head that wears a crown"

But the assassin's pistol and dagger, or infernal machines, do not seem to be confined to countries ruled over by tyrants and despots. They seem, in the present age of the world, to invade even countries where a liberal Government has been established, and where there are free institutions and an independent press, and so we find the President of the United States of America, James Abram Garfield, falling beneath the assassin's bullet, amidst the universal mourning and deep indignation of the whole nation. The Americans, however, are not like the Russians, ground down by a pitiless tyranny. They have no secret societies, like the Nihilists (though even these are to be found in the United States) sworn to over-

throw all existing forms of Government and to incite confusion and anarchy; so that the death of President Garfield, at the hands of the Franco-American Guiteau, may be looked upon as a political crime, perpetrated by a disappointed office-seeker, but which will, probably, not be repeated in America. It is, however, of sufficient significance, as shewing the state of disorder and perverse rebellion to which the world appears tending.

As to South America, there was, in the course of the year, one of the bloodiest wars in the annals of the world, between the republican states of Chilli and Peru, ending in the total ruin of the latter, and its annexation to the former.

Towards the last quarter of the year, France began an expedition against the Bey of Tunis, on no pretence whatever, or on the flimsiest pretence. When the year closed, that war was still going on, and we still receive intelligence of its progress from time to time. Probably, it will soon be over, in the usual way,—by the submission of an Oriental to a Western power.

England is at peace with all other nations, except with Ireland, with which, as an integral portion of the Empire, she ought to be on the most affectionate terms. But even her peace with her neighbours on the European continent, seems weak and hollow, and war may break out at any time. The year in Europe, indeed, has closed ominously for its tranquillity.

BRITISH INDIA.

There was no change in the Government of India, in the course of the year, though, at one time, it was thought that Lord Ripon, the Viceroy and Governor General, would be compelled to resign his high office and return to his native land, owing to the after-effects of the severe fever with which he was afflicted, towards the beginning of the past year. His lordship has been eighteen months at the head of the Government of India, and we are glad to say that during this short space of time, many useful measures have been passed by which the country and its people are sure to be benefitted. Lord Ripon has, made several public speeches which unmistakably indicate his earnestness in carrying out measures for the improvement of the country. Among the public acts of His lordship, we may mention the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, the encouragement given to Indian manufactures and industries, and the introduction of the decentralisation scheme. The Arms Act, so invidious in its distinction between Europeans and Natives still stands on the Statute Book, but we hope that under the benign administration of Lord Ripon, this Act will also be done away with.

Amongst the minor Presidencies, there was a change, and a change under very *sad circumstances*, in the Presidency of Madras. At the beginning of the year, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, late Liberal Whip of the House of Commons, succeeded His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham in the Governorship of the* Presidency. Mr. Adam took up the reins, of Government with very fair hopes and promise of making a fit and suitable ruler, and he came out to India amidst the golden opinions of all those who knew him best. He himself, it was known, was anxious to discharge the onerous office he had undertaken—undertaken much against the best medical advice—to the satisfaction, not merely of those who conferred the position on him, as a reward for his services to the Liberal party, but to the satisfaction of the Queen, who approved of his appointment, and still more to the satisfaction of the people whom he was called upon to rule. Mr. Adam, in short, was swayed by the noblest ambition that can influence the human mind, that of doing good to one's fellow creatures. As the poet has it :—

> Fame is the spur that the pure spirit doth raise,
> (That last infirmity of noble minds)
> To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
> But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
> And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
> Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
> And slits the thin-spun life!

And so it was with the illustrious subject of this brief notice. Mr. Adam had scarcely been five months in the country, when he was cut off in the midst of a career which he had scarcely begun, but which was full of hope and promise. He died, at Ootacamund, of a brief and sharp illness, on the 24th of May last, at 12-40 a. m., just as the guns were about to boom, throughout India, announcing the 63rd anniversary of the birth of the Queen-Empress.

The Hon'ble W. Huddleston, Senior member of the Madras Council, then took up the reins of the Government of the Southern Presidency, *pro. temp.*, till the arrival of the Right Honourable Elphinstone Grant Duff, who arrived at Madras in the beginning of November last, and assumed charge of the Government. Of Mr. Grant Duff's capacity, and his intentions and projects for the good of the twenty millions of people over whom he has been placed, it is too premature to speak. He has already begun to look about for himself, and almost the first thing he has done is to enter upon a rather extensive tour amongst the districts of his Presidency,—a hopeful sign of what the people of the Southern Presidency might expect. It is to be hoped those expectations will be realised to the full.

Throughout India, there is profound peace. The Afghan war is all over; the British have all returned: Khandahar has been completely evacuated and restored to Abdul Rahimon, erewhile the bitter enemy of the British, but who has now been converted into an apparent friend, by the heavy bribe of the Amirship. We say apparent friend advisedly, because we think that the peace with Afghanistan seems, after all, hollow, and some day, the British may be suddenly called upon again to invade the country, by some overt act of treason by Abdul Rahimon, who was once, as is well known and admitted, a proteges of Russia.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

During the past year, several deaths occurred amongst the Native princes of India. The death of the Maharajah of Vizianagram took place in July. It is unnecessary to record here the munificent public and private charities which His late Highness dispensed, with so ready and generous a hand. The late Maharajah's name has become a household word almost throughout India, and in England, though he never went to that country, he was well known amongst the highest classes of English society, from the Queen-Empress herself, for his royal and noble munificence. His Highness' charity was large hearted and not confined to his own part of the country, but extended to whatever place he thought its practice would do good to the public at large. He has been succeeded by his son, who gives promise of following in the footsteps of his worthy father. His installation took place on the 19th October last.

On the 19th May last, the Maharajah of Nepaul died. Nepaul, like Cashmere, is one of the few independent Native States, but even here, there is a "political agent" placed by the British Government, to watch the course of events.

On the 5th November another of the so called independent Native princes died, namely the Maharajah of Dumraon.

Amongst the miscellaneous annals of Native states, during the past year, we find the following. On the 4th March, Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to confer the order of the Crown of India on the Senior Ranee of Travancore. On the 9th of the same month, His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah opened the first paper mill in his capital of Gwalior,—a sure sign of the progress of art and industry in his dominions. On the 23rd November, His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore was invested with the Grand Cross of the Star of India, by order of the Queen Empress.

There were two installations (exclusive of that of our own Maharajah) during the year, of Native princes. The first was the installation of the Maharajah of Burdwan, on the 7th December last. The Rajahs of Burdwan have ever been famous for their munificent and liberal charities, and the predecessor of the present prince was specially so distinguished. There is no doubt that the present Maharajah will follow in the footsteps of a long line of illustrious ancestors.

The other installation was that of His Highness the Gunkwar of Baroda, which event took place on the 28th of last month, and the festivities in connection with which are not yet over. A long report of the formal investiture of His Highness, by Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, extracted from the *Times of India*, will be found in our issue of this morning. This is not the place or time at which we should offer any comments on the event that may strike us. Suffice it to say that every thing went off in the most excellent style.

THE MYSORE STATE.

Last, though not least, and, indeed, the most important of the annals of the past year, so far as the people of this Province are concerned, is the State of Mysore. On the 25th of March last, was accomplished that which the whole Mysore people were looking forward to, with great expectations, during the past thirteen years. It is not to be supposed that the sentiment of loyalty is to be found only amongst Western nations. It is found also amongst Orientals, and the Hindus being the most conservative people on the earth, their attachment to their sovereigns amounts to veneration and almost to worship. It was, therefore, not merely a graceful and generous act on the part of the Government, first, in recognising the adoption and heirship of the present Maharajah, and secondly, in endowing him with all the rights of sovereignty, but it was one which has tended to keep alive the feeling of loyalty in the hearts of the people towards him whom they consider their own special ruler, and thus, by a reflex of the same feeling, loyalty to the paramount power which could act with so much justice, is strengthened. Thus, the British Government in recognising and maintaining the integrity of the Native states, secures to itself the attachment of the people, which is the best guarantee for the stability of the British Empire in India. We sincerely trust that what has been done in Mysore and Baroda will continue to cement the feelings of friendship and alliance between these and other native Governments and the Government of the Queen-Empress.

We will not stop here to examine the point, as to whether it was good policy to take away a portion of the Maharajah's territory, even while in the act of handing over the rest to a Native Government. On this subject, we have published a series of articles in our issues of last year. It will suffice here to briefly note and record some of the prominent changes which the rendition of last March has introduced. In the first place, there has been a complete separation of the interests of the British from those of the Native population of Mysore. This item of change is shown in the formation of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, out of the old cantonment of Bangalore, part of which has been rightly made over to the Maharajah's Government, including the Pettah, or Native town, though the Fort, which is in the precincts of the town, has been retained by the British Government. Then, there is the separation of the two municipalities, the Pettah and that of the C. and M. Station, as was but right and proper. It is to be hoped that the town municipality will conduct its onerous responsibility in such a manner as to maintain the satisfactory arrangements which were, from time to time, introduced, when both institutions were under the supervision of one European officer. And lastly, there has been a separation of the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction a separation which was inevitable under the circumstances. Here, again, there is a source of congratulation. Those courts which have now been placed under the Maharajah's Government, were based and are still conducted after British models. The Native judges and magistrates are a highly educated and intelligent class, and the advocates and pleaders are quite different from the race of the old vakils. We think, therefore, that there is much to be hoped for the pure administration of civil and criminal justice in the State of Mysore.

Before His Highness assumed the Government, and since his assumption of authority, there have been numerous departments of the state service the expenses of which have been retrenched and reduced. Such measures were inevitable. The state has contracted an enormous debt, on account of the famine years; it has to pay a very large subsidy, and a considerable amount of interest on the state debt; it was but natural, then, that curtailment of expenditure and the practice of economy should be introduced in all departments. Of course, there have been many individual cases of hardship in consequence of these arrangements; but such cases could not be helped, as in all matters of the kind, the interests of the state must be paramount.

In our review of the year 1880, we had a paragraph, in which we discussed, briefly, the merits and the chances of Mr. B Krishnaiengar, C S I., and Mr. C Rungacharlu, C. I. E., with respect to the first Dewanship to the Government of His Highness, because, at the time we wrote, there was some doubt still as to who would be the first Dewan. All doubts were set at rest on the 25th March last, the day of the installation, when it was announced that Mr. Runga Charlu had been chosen by the Maharajah, recommended by Sir James Gordon, and approved of by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, as the first Dewan to His Highness Mr. Runga Charlu has been hardly nine months in office, and it would, of course, be premature to judge of his capabilities as first minister to His Highness. He has shewn considerable energy and activity in the discharge of his duties—an energy and activity which will no doubt be maintained. We trust that as time goes by, he will become more popular with the Mysore public at large. At a meeting held during the last Dassara, in Mysore town, of those who were called "representative ryots," the Dewan endeavoured to explain to the assembly what the Government had done in the past, and what it intended to do in the future. On this subject, we published several articles in our issues of October and November last, wherein our opinions were expressed at some length. It is needless, therefore, to repeat them here Great hopes—which we trust will be realized—are entertained of the good that these annual gatherings will produce.

On the choice of a Dewan, a Council to assist him was appointed, called the Maharajah's Council, which consists of three members, one ex-officio and two so called non-official—for they are both retired officials of the Native Commission of Mysore—namely, Mr. T. R. A. Thiruboo Chetty, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydoorg Division, and Messrs. Sabhapatty Moodelliar, Rai Bahadur, and Krishna Rao, Rai Bahadur, the former a retired Head Shoristadar of the Province, and the latter a retired Deputy Commissioner. On the character and constitution of this council and the gentlemen composing it, we have commented at length in these columns, in the course of last year, in which comments we pointed out that the council was not adequate enough for the purposes intended. We need not repeat our opinion at length here; but will content ourselves with expressing the hope that the council will, in spite of public dissatisfaction, prove itself a useful body, pro bono publico.

On the 24th of May last, amongst the birth day honours conferred by Her Majesty the Queen, the distinction of K. C. S. I. was conferred on Sir James (then Mr.) Gordon, the British Resident at the Court of His Highness. As we said at the time, so we say now, that Sir James has well earned the distinction for the energetic and painstaking manner in which he discharged his onerous and responsible

duties as Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and especially at that period, some eighteen months, or two years, before the rendition, when he had to settle all the questions and make all the arrangements in connection with that event On the 27th Inst., Sir James will be formally invested with the honour, at Calcutta, by the Viceroy We trust he will long live to wear the honour worthily and well

And now for a few words about His Highness personally The Maharajah paid three visits to Bangalore, in the course of last year The first was in January, and extended over February, to within two weeks of his installation, when he left for Mysore town The next visit took place in the middle of June and extended over August, and His Highness left again in the middle of September His Highness' third and last visit was made on the 10th December last, and he is still amongst us During the second visit, the Maharajah went down to Kolar to inspect the gold mines in that district, much to the delight of the speculators in gold, who appear to have made as much capital as possible out of the incident These visits were, without doubt, very good, and will, doubtless, be repeated from time to time, because it is but fair and in the interests of His Highness himself, that he should periodically visit all parts of his dominions, but it is a pity that, on these occasions, the Maharajah should confine himself almost exclusively to the "European society of the station, and not shew himself" to his people, as is, or, rather, was, the manner of oriental princes We have, over and over again, urged the expediency, or, rather, we should say the good policy, of His Highness, while in Bangalore, of going in public procession into the town, and of giving his subjects there an opportunity of seeing their prince face to face Processions of the kind are sure to awaken and keep alive the loyalty of the people, who will thus feel gratified and pleased at the condescension of their chief

The chief and most important public work, opened during the year, was the Mysore State Railway, on the 1st February last, as far as Closepett, by the Maharajah himself The line has been since extended to Mundya, and, in a couple of months more, it is hoped the line will be finished to Mysore town In the meanwhile, a project, as yet in its embryo state, has been taken in hand, namely, a branch line to Tumkur As the years go by, we shall, doubtless, see the whole Province intersected by a net work of railways

The last day of the year 1881 closed ominously, with an Earthquake, which was severely felt in the Madras Presidency, the shocks lasting fully four minutes, while, here, in the province, at all events, in Bangalore, the shock was but very slightly felt

And now having brought our brief chronicle of the departed year to a close, we can only express a hope that the reader is satisfied with it We conclude by wishing all our subscribers and readers—may their numbers increase!

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

## Original and Selected Notes.

THE Viceroy and Lady Ripon returned to Calcutta on the 1st instant The *Tenasserim* in which the voyage was performed made a fast passage She left Amherst on the 28th ultimo

A GREAT fire broke out at Rangoon on the 27th ultimo, and the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation works at Dallah, opposite Rangoon, were almost totally destroyed Most of the property was insured.

A SUBORDINATE official in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 200, for taking bribes. Another subordinate of the same Court, will be brought to trial for embezzlement.

At the Chapter of the Star of India on the 25th January, the business to be transacted consists of the investiture of Sir James Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore All members of Order in India will be invited to the ceremony.

On the 10th ultimo, a shock of earthquake was felt at Malda, Bengal, and also at Hazaribagh, but it does not appear to have been experienced at Calcutta. At Malda the vibration was from south to north, and lasted about two or three seconds.

JUDICIAL reform has become so necessary in the Philippines that the Minister for the Colonies at Madrid, has directed that the Penal Code in force in Cuba and Porto Rica should be taken as a model in drawing up a similar code for those islands by a commission of jurists and experts

KUMAR GAJENDRA NARAYAN, cousin of the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, who has been studying in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester for the last four years, returned to India by the last mail He intends to settle in his cousin's dominions for the purpose of encouraging the development of its resources

A SHOCK of earthquake is such an unusual occurrence in Madras, that the date on which it took place will be regarded as a "red-letter" day there The shock of last Saturday was unpleasant enough, but how must it be in Switzerland where twenty-two shocks of earthquake were felt during November!

THE formal placing on the *gadde* of the infant Maharajah of Nepaul took place about a month ago The event was celebrated by a levy of a tax amounting to Re 1 per house in the kingdom as a *salam* It is rumoured that the Maharajah, who has attained the mature age of seven years, will soon take unto himself a wife to assist him in house-keeping

THE amount expended last year by the Bengal Government on scholarships, was Rs 1,73,868 out of a sanctioned grant of Rs 1,73,187 Rs 70,000 were spent on scholarships tenable in colleges, and Rs 72,000 on those tenable in secondary schools while engineering and medical scholarships amounted to about Rs 8,000, and those attached to the Sanskrit College and the School of Art, to Rs 4,000

THE Ameer reached Cabul on the 16th ultimo It is said that he brought with him, as a prisoner from Candahar, the Shah Ghasi Nizam Khan On his arrival at his capital, Sultan Mahommed Khan and Mahomed Jan and Mahomed Afzul Khan made their submission and threw themselves upon his clemency The Sirdars still remain in prison, but the submission of their relatives has been accepted

INSTANCES have lately come to light of Indian children being sold as slaves in Persia, and recent discovery of the kind, has resulted in the issue by the Persian Government of stringent orders to the authorities at the chief sea-ports For the future no Indian boy or girl in charge of a Persian subject, will be permitted to travel inland from a Persian port, without previous notice to British representative, and full enquiry in circumstances of the case Any Persian subject evading these conditions, will be liable to fine and imprisonment

DURING the Baroda festivities a balloon ascent was attempted by a Persian aeronaut in the public park before a large concourse of spectators After the balloon had gone up to a height of about 400 feet it burst, and rapidly fell to the ground The luckless man was extricated in about three minutes from the *debris*, and it was found that he was still living but seriously injured, his spine appearing to have suffered concussion A doctor was fortunately near at hand, and did all he could to revive the poor fellow, who now lies in the State hospital in an almost hopeless condition

THE new Press Laws which have recently come in force in Egypt are causing general consternation and indignation The European Press is subject to an irresponsible and despotic censorship, and objectionable papers are liable to confiscation by the Egyptian Post-office. Moreover, the recipients and distributors of these papers are liable to fines. All penalties are to have effect without judicial process, at the instance of the Minister of the Interior for the time being These laws are so stringent that the *Egyptian Gazette*, the only English newspaper published in Egypt, has lodged a protest with the British Consul General against them

THE condition of a large district of the Bombay Presidency seems to be verging on Famine. After one good year, and one fair year, a large district, north of Ahmednuggur, has failed altogether, in both the kharif and rabi crops For a space of fifty miles north and about sixty miles east and west, there has not been any food at all produced The people are in an exceptionally poor state, because the little they have earned in the past two years has gone to pay to Government the assessments which were remitted during the terrible famine, they have also, many of them, been compelled to repay to Government the sums borrowed two years ago, under the *Taghai* to buy bullocks and to dig wells. They are now absolutely without anything, and a Bombay paper believes that Government have allotted Rs 50,000 for famine works in that district. Fortunately, food is cheap, for the reason that some of the districts about have had good crops, and again because all the grain in all that part of the country is prevented from leaving it by the high rates charged on the G I P Railway The people are unable to borrow of the *sowcars*, because the latter have little to lend, being unable to collect what is owing to them, and again because the security is now bad unless they take a bill of sale of the property

## Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL—A meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, was, we understand, held yesterday (Friday) —*Spectator*

THE PONGAL FEAST—Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th instant being authorized holidays for the Pongal feast, all the public offices in the town and the C and M Station of Bangalore, will be closed on those two days

LEAVE—Mr Abdul Khader, K B, Dy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, having obtained three months' privilege leave, Mr Nanikal Rao, Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of that District

THE CHIEF JUDGE—We understand that His Honor, the Chief Judge, intends making a tour through the Colar District, inspecting the Courts therein Mr Sandford will leave Bangalore, probably on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, proceeding first to Malur, then, on Wednesday the 11th to Colar, and afterwards to Streenivaspur, Chintamony &c —*Spectator*,

COURT HOLIDAYS IN BANGALORE.—The following days will be observed this year as close holidays by the Civil Court in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore —

| | |
|---|---|
| January 1st to 3rd | Christmas Holidays. |
| January 12th and 13th | Pongal |
| February 16th | Sivarathri |
| February 22nd | Ash Wednesday & Maharajah's Birthday |
| March 4th | Holi feast. |
| March 20th | Gentu New Year's Day |
| March 28th | Sreeramanavami |
| April 6th to 11th | Easter Holidays |
| April 12th to May 23rd | Recess of six weeks. |
| May 24th | Empress' Birthday |
| June 20th | Ascension Day |
| August 28th | Sravani |
| Sept. 15th and 16th | Gowri and Ganesa. |
| September 26th | Ananthachaturdasi. |
| October 11th | Mahalaya Amavasai. |
| October 13th | Commencement of Dassara. |
| October 20th | Maharavamy. |
| October 21st | Vijya Dasami |
| November 9th | Deepavali, and Prince of Wales' Birthday |
| November 11th | Balipadyamee. |
| December 24th to 1st | Christmas Holidays. |

All Sundays in the year

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—H E. the Governor left Madras last evening viâ on the 4th by the ordinary mail train for Mottapollam *en route* for Ootacamund He will visit Burhur on his way up the Coonoor Ghat, and he will reach Ootacamund at 5 P M —*Mail.*

DEPARTURE OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in Chief of the Madras Army, accompanied by the Adjutant General the Quarter Master General, and Military Secretary to His Excellency embarked per s. s *Socotra*, yesterday in the afternoon, of the 4th for Rangoon, on a tour of inspection of troops in British Burmah —*Ibid.*

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF—Sir Frederick Roberts returned to Madras from Ootacamund yesterday the 4th. His Excellency now proceeds on a tour of inspection to Rangoon, Port Blair, Tongoo Thayetmyo, and Moulmein, thence to Calcutta and Bombay returning to Madras about the end of February He will also inspect the troops at Secunderabad, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Kamptee and other places on his way from Bombay to Madras. His Excellency will be accompanied by his Military Secretary, the Adjutant General, and the Officiating Quarter Master General, with a small establishment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CHILLEMBRAM—An eye witness states that on the afternoon of the 3rd, as the car, drawn by upwards of 500 persons, was passing along the streets of Chillembram, it showed signs of falling, all the Brahmins on the car except the chief Koorakal came down, and the multitude rushed out of danger Two men of the bricklayer caste, employed to change the course of the car in turning the corners of streets were however, too late in getting away, and were killed. The Brahmin Koorakal clung to the idol, and was killed instantaneously by the idol falling on him. The car showed signs of falling for fully five minutes before it actually fell, so that there was plenty of time for the people to get out of the way, otherwise the loss of life would have been great. The accident was caused by one of the axles of the car breaking —*Ibid.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS —The B. A., M. A. and B C E examinations of the Madras University will be held at the Senate House some day in this month and the B. L examination in the Presidency College —*Standard*

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS —It has been notified in some of the *District Gazettes* of the presidency that the Special Test Examinations in this year will be held in the month of May next No notification to this effect has been given in Madras though the order of Government appears to have been passed in September last —*Ibid.*

THE ANANTAPUR DISTRICT —Under the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the existing Collectorate of Bellary from and after the 5th instant has been divided into two by the creation of a new collectorate, *Anantapur*, with head quarters at the town of Anantapur which Collector will be the "Magistrate of the District, "in the district comprised within his collectorate. The following taluks will from the aforesaid date, be separated from Bellary and constitute the new collectorate of Anantapur The sub-collectorate of Bellary will thereupon cease to exist —Anantapur, Dharmavaram Penukonda, Madakasira, Hindupur, Gooty, Tadpatri The local limits of the Jurisdiction of the District Judge of Bellary are not varied, and the Bellary Sessions division remains as it is now fixed The District Jail, Bellary, is declared the District Jail of Anantapur.—*Ibid.*

### BOMBAY.

THE POONA SARVAJANICK SABHA —It is said that this Association proposes to send out ten native youths every year without distinction of creed and race, to England, France, Germany, Russia, and America, one or more to each of these countries, bound by their articles to stay in those places, and study the language and literature, the arts and manufactures practically and on the spot for a term of three years as they may be required at the instance of those who send them.—*Pioneer.*

## THE INSTALLATION OF H H THE THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA

THE *Times of India* 28th *December*, 1881

The Durbar for the formal investiture of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, with powers of administration on the termination of his minority, was held to-day in a large *shamiana* pitched for the occasion in the Nazar Bagh The streets approaching the palace were decorated with flags and triumphal arches and were lined by the 26th, 20th, and 11th Regiments N I, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 4th King's Own The guests began to arrive about 7 A. M, and till a quarter-past eight a continuous stream of carriages moved through the city, bearing spectators to the Durbar The visitors were quickly arranged in order of precedence by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, who was well aided by Mr DeCruz Every European and native guest in the station was present, and as I have already given you their names they need not be repeated here The Durbar was, as may be supposed, most brilliant the European guests, many of them in bright uniforms, were ranged down the left, and the native guests, Hindus, Parsees, Mahomedans, &c were seated opposite, the immediate relatives of the Maharajah occupying the upper part of the front row Towards the top a red carpeted dais was placed, and on it were three hand some silver chairs. Miss Fergusson, Miss Richman, and all the other lady visitors went behind a large *purdah* which had been stretched across the upper end of the apartment, and were there gracefully welcomed by their Highnesses the Maharanees Jamnabai Saheb and Chimnabai Saheb A good deal of conversation took place between their Highnesses and the English ladies, Mrs Littledale having, at the request of the Maharanees, kindly undertaken the task of interpreting the conversation. At twenty nine minutes past 8, the Governor s party, in three carriages, each drawn by four horses, arrived, H E the Governor, Mr P S Melvill, C S I, Mr J B, Peile, C S I, and Captain Fergusson, A D C, being seated in the front carriage In the second carriage were Colonel Stracey, Mr Hart, Captain J. F Somerset, A D C., and Captain Carstopher, A D C The third carriage contained Captain Dean, A D C, Captain Shaik Cassim, A D C, and Dr Finlay, Surgeon to His Excellency The party went first into the Nazar Bagh Palace, H H. the Gaekwar receiving H E the Governor at the entrance Meanwhile servants had quickly laid down a large red carpet from the palace to the tent, and as the first gun of the royal salute was fired, the party came into view First walked H E the Governor between H H the Maharajah and Mr Melvill after him came Colonel Stracey, Mr J B Peile, Mr Hart, Mr. S P Pandit, and the other gentlemen of the suite As they entered the Durbar, all rose, and remained standing until the Governor had informed the assembly that he had been charged with the duty of representing H E the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at the formal investiture of the Maharajah Syaji Rao Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur Gaekwar of Baroda, with the powers of administration His Excellency then asked Mr J B. Peile, Chief Secretary to Government, to read the following *Kharita* from H E the Viceroy :—

To His Highness Furzand i-Khas-i Daulat i-Inglishia Maharajah Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khal, Samsher Bahadoor, Baroda

My honoured and valued friend,—It is now more than six years since your Highness was selected by my predecessor, the Earl of Northbrook, for the chiefship of the Baroda State

Arrangements were then made for your Highness's education and training, and for the conduct of the administration, until the time when the charge of public affairs could suitably be placed in your Highness s hands

That time has now arrived, and while I regret that the pressure of other duties will not permit me to be present on the occasion, I have asked his Excellency the Right Hon ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart, K C M, C I E., Governor of Bombay, to instal your Highness formally upon the *gaddee*, and to invest your Highness with the powers which the British Government welcomes this opportunity of conferring upon you.

From the reports I have received of your Highness s character, and of the progress you have made in fitting yourself for the high position you will now occupy, I have every confidence that your rule will be characterised by unswerving loyalty to the British Government; and it is my sincere hope, that recognizing the great responsibilities which have now devolved upon you, and assisted by the able officers who have already done so much for the Baroda State you will conduct the administration with justice and wisdom, so as to secure the affection, and promote the prosperity, of your people

I assure your Highness that I shall always continue to take a strong interest both in your welfare and in that of the Baroda State and your Highness may always rely on my advice *and support in carrying out measures necessary* to the just wise, and honourable administration of the territories under your charge

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness and to subscribe myself,—Your Highness s sincere friend

RIPON,

Viceroy and Governo General of India

Fort William Dec 12 1881

At the conclusion of the reading of the *Khariti* in English, a translation was read by Mr S P Pandit the Oriental Translator to Government His Excellency then led H H the Gaekwar up to the *dais* and formally installed His Highness thereon the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns His Excellency took his seat in the middle chair on the dais and Mr Melvill occupied the remaining seat to the left

After a short pause all stood up and H E the Governor, turning to the Maharajah addressed him as follows —

Your Highness —By command of the Viceroy, whose many duties have prevented his presence here, I have now invested your Highness with your sovereign powers The continuance of the dynasty of Baroda in the person of your Highness is a fresh proof of the will of her Majesty the Empress that the Native States of India shall be continued in their integrity and independence Your Highness s adoption was graciously and willingly accepted by Her Majesty s Government descended as you are in a direct line from the gallant founder of the Gaekwari family Pilaji Rao, and it has now been my pleasing duty on behalf of the Viceroy to place you upon the throne, which I trust you will long occupy in happiness and prosperity No happier fortune as men count happiness could befall a human being than to be endowed with power wealth, and youth In the excess of your power you will, I trust, call to your counsels tried and skilful statesmen You can always rely upon the support of experienced agents of the Paramount Power, and you will be secured as a sovereign ruler from all external danger Your wealth has been fostered by the skilful administration of your territories and will be increased by the progressive development of your resources Your youth is cheered by domestic happiness and is undiminished in its natural vigour and I am glad to know that you have made a diligent use of the education provided for you Such circumstances may well promise a happy life But I would remind your Highness that the duration and reality of that happiness will greatly depend upon your appreciation of its condition and uses The time has gone by when territories and populations could be regarded by the most powerful sovereigns only as instruments of their personal glory and pleasure The throne of the Queen-Empress itself the fanciers of as her servants and the dynasties of Native Princes exist for higher ends than personal gratification The responsibilities which attach to power, the welfare or sufferings of others so largely dependent upon its exercise might well oppress the hearts of those to whom are committed such means of good and evil Happily there are rewards for the faithful discharge of duty, which are continuous and increasing as life goes on and which will console in the failures and imperfect achievements incidental to human efforts But to gain those rewards there must be kept ever in view an aim above self gratification or even of human praise, a self denial of that which would injure others or impede our own usefulness, and high principle as the rule and guide, for these are needful to preserve him who is raised above his fellow men from the perils that beset high places May such be your Highness s motives may your happiness be great your success continual and your memory precious and so will they be if you consult the happiness of others rather than your own, for then you will be loved as well as respected by your subjects You will enjoy indeed the Imperial favour but, above all, you will be approved and sustained by that higher power "by whom alone kings reign and princes decree justice"

The Viceroy s *khillat* was next brought and conferred on his Highness The Governor first fastened a magnificent carcanet of diamonds round the Maharajah s neck, and then twenty nine servants entered bearing on trays beautiful shawls and embroidered robe, which they laid down the Durbar tent The total value of the *khillat* is stated to be Rs 50 000 The Maharajah then replied to his Excellency s speech, and all present remarked on the clear ringing tone of his voice, and his correct pronunciation which enabled all the audience to catch every word of his speech His Highness said —

Your Excellency,—It is a source of the highest pleasure to me that the ceremony of to day takes place amidst so large and distinguished an assembly I am particularly obliged to your Excellency personally and also as the representative of his Excellency the Viceroy for the honour of your presence and participation on this occasion It cannot fail to be regarded and remembered as one of the most auspicious circumstances attendant upon the commencement of my public life I offer to your Excellency my heartfelt thanks for your kind congratulations and good wishes They are to me a source, not only of pleasure but of strength I shall always gratefully remember the great obligations which the Baroda State in general and myself personally owe to the British Government I can never cease to bear in mind all the good which the two distinguished Representatives of that Government Sir Richard Meade and Mr Melvill have done to the State and to myself These names will be for ever associated with the great changes that have taken place during the past seven years I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the large claim of my respected mother, the Highness Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, on my lasting gratitude Nothing can surpass her tender care and affection for me and her successful solicitude for my health and well being I feel it difficult to assign any measure to the value of the services rendered to me by Mr Elliot in the matter of my education they have produced an indelible impression on me I hope I shall carry to the end of my life the light he has imparted to me through years of arduous yet cheerful labours My cordial acknowledgments are also due to Dewan Rajah Sir T Madava Row and to his colleagues for the trouble they have taken in placing before me the principles and practice of good government with a view to prepare me to undertake the duties and responsibilities which are before me These gentlemen have also I am persuaded, laboured hard and successfully to raise the tone of the administration of this State and paved the way for present reforms Influenced by so many good agencies and favoured by so many auspicious circumstances I shall pursue a simple and solid programme I shall always feel and manifest sincere and underviating loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India Relying on the sympathy and support of the Imperial Government I shall always be solicitous for the welfare of my subjects Whatever good has been conferred on them from of old will be preserved and I shall earnestly strive for further steady progress Towards the accomplishment of this foremost object of my ambition I expect constant and cordial co-operation from all sides and from all classes May God help me in the fulfilment of my duties.'

*Khillats* were next conferred on the principal officers of the late administration, Sir T Madava Row receiving a splendid ring Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin a watch Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangir a ring, Rao Bahadoor Venkaccrao J Kutano a ring Khan Bahadoor Khursedji Rustomji a watch, and Rao Bahadoor Sakharam J Gad a ring *Pan supari* was then brought in and given to H H the Gaekwar by H E the Governor of Bombay, and to his Highness s relatives and the Sirdars and other non European guests by several officials While the *Pan supari* was being distributed, H E the Governor, accompanied by H H the Gaekwar Mr Melvill, and the Dewan descended the steps at the back of the dais and entered the screened apartment of her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai Saheb Here his Excellency delivered to her Highness the following *Khariti* from H E the Viceroy, the purport of which was explained in Marathi by Sir T Madava Row —

To Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai Sahob of Baroda.

My Esteemed Friend,— On the day when this letter will be delivered to your Highness, Maharaja Sayajee Rao Bahadoor, your adopted son, will be invested with power for the administration of the Baroda State

During the past six years while the Maharajah was being trained for the high position which he was one day to occupy, your Highness has watched over his welfare with unceasing care, and has also, when called upon, assisted with valuable experience and with advice the officers provisionally entrusted with the charge of public affairs

I cannot therefore allow the occasion to pass without cordially thanking your Highness on behalf of the British Government for the important part which you have taken in the education of the young Rajah and for your constant devotion to the true interests of the State

I regret that I am unable to thank you personally, but this letter will be delivered to your Highness on my behalf by his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson Bart, K C M G C I E, Governor of Bombay and I desire to assure your Highness that the wisdom and good feeling of which your Highness has given so many proofs during the Raja s minority will not be forgotten by the Government of India —I remain with much consideration your sincere friend

RIPON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India

Fort William the 21st Dec 1881

After an acknowledgment of her Highness s pleasure in receiving the *Khariti* and some conversation which occupied about ten minutes, the party returned to the Durbar tent and resumed their seats when a photographer took several photographs of the brilliant scene. As soon as the distribution of *pan supari* was concluded at 9 ½ H E the Governor his Highness the Maharajah and the Agent to the Governor-General left the room, the procession being arranged as before The rest of the visitors quickly found their carriages also ready, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Mr M P Tulsiah chief of the police and his assistant, Inspector Mr Nasarwanji Behramji

The streets were literally crammed with spectators and every verandah and other coign of vantage crowded with delighted spectators At 12 ½ the Dewan paid a private visit to H E the Governor, and at once a levee was held by his Excellency

The first meeting of the new Council of the Gaekwar of Baroda will take place on January 2nd

## NOTICE.

Will be ready shortly, an interesting and amusing novel THE ROLL OF MANS FATE" containing answers to whatever questions that may be put

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Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by Money Orders Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE.

### THE PROTECTION OF EGYPT BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE

*Cairo, 8th Jan*—The British and French Consuls General have presented the Khedive with a collective note from England and France, stating the determination of those countries to maintain his authority against disorder

### AMERICAN CLAIMS ON PANAMA DENIED BY ENGLAND

*London 9th Jan*—The *Daily News*, in a leading article, announces that the Cabinet have decided to refuse the recognition of the claims put forward by the United States Government to the supreme control of the Isthmus of Panama Canal, as being contrary to international law, and the Bulwer Clayton Treaty

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH PROTECTION OF EGYPT

*Cairo 9th Jan*—In their collective note to the Khedive the British and French Governments state, that they consider the maintenance of his throne under the conditions that have been sanctioned by successive firmans, is the only possible guarantee for the maintenance of order and prosperity

The note further states, that England and France are closely associated in their determination to ward off by united efforts all causes, internal and external, of complications, and expresses a hope that this assurance will contribute to avert all dangers, and strengthen the Khedive's position.

## ASIA.

### THE DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON

*Bombay, 9th Jan*—Lady Fergusson was seized about noon on Saturday, with an attack of cholera, which rapidly developed into the virulent form of the disease Dr Dudley, the Surgeon to the Governor and Dr Blane, were immediately called in During the night, the patient was prematurely confined The confinement was succeeded by profound collapse from which the deceased never recovered

The public offices were closed to-day

The *Times of India* says, that Lady Fergusson had come to be very much esteemed in Bombay She was amiable, courteous, and considerate to others, and the interest she took in local educational institutions for girls, was marked

The *Bombay Gazette* says, that the feeling of deepest grief is universal, and that sympathy is expressed on all hands for Sir James Fergusson under this cruel bereavement

### BUSINESS SUSPENDED IN BOMBAY

*Bombay 10th Jan*—Yesterday business in Bombay was entirely suspended The Government offices, shops, Merchants Offices, Share Market, Banks, Piece Goods' Bazaar were all closed, except for the transaction of emergent business The Law Courts were also closed, appropriate references being made by the Judges, and the Magistrates to the sad event

The vessels in the harbour lowered their flags half mast high

### THE FUNERAL POSTPONED

No reply has yet been received from the Governor.

The funeral of Lady Fergusson has been postponed, until after his Excellency's return

### PUBLIC CONDOLENCE.

A suggestion has been made for a public meeting to express condolence with the Governor, but nothing definite has been decided

### THE SURROUNDINGS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARELL.

Two deaths from cholera occurred on Sunday at Parell village, from whence the milk supply of Government House is derived. Parell village is undrained, and is in a generally insanitary condition

There is a large tank at the back of Government House, which has long been a nuisance

### THE MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

*Ootacamund 9th Jan*—The Governor has started for Neddiwattum He inspects the cinchona plantations to-morrow, and proceeds thence to Nuddiar and Devalah

### THE TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN BOUNDARY ARBITRATION

*Calicut, 10th Jan*—Mr Hannyngton, British Resident and Arbitrator, appointed by the Madras Government for the adjudication of territorial and boundary disputes, between the Travancore and Cochin States, yesterday decided the cases involving the proprietary rights to the ancient temples of Ellengoonapoya, Annanandu and Perumanom with their endowments in favor of Cochin The Iddaramad hills, ranging over nearly two hundred square miles which have been in the possession of Travancore since 1819, were also adjudged to Cochin

### NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

*Calcutta 11th Jan*—News has been received from Kandahar, dated the 5th instant, that General Ferozoo Khan has come from Pushtkud, and takes the command at Kandahar from Brigadier Gholam Haidar, who has been ordered to Cabul

Six Parkomans have arrived at Kandahar from Herat, with four horses and presents for the Amir, and they proposed going to Cabul to present them They are said to have asked permission to tribute to settle in Bara Mandad Kushk and Bughra They speak of the great contentment of the people and troops under Abdul Kudders, and mention no disturbance

Attempts are being made at Kandahar to collect the arrears of revenue from various quarters

### WINTRY WEATHER AT QUETTA.

Heavy snow was falling in Quetta on the 10th

### THE STAR OF INDIA INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA

*Calcutta, 11th Jan*—The *Englishman* says that the following is a complete list of those who are to be invested by the Viceroy with the order of the Star of India, at the ceremony of the 25th instant —

*With the G C S I* the Nawab of Bahawalpur

*With the K C S I*—The Sirdar Dewa Singh of Patiala, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Sir James Gordon

*With the C S I*—Lieutenant Colonel Tweedie, Mr H M Durand, Mr H Cockerell, Mr C Grant, Colonel Samuel Black, Wazzada Muhammed Afzul Khan, Bakshi Gulab Sing of Patiala, Dowan Ram Jas of Kapurthala

Major General W C Anderson and Lieut. Colonel Johnstone, were also to have been invested, but the former is now out of the country, and the latter is engaged on the work of the Manipur Burma Frontier Commission

### A CONSPIRACY

*Calcutta, 12th Jan*—A conspiracy has been discovered at Katmandoo against the Prime Minister and his family. Numerous arrests have been made. It is reported that all is well

### MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Calcutta, 12th Jan*—At to-day's Viceregal Council, Mr Whitley Stokes obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code. The object of the measure is to exempt the monthly salaries of Government and railway servants, under Rs 12 per mensem, from seizure by civil decrees

Section 539 of the Code, will be amended by the addition of the word "Charitable" after "Religious" in the existing Act.

He also introduced a Bill to exempt certain vessels from the Indian Ports Act of 1875, which was referred to a Select Committee

He also presented the Committee's Report on the Bill, to amend the Penal Code.

Mr. Gibbs presented the Committee's report on the Bill to amend the law relating to seditious publications.

Mr Stokes' Bill to define and amend the law relating to trusts and Trustees, was taken into consideration the mover stated, the Bill was urgently required especially in Bombay, and was received favorably all over India. It gave rights especially to Hindoo private testators to invest, for which the present law was found wanting He explained the alterations and amendments made, especially two which the British Indian Association had suggested The Bill was passed The Council adjourned for a week

### THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT DEVALLA

*Devalla, 13th Jan*—The Governor and suite inspected the staining operations at Alpha, under the guidance of Mr O Donoghue, and subsequently received an address and luncheon at the Nilgiri Planting and Mining Association

The importance of the better administration of the Nilgiris, the improved out of local communications, and the construction of a Mysore Malabar Railway, as well as one to Coonoor, were dwelt on in the addresses, also the necessity of the curtailment of Government cinchona plantations

His Excellency's reply was generally considered highly favorable, specially on the more important points.

### THE FUNERAL AT SEWREE OF LADY FERGUSSON

*Bombay, 13th Jan*—Lady Fergusson's funeral yesterday evening was of a quasi private character, in accordance with the wish of the Governor, who intimated that no invitations would be issued, and that although no one would be expected to attend, any one who wished might do so.

The funeral procession left Government House, Parell, at five A party of eighteen Volunteers and two Officers attended, and acted as pall bearers The hearse, which was of a plain character, and at the special request of the Governor devoid of plumes, was followed by a carriage containing the Governor and his brother Major Fergusson, (who only arrived yesterday morning by the Australian mail), Colonel Stracy and Captain the Hon'ble F Somerset. The other members of the staff followed, and there were also a few private carriages, but the majority of people proceeded direct to Sewree Cemetery, and awaited the arrival of the *cortege*

Amongst those present, there were the Commander in Chief, the Chief Justice and nearly all the Judges, all the prominent officials, Civil and Military, all the non-official members of Council, and a vast number of people drawn from all ranks of the community, including many prominent natives, and some ladies dressed in deep mourning

The funeral service was read by Archdeacon Stead, assisted by the Revd Sharpin and Lochee.

The coffin was of polished teak, brass mounts bearing an inscription giving the deceased's age of thirty one It was covered with violet and white, and had upon it many beautiful flowers, and immortelles, including one of imitation camelias, and roses from the officers of the Rifle Brigade.

The scene at the grave-side was very touching and few were unmoved.

The grave having been closed up, the assembly dispersed, the Governor leaving orders for beautiful immortelles to be placed on the grave

The Governor leaves this afternoon for Poona, his intention being to spend a short time in seclusion at Ganneshkhind.

A beautiful photograph of Lady Fergusson was taken by local photographers, only three days before she died

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1882.

## THE COMPTROLLER OF MYSORE.

When the arrangements for the rendition of the Mysore state to the Government of the Maharajah were made, amongst the chief measures, was one which commended itself to the public approval at the time, and would still so commend itself, if it were carried out in all its integrity, as the public supposed would be the case, at the time the measure was proposed and adopted. We allude to the plan that the European officers of the late Mysore Commission should be eliminated, one by one, giving place to native officers, till the whole service should be manned, as is but natural and right in a native state, by educated and intelligent natives As a matter of fact, almost all the old European officers have retired on bonuses or pensions, or have been provided for otherwise, out of Mysore There are still, however, several of them continuing in the service, whose time for retiring is drawing near, that is, within fifteen months hence, which would make just two years from the date of the rendition of the state It is to be hoped that when the time arrives for the retirement of these European officers, there will be no excuse made for retaining them, unless, indeed, it is evident beyond all doubt, that His Highness the Maharajah has distinctly and expressly desired their retention in the service of the state, for it is quite clear that the finances of the Province are at their lowest ebb just at the present time, and will most probably continue so for many years to come, and they are not able to bear the burden of the high salaries which European officers will require Some time ago, there was a rumour (on which we commented, at the time) to the effect, that certain European officers, whose services had been retained for two years from the rendition, were endeavouring to have their services extended to seven years, and that the Resident seemed to be in favour of the project. Though, no doubt, there was exaggeration in the statement that the scheme was all but an accomplished fact, still there was some foundation in fact for the report. The attempt was made, but signally failed to be brought to a successful issue. We allude to these circum

stances at the present time, because, intimately connected with the retention and extension of the services of European administrative officers in this state, are their retirement on pension and their continuance in the service, in official or quasi official appointments, the salaries of which they receive in addition to their pensions, the combined income almost making up for the loss, or supposed loss, they have sustained in retiring from their old posts. There has been at least a score of instances of this kind of retirement from official service, through one door, as it were, and the re entry of the retired official into service, through another door, both in the Mysore state service and under the present Residency. Clearly, the principle of the whole arrangement is bad, and throws discredit on the wisdom and justice of the authorities who countenance its adoption Hundreds of young men, of fair education and intelligence, are thus kept out of the legitimate expectations which they entertain that when the "old hands" have retired on bonus or pension, they may have some chance of stepping into the shoes of their seniors We do not say that every educated and intelligent native of this Province is justified in looking for employment under the state, as the acme of his ambition, or the reward of his past intellectual industry—that would be simply encouraging great expectations which are doomed never to be fulfilled, but we do say that it is rather hard that the young, the healthy, and the mentally and physically capable, should continually meet a stumbling block to their entry into official life, in the persons of men, who, if not superannuated, have spent the best portion of their years in active official life, and whose retirement ought to be once and for all, not only for their own sake, but also for the sake of the efficiency of the state service. Such being not only our own personal views on this subject, but those which the public as a body entertain, it is not surprising that we should call attention to the Comptrollership of the Mysore state, the incumbent of which, it would seem, will shortly retire from the place, and to the arrangements which are to be made in that event —arrangements which as we presently hope to shew, are calculated, to throw discredit, as we have said, on the wisdom and sense of justice of the authorities, inasmuch as deserving young men, both in the service already, and those out of it, will suffer exactly as so many other deserving young men have suffered up to the present moment Mr H Hudson, as Comptroller of Mysore, draws a salary of Rs. 1,500, out of the "odds and ends" of the plurality of appointments he holds, his salary, as Comptroller, being Rs 1000 only, his other offices being officer in charge of the Maharajah's Press, Registrar of Assurances, &c Mr Hudson is an old Uncovenanted Servant, and out of his thirty and odd years of service, has been lucky enough to put in 19 years in this pleasant "city of bonus" Being over 55 years of age, and fully qualified for it, he would, under the British Government, probably, have retired, on the well earned superior pension of Rs 5000 a year, to enjoy his otium cum dignitate to which officers of position look forward. But Mr Hudson is one among many We believe that though he is about to retire on pension from the British service, he will be retained in the service of the Mysore state, as Comptroller, but on a smaller salary, namely, Rs 500 a month, so that he will draw just little less (by four score and odd rupees) than his present salary as Comptroller The arrangement may be one suited to the Mysore state viewed financially, but looked at by other lights, will appear as one savouring of injustice to the Mysore state service Mr Hudson may be a very clever financier, and may be able, by tact and zeal, to recoup the Treasury of the Mysore state when a deficit occurs within a few yards from his office desk, but it is throwing very cold water, indeed, on the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the younger officers of the state service, when superannuated officers are retained in their old places, after they have once climbed the highest rung of the official ladder, and can look for no further promotion, if they lived to the age of the patriarch Mathuselah We think, therefore, that, in this instance, the Dewan will be making a blunder, if he recommends to His Highness the sanction of the arrangement of which we have spoken, as to the Comptrollership of the Mysore finances What occult influences have been brought to bear on the Prime Minister, even to entertain the idea of such an arrangement, we cannot tell, but it certainly seems to us that, if this measure is carried out, a great want of consideration will have been shewn to the claims of the junior officers of the state service, who naturally look for promotion on the retirement of their seniors We trust, however, that Dame Rumour, as usual, has exaggerated the report, or has altogether given currency to a false one

## ADVOCATES AND FIRST CLASS PLEADERS

Below, we publish two official letters, which will show that between the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division and the Chief Judge of Mysore, a legitimate source of grievance and hardship has been thrown upon the advocates of the Mysore bar As the reader is aware, the members of the Mysore bar are divided into three classes—a division made by the Chief Judge himself, so long ago as February 1879—namely, advocates, first class pleaders, and second class pleaders, each class confining its practice to certain courts, the Chief Court of the Province being open to advocates only But an unfortunate rule was inserted by Mr Sandford, in the rules on the subject, namely, that second class pleaders may be promoted to the first class, after two years' practice in the second, at the discretion of the Chief Judge Under this ruling, several second class pleaders were recently promoted to the first and the result is, that they can now plead in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and, what is of greater moment to the advocates, in the district Civil Courts, whose pecuniary jurisdiction is unlimited, and where suits of the highest importance are frequently heard and as to the criminal jurisdiction of these district courts, they have power to pass sentence of death, in capital cases, though they cannot carry out the sentence, until it is confirmed by the Chief Court of Mysore It is quite clear then, that the district civil and sessions courts are the highest courts of original jurisdiction, just as the Chief Court is the highest court of appellate jurisdiction, in the Province It follows, therefore, that the general qualifications and legal attainments of those who practise in these district courts should be of the highest order obtainable—general qualifications and legal attainments which, we have no hesitation in saying, the second class pleaders, promoted to the first class, do not possess, as a body Nevertheless, the subjoined circular letters have been published, the second of which contains the standing rule of which as we have said, the advocates have just cause to complain The letters are as follow —

*District Judge's Court, Dated 17th December 1881*

To The Chief Judge of Mysore

Sir — I have the honour to state that since the promotion of many of the second grade pleaders to the 1st grade they appear in cases heard before this Court Some of them do not understand English, and when Advocates appear on the other side they insist upon the arguments being conducted in Canarese

I, therefore request, with reference to para 2 of your circular letter No 10, dated 10th November 1881 Civil Side whether, in such cases the Advocates should be required to conduct the argument in Canarese

I have, &c

(Sd) T R A Thumboo Chetty,
District Judge

To The District Judge, Nundydroog Division

Sir,—I am directed by the Chief Judge to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 3720—238 of the 17th instant, and to inform you, in reply, that any pleader of the first grade not understanding English, and being entitled to plead in your court can first demand that the arguments should be conducted in the language of the court The Advocate on the other side, if he cannot speak Canarese must I am to state make arrangements for the interpretation of his arguments

I am &c,
(Sd) S Hemaji Rao
Registrar

It is evident, from the above standing rule of practice, that the relations between advocates and first class pleaders are apt to be considerably strained, whenever they appear on opposite sides in the same case, in a district court Practically, the advocate must bring himself to the level of the first class pleader, if the latter does not understand the English language, that is to say, the advocate must either speak Canarese or get some one to interpret for him, for which arrangement he or his client will have to pay A converse arrangement would seem to us more just, namely that if a first class pleader who does not understand English is opposed to an advocate in the district court, it is the pleader who should make arrangements to have his "arguments" interpreted in the English language We say that this new rule of practice is very hard on the advocates, because, setting aside the question of language the general qualifications and legal attainments of an advocate are far superior and merit greater consideration than those of a first class pleader Apart from these considerations, there is another We all know that the translations of the codes and enactments forming the British Indian system of law and procedure into Canarese, are extremely defective, and very frequently do not convey the precise spirit and meaning which, in the English original it is intended to convey It is also an admitted fact that the Canarese language, from the poverty of its expressions and phrases, is deficient as a medium of translation from English, and especially in the translation of difficult and technical words and phrases, and, frequently, the translators have to keep the English word or phrase in its place, though clothed in the Canarese alphabet Then there are the Indian and English Law Reports, "cases" from which are constantly quoted, by advocates, in support of or against the facts and law of a suit If, therefore, a first class pleader is quite ignorant of English, or knows so little of it, as to be simply useless, how is it possible he can do justice to the case entrusted to his advocacy? We think that both the district judge of the Nundydroog Division and the Chief Judge of Mysore have committed a serious blunder, in introducing this rule of practice, which, besides being invidious as regards the advocates is also likely to be detrimental to the due administration of civil and criminal justice in courts, like the district courts, which are vested with the highest original jurisdiction in the Province We think that the rule requires reconsideration and amendment, and this can only be effected by the advocates making a representation to the Chief Judge

## Original and Selected Notes

The death is announced of Janojee Rao Bhonslay, Raja of Nagpore

A telegram from Lahore reports the death of the ex Nawab of Tank at that city, on the evening of the 10th instant

It is reported that the natural mother and friends of the imbecile Maharaja of Kolhapore, being prevented from seeing him, he is getting worse again

The New Maharaja of Dumraon will be installed by the Lieutenant Governor at Dumraon on the 7th proximo Great preparations are being made at Dumraon for the due celebration of the event

The Press Association understands that it is by no means unlikely that the Duke of Connaught will be allowed to carry out his desire of visiting India, and that he will probably be selected for an Indian command

W Jamrach, of Stoke Newington, London, the well known importer of foreign birds, beasts, reptiles, &c, is advertising for tigers He offers £100 for every animal delivered in good condition, from twelve months old or upwards, younger ones at less price

The Russian Government, have been moving the Chinese authorities to construct a telegraph line across Mongolia to connect the Pientsin and Shanghai line with the Russian telegraph system, but the China papers say the Chinese Foreign Office is not favourable to the proposal

The representations of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce have had the effect of obtaining the promise from the Viceroy, that the administration of justice shall be completely within the province itself Subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, Burma is to have a High Court with three Judges

At Singapore, where it had been proposed to give a grand welcome to the young Princes, much disappointment has been caused by the receipt of a telegram from the Queen forbidding public receptions Her Majesty wish other grandsons to be received only as midshipmen and not as Royalty The Governor, however, will give a fancy ball in honour of the Princes

The following gentlemen have been invited from Punjab to be present at Calcutta on the 25th instant, and to receive the Order of the Star of India already awarded to them —Colonel Sam Black, Sir, His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpore Sardar Dewa Singh President of the Punjab Council of Regency Bakhi Ganda Singh of Patiala, and Diwan Ram Jas of Kapurthalla

The recent efforts of the Government of India to protect local industries, do not appear to have yet succeeded in reducing its importation of stores from England During the eight months ended in November last, it imported nearly 1·04 lakhs worth of stores, over 70 lakhs more than the money spent in the same months of 1879, though somewhat less indeed, than the value of stores imported in 1880

A telegram has been received in Bombay stating that latest advices from Mandalay, dated the 28th ultimo, report that King Theebaw is dying There is a great panic in the city The shops and bazaars are closed, and troops are massing to guard the palace The ministers are divided, the Kinwoon party are strong, but the Yenangyoung Minthas party are opposing the Kinwoon It is generally believed that the King is dead

The activity of Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay is shown by the fact mentioned in the Administration Report of the Western Presidency for 1880-81, that the following States were, amongst others, visited by His Excellency during the year —Bhavnagar, Palitana, Jetpur, Junagur, Rajkot, Virpur, Gondal, Wadhwan, and Dhrangadra in Kathiawar, Bhor and Bholapur in the Deccan, and Savantvadi and Janjira in the Konkan

From the official Gazette we find that forty nine candidates have passed the Civil Higher Grade in the first class and sixty four in the second class In the Civil Lower Grade nineteen passed in the first class and twelve in the second class Nineteen passed the test for Pleaders in District Munsiff's Courts in the first class, and one hundred and thirteen in the second class. Seventeen candidates who appeared for the Civil Higher Grade were found qualified only as pleaders in District Munsiff's Courts.

The *Straits Times* has disclosed the distressing fact that even at Singapore, in British territory slavery is still practised It appears that these slaves are all females and serve in the capacity of domestic servants in the families of the wealthier Chinese They are not, as a rule, bought and sold there but they live a life of seclusion, drudgery, and sometimes of ill treatment, from which but few of them have means of escape, being either studiously kept in ignorance of their lawful rights, or kept under constant watch, and terrified from attempting to avail of relief in fight

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times* as follows —I noticed a letter on the remedy for scorpion sting, in the *Madras Mail* last evening's issue I do not know if it is generally known that kerosine oil applied to the part affected gives immediate relief I was *told* this by a lady who was stung by a scorpion, and who applied the oil I can also tell you that kerosine oil gives immediate relief in sore throats, lumbago, sprained ankles, pains in the joints, &c, and if persevered in, I believe, produces a cure The oil is very subtle, and it needs but gentle rubbing on the parts affected In very obstinate or chronic cases the oil may be applied several times during the day

IT has been finally decided not to appoint a successor to the late Amir Kabir as Co-Regent of *Hyderabad* We (*the Statesman*) make this announcement with the satisfaction which one well may feel at seeing the removal of a great personal injustice, the final closing of one of the unlovelier chapters of our recent diplomacy, and a fresh proof that the present Government has no sympathy with the devious ways by which the late administration too often sought to compass its ends Sir Salar Jung will again be able to rule Hyderabad by his own strength and sagacity, and while the state will benefit, we feel sure that the relations between it and the Supreme Government will in no way suffer

THE *Amrit Bazar Patrika* says that the new Gaekwar of Baroda is spoken of as a fine young man of strong common sense, diligent in work, and somewhat stingy in purse He was educated under the nose of the Government, and he is a product of British political manufacture When he was adopted the first thing told to him was that, he was nobody, and as the British Government was making a sovereign Prince of him, he should never forget the obligation he owed to Government He was taught in geography, history and politics In geography, we are told, he was taught that, England is the greatest country in the world In history he was taught that, the English arms are irresistable And in politics he was taught that, his best interest would be served in paying court to the political agent twice a week Though this is no doubt a fine attitude, we dare say, he was taught something like the above all the days he was under British tutelage But, we hope as a man of common sense he will *never mind the* [illegible] *teachings of the* politicals He owes fealty to the British crown, and ought never to prove a traitor to it But he ought to look to the interests of his people first of all He owes no allegiance to the political, and if he politicals comes, as usual, with his interference, he can very well shut up in his rights If he can do it, he may rest assured that though it may lead a political to go into fits, the British public will all round support him We have a very high opinion of the politicals but the British public is generally strictly just When Sir Salar Jung and Mr Saunders quarrelled the whole English and Indo-English press supported Sir Salar Jung, and Mr Saunders was disgraced The very first duty of the Governor is to look to the welfare of his subjects

The complaint has been made that, in the State Council there is no indigenous element. The Gaekwar himself is almost an alien, and his first duty is to win the people over to him How can he expect to do it, if he does not take the leading men of his State into his confidence? Surely neither Sir T Madhava Rao nor the Gaekwar seems to hold the country through British bayonets! If it comes to that, we may have then something like a Shah Soojah affair in Baroda His only claim to the *gaddee* would be his efforts to govern the people well and to their satisfaction The whole country will disown His Highness, if he only proves a puppet in the hands of a Dewan or a political

THE *Statesman* says — "The little State of Karauli, in Rajputana, has long suffered from chronic financial disorder, and its affairs have lately become so embarrassed that the Government of India has been obliged to apply a certain degree of pressure in order to secure an improved administration The *Pioneer* of Wednesday last went so far as to state that the Raja had been deposed, but this, we are informed, is a mistake The same journal also states that gross cruelty, "flogging and torturing," had been practised on the people in order to extort money from them Whatever modicum of truth there may be in this statement, we have authority for saying that complaints of gross cruelty or oppression have not reached the Government of India It may be hoped, therefore that the *Pioneer's* statement is exaggerated, though we fear a weak and insolvent government in a native state necessarily implies a great amount of suffering among the people caused by the endeavours of the officers of the state to find funds for the durbar and for themselves Disorder and oppression, the subjects of the Karauli raj, have long been familiar with The reign of Harbaksh Pal, which filled the decade from 1838 to 1848, was one long period of extortion and confusion He Raja had fallen heir to an empty exchequer, and so tyrannically did he squeeze his subjects that the British Government was obliged to interfere four several times On each occasion a British officer was sent to set the affairs of the state in order, but their efforts were of little avail Again, in the next reign, that of Narsingh Pal, the Government of India deputed an officer to direct the affairs of Karauli The state was then more than 1½ lakhs in debt, and this debt was never all paid off On the accession of Madhu Pal in 1854 the British agent was removed, and this prince did such good service during the mutiny that the remainder of the debt was cancelled Still the Raja's pecuniary difficulties were so great that in 1869 another British agent was sent to act as his adviser in trying to set his affairs in order He was succeeded in 1869, by Jai Singh Pal, and he again was succeeded at the end of 1875 by the present Maharaja, Arjun Pal Under him the affairs of the state have again drifted (they had probably not far to drift) into chaos and insolvency In 1878 the Government of India considered it its duty to insist upon the necessity of certain reforms, and the Raja, who has always been more willing to listen to good advice than successful in following it understood to reform his administration, and to be guided in future by the advice of a council But little practical reformation has followed, and the Supreme Government has therefore been obliged to adopt a more imperative tone, and to tell the Raja that he must carry out the necessary reforms, and that he must be guided by his council This is all that has been done, and we may be sure that the Government will be very slow and very reluctant to proceed to the extreme step of deposition"

## Local and Provincial

THE REOPENING OF SCHOOLS —The Bangalore Central College, and the various mission schools, in the Station, will reopen to work, after the Christmas vacation, on Thursday next, the 19th instant

THE MYSORE POLICE —Captain Macintire, Secretary to the Dewan Police Department, after Inspecting the Police at Bowring Pett, returned to Bangalore a few days ago, and will proceed on a tour to the Kadur District to morrow the 18 h instant —*Spectator*

MR J D SANDFORD,—The Chief Judge of Mysore, Mr J D Sandford, is, at present, engaged in a tour of inspection of the courts in the Kolar District Mr Sandford will return by Thursday next, the 19th instant, on which day an appeal court will be held by him, as usual

MR W A PORTER, M A —Mr W A Porter M A, late Private Tutor to His Highness the Maharajah, and now his Private Secretary, is, we understand, to retire from his present appointment by the 31st March next. It is not known whether a similar appointment on His Highness's staff will be made

THE SUB-JUDGES' COURTS —A rumour has reached us to the effect that of the 8 Subordinate Judges' Courts at present existing in the Province, three will be abolished, by the end of March next, and that amongst the three, the Bangalore Sub-Judgeship will be abolished, the present holder of the appointment retiring on pension

H M'S TREASURY —The transfer of this treasury to the charge of Major Maltby is arranged to take place from the 24th Instant, by which date the additions and alterations to the building into which the Treasury Establishment is to be removed will, it is anticipated be completed Mr H Clarke has been appointed Head Accountant of the new Treasury Establishment, which has received the approval of the Resident —*Spectator*

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES GORDON K C S I —On Wednesday evening last Sir James Gordon, K C S I, the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, accompanied by his Secretary and Assistant (who goes only as far as Madras) left Bangalore for Madras, *enroute* to Calcutta, by Steamer Sir James has gone to Calcutta to be formally invested by the Viceroy with the K C S I lately conferred upon him His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a Chapter of the Order at which the investiture of Sir James and other gentlemen will take place Sir James comes back in the middle of February

DEPARTURE OF MR RUNGA CHARLU C I E —Mr Runga Charlu, C I E, the Dewan, left Bangalore for Calcutta, we presume, to be present at the investiture of Sir James Gordon with the distinction of K C S I by the Viceroy It is also reported that Mr Runga Charlu goes to Calcutta to take part in the deliberations between Sir James Gordon and Lord Ripon regarding Mysore affairs Mr Runga Charlu travels the whole distance between Bangalore and Calcutta by rail His Secretary Mr Vypeadee Rao also accompanies him We believe Mr Sheshadri Iyer, Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur district, will discharge the duties of Dewan during Mr Runga Charlu's absence

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW —The annual show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, was held at Lal Bagh, on Thursday evening last, when there was a large attendance of all classes of the community at the tents It is hardly necessary to say that Mr Cameron, the Superintendent's exquisite taste was seen in the arrangement of the tents, there being one tent each for flowers, fruit vegetables and ferns the show of which latter was splendid, as was also the show of roses The fruit and vegetables displayed were of the most excellent and luscious kind Indeed, the horticultural show of Thursday was one of the best we have seen for years past A band of music was on the spot and contributed greatly to enliven the scene Great credit is due to Mr Cameron and Colonel W R Johnson for the decided success of the Show

## General Summary

### HYDERABAD

ACCIDENT TO H H THE NIZAM —The contemplated tour of H H the Nizam through his dominions has been unavoidably postponed Last week, while playing cricket, a ball struck His Highness on the knee, which incapacitated him from work The hurt was considered at first trifling and His Highness was to have left Hyderabad on the 15th but later the swelling on the knee increased and Dr Beaumont the Residency Surgeon, has informed the *Minister that the journey will have to be* postponed, at any rate for a fortnight We understand that the G I P R. Co have received orders to indefinitely postpone sending on carriages and horse-boxes as they were instructed to do —*Bombay Gazette*

H H THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT —A *Jareeda* extraordinary was published by the Nizam's Government last Friday, setting forth how the business of the country is to be carried on during the absence of the Minister who is to accompany His Highness the Nizam to Aurangabad The management of the affairs of the State will be under Nawab Muckeroom-ood-Dowlah Bahadur, the Revenue Minister, and he will act in all things for H E Sir Salar Jung The other Sudrool Mahims will be responsible for their several departments, &c., under his control and direction. The ordinary routine of business is not to be interfered with, and any thing very extraordinary that might turn up is to be referred to the Prime Minister Instructions have been issued in reference to postal communication between Hyderabad and His Highness' camp, to ensure its being carried out with regularity and despatch —*Deccan Times*

### BOMBAY.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA —It is said that the Dewan of Baroda is to receive altogether three lakhs down instead of drawing a pension from the State on the conclusion of his service We hope the other servants of the State will have their labour as commensurately rewarded in time

THE BARODA STATE —We understand that Mr. T Rangaroo, Sir Madhava Rao's son, and Rao Saheb Bhaskar Rao Balkrishnaji are candidates for the post of Private Secretary to His Highness the Gaekwar Mr Rangaroo is at present the Private Secretary of his father, Sir T Madhava Rao, while the latter is the Gaekwar's vakeel at Bombay We hear that there is a very keen competition for the appointment Mr Bhaskar Rao has had several years experience in the British and native States services as also in the mercantile line He combines with a good educational and legal knowledge administrative tact and ability having held responsible positions Mr Rangaroo was an attache for more than a year in the Berar province, and is a matriculated student of the Bombay University Both are vigorous —*Deccan Herald*

BREACH OF COPYRIGHT PRIVILEGES —Mr. Jehangir Bejonji Karani, bookseller and publisher, has filed an action in the Court of Small Causes against a Parsee compositor in the Government Central Press named Framjee Merwanjee Bamboto, and the printer of the Oriental Press, for breach of copyright privileges and the rules relating to the registration of books in respect of a Hindustanee opera entitled "Chell Batao and Mohena Ranee," all rights relating to which are alleged to have been bought some time ago by the plaintiff from the author Mr Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Khansaheb The defendants having published the opera at two annas a copy without the permission or consent of the proprietor, the damages claimed as compensation are set down at Rs 750 —*Times of India*

BEATING A WIFE —A Parsee compositor employed in the Government Central Press, named Rustomjee Eduljee Mistry is on Monday charged before Mr Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to his wife Goolbai The defendant having admitted the truth of the charge preferred against him, his worship in awarding the penalty, observed that the body of the prosecutrix seemed to be covered with black stripes, in consequence of the brutal injuries the prisoner had inflicted on her with a stick In the magistrate's opinion the gravity of the case was sufficient to justify the punishment of imprisonment instead of the ordinary one of fine The prisoner was consequently sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months Subsequently Mr Dinshaw D Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared before his worship, stating that he had instructions to defend the prisoner The magistrate in reply pointed out the utter worthlessness of going into the defence at that stage on the ground that the prisoner having admitted his guilt without the least constraint and of his own free will was already sentenced Half an hour after Mr Davar left the court, Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, High Court, appeared and urged his worship to commute the penalty of imprisonment to that of a fine, but the magistrate declined to do so.—*Ibid*

### BURMAH

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE —The fire which occurred at Dallah on Tuesday evening was one of the most destructive that has occurred at Rangoon of late years It began at a little after 7 in the evening, and as far as could be seen from Rangoon seemed to spread with tremendous rapidity Nearly all the working portion of the mill was destroyed including the engines, and it will probably be some months ere it can be

get into working order As to the causes which led to the outbreak of the fire nothing is at present known, but it is considered as most probably due to carelessness in raking out the fires It is a pity to see so much valuable property almost if not quite entirely ruined, for as far as we could judge from a visit paid to the ruins yesterday evening very little of the machinery will be fit for anything again.—*Rangoon Times*

## Extracts.

### DEPOSITION OF A RAJAH

The Government of India have deposed the petty Raja of Karauli, in Rajputana, in consequence of his tyrannical conduct towards his subjects whom he has ill treated in many ways Captain Talbott, additional Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, visited Karauli last week, carrying the Viceroy's *Khurita* in which the determination of the imperial authorities to enforce good government in the State was made known The Raja, an old man between 50 and 60, submitted, it is said, without much protest As his nephew, the heir-apparent, has also been an active abettor in the Raja's tyranny, delighting for example in flogging and torturing people in order to extort money from them, it has been decided that for the next few years the Raj shall be governed by a Council, reporting to the British political officer Karauli has an area of 1878 square miles and a population of about 200,000 It lies to the south of Bhurtpore, and is separated from Gwalior by the Chambal River, the chief enjoys a revenue of four lacs per annum In 1857 Raja Madan Pal did good service for the British, and in consideration of this the debt *due by the State to* the India Government, about Rs 1,17,000, was remitted In 1859 the Raja was again in pecuniary difficulties, and a British officer was deputed to assist him in arranging his affairs Since 1861, however, no political officer has resided in Karauli —*Times of India*

### TREATMENT OF SNAKE BITE

Deputy Surgeon General Shortt writes from Yercaud to the *Madras Mail* —

"In continuation of my letter on the treatment of snake-poison, allow me to say that accidents from snake-bite invariably occur at perhaps some little distance from one's house, or there may be no remedy at hand, and thus much valuable time is lost, owing to the activity and energy of the poison, ere treatment can be resorted to. I would, under these circumstances, suggest that, in all cases of snake bite, the moment one is bitten by a poisonous snake, the wound be wiped dry or washed fresh (should water be at hand), and, if in an accessible part, the patient should immediately suck the wound for some time, and when feasible the fang puncture should be opened out with a knife before doing so, but if the wound is in an inaccessible part, some friends should be asked to "volunteer" to suck the wound In most instances the patient is more or less frightened and nervous, so that he is unable to suck the wound fairly, and it is much better done by another The risk is very small indeed, if any at all, should the precaution be taken to wash the mouth out every two or three minutes as the operation proceeds, but care should be taken to wipe or wash the wound before sucking, as there is always a large portion of the poison deposited on the surface and around the wound By sucking it, the greater part of the poison taken into the system is withdrawn, or reduced, and the patient is placed in a more favourable state as regards time and subsequent treatment, which should commence as soon as the necessary remedies are procured This fact, the advantage of sucking a poisoned wound, should be made known far and wide, it should be published in every *District Gazette* in the Presidency, and the Press generally should also help to spread this information to the people Planters, and others who employ coolies, or other workmen, could not do better than impress this fact on their minds, and I confidently assert, that if this system is put into practice, and the treatment by Potash carried out subsequently, many valuable lives will be saved, that are now lost in large numbers annually Suction should not prevent a ligature being placed above the wound, as soon as one can be secured after the wound has been inflicted"—*Mail*

### THE DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON

The cholera epidemic, which for the last few months has figured to a greater or less degree in the weekly mortality returns of the city, has claimed this lady amongst its latest victims, and Bombay, in common with near and dear relations and friends, has to mourn the loss of a gracious and amiable leader of society Lady Fergusson, who during the absence of H E the Governor on tour in Kattywar, resided at Government House, Parell, with the other ladies of the household, was seized about noon on Saturday with the attack which rapidly developed into a very virulent form of the disease Dr, Findlay, Surgeon to H E the Governor, and Dr Blanc, immediately called in and prescribed the usual remedies, but unfortunately, Lady Fergusson's condition at the time she was seized was such as to render recovery almost impossible, even if the disease had manifested itself in a milder form During the night the patient was prematurely confined and from that time there was no hope The accouchement was succeeded by a most profound collapse, from which the deceased never rallied, the death taking place about one o clock yesterday Dr Henry Cook's services were availed of yesterday morning but Lady Fergusson was then past the power of human skill, and nothing could avert the inevitable stroke This, briefly, is the history of the short, but painful illness which cut off, in the prime of youth, one who has been a bright ornament in Bombay society during the past two years It is difficult to say in what manner the disease which closed her life was contracted, and the more so as there has been no recent case of cholera amongst the servants or other residents in the immediate neighbourhood of Government House. *The disease is* always insidious in its action and with the meagre facts at present at hand it is useless to speculate upon the origin of this isolated case Sir James Fergusson is at present travelling in Kattywar, and even if the news of his wife's seizure could have been conveyed to him it would have been impossible for him to have arrived in Bombay before her death, but as it happened his Excellency's exact whereabouts could not be ascertained, and no communication could be conveyed to him It was believed that he was journeying somewhere between Nowanuggur and Joonr in Kattywar and telegrams were despatched by the Hon E W Ravenscroft and Mr J Nugent, Secretary to Government, to the telegraph offices nearest those places, but up to a late hour yesterday no reply had been received, so it is not improbable the sad news may fail to reach his Excellency until to day or even to morrow The principal object of his Excellency's present tour was to invest the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur with the Star of India That ceremony will of course be deferred When Lady Fergusson was attacked there were residing at Government House Miss Fergusson and Miss Rickman, her ladyship's niece By the direction of the medical gentlemen these ladies were removed as soon as possible to Government House, Malabar Hill, and were therefore not present at the final end Captain Fergusson however, was in attendance at Parell, from first to last. Captain the Hon Fitzroy Somerset A D C, and Mr G H R Hart, Private Secretary, are travelling with his Excellency the Governor and Lieutenant Colonel Stracey Military Secretary, who has resigned his appointment and is leaving by Thursday mail for England, is on a shooting expedition at a place situated on the other side of the harbour The Hon L R Ashburner, who is also on a shooting excursion in Guzerat, was telegraphed to and will probably return by to day's mail In consequence of Lady Fergusson's death there will be no performance at the Gaiety Theatre the evening As a mark of respect the Municipal Commissioner has ordered that the Municipal offices remain closed *to-day except, for the despatch* of emergent business The order for a salute to be fired this morning in honor of the Commander-in Chief on returning from his inspection tour was countermanded last night

Lady Fergusson, who was about thirty years of age at the time of her death, was the daughter of Mr John Henry Richman, of Warrnbungs, South Australia She was married to Sir James Fergusson in 1873 and had issue by him one son—Allan Walter John, born in 1878 She came out to India in the early part of 1880, and with the exception of illness, which she had on her first arrival, she enjoyed good health until the time of her death She had come to be very much esteemed by those who knew her in India, having been found to be amiable, courteous and considerate of others, and the interest she took in local institutions for the education of girls was both marked and known —*Times of India*

### THE MYSORE STATE.

In a recent issue we related what we called the "True Story of the Mysore Insurrection of 1830," which led to the assumption by the British Government of the management of Mysore, and very nearly to its permanent annexation to the British dominions The truth of the story cannot be questioned as it is told in the words of unimpeachable official documents We have still however something to add to clinch the evidence that the critical state of affairs in Mysore, which led to the Raja's removal from the management of his own state was due at least as much to British mismanagement as to any want of will or power to govern on the part of the Raja

In a despatch from the Secret Committee to the Government of India dated the 6th of March 1832, the Court of Directors comment severely on the conduct of Mr Casamajor, the Resident in reporting the complaints of the ryots to be "frivolous" admitting afterwards that they were not quite so groundless as he had at first represented, and in describing the disturbances as completely quelled, when they were in fact at their most dangerous height

'On the 2nd of January Mr Casamajor reports that the Raja had proceeded into the disturbed districts and had redressed various grievances, that capital punishment had been inflicted upon fifteen persons, and that 'the spirit of insurrection has by these examples been broken and subdued, and three days later he reports that 'perfect tranquillity has been restored in every tulook of his Highness the Raja's dominions, the inhabitants have returned to their homes, and voluntarily paid the *kists* in arrear " But, continues the Court's despatch on the 8th of March, Mr Casamajor speaks of "forts occupied by insurgents of "a spirit of disaffection throughout the country —and of one Poligar with 11 000 fighting men The Honourable Court in this same despatch of the 6th of March 1832 observe —

'The repeated orderings out of the Raja's troops to act against the insurgents, and the executions which followed can scarcely have taken place without the previous knowledge of the Resident but we are kept in complete ignorance of what may have passed between the Resident and the Raja or his Minister on these subjects You appear to be little better informed than ourselves although there is evidence that personal communications took place between Mr Casamajor and his superiors (the Governor of Madras), "both at the Presidency and Mysore the purport of which has not been recorded After describing briefly the information that had reached the Court of the outbreak in Mysore and of the military measures for its suppression ordered by the Governor of Madras, 'who was then on a visit at the Residency of Mysore the despatch says — The events which we have condensed in the preceding paragraph have made a very serious impression upon our minds They prove that the affairs of a prince in alliance with us at whose court a British officer of high rank and emolument is constantly residing for no purpose but to keep you informed of all facts of importance and to offer his advice when it is required may, nevertheless become disordered to a most lamentable extent, not only without your taking any effectual steps to arrest the impending evils, but without your being so informed as to entertain the slightest suspicion that a crisis was at hand

"It would be difficult to conceive what greater degree of mismanagement would have been likely to take place, or in what particular the affairs of Mysore would be likely to have gone worse, if the office of Resident had during the period in question remained vacant Your information could scarcely in that case have been more imperfect than it was'

These extracts, which shed a strong light on the transactions of fifty years ago in Mysore, are of much more than mere historical interest If they had no important bearing on the events and public policy of the day, we should not take the trouble to unearth them from the recesses of the "Secret Department in which they have been hitherto buried We doubt if those who are now ruling India and are conducting our relations with the State of Mysore, *have more than the very haziest idea of that* critical period in its history to which the extracts refer They appear to share with the general public the mistaken belief that our assumption of the management of the state was due entirely to the misgovernment, or at least *to the incapacity to govern, of the late Maharaja*, and in no degree to any fault or shortcoming of ours. On this belief is based the conclusion that in taking the government out his hands, we were obeying a stern necessity, and performing a simple duty, and it is not difficult for men with imperial instincts to proceed to the further conclusion that having once redeemed the people of Mysore from the miseries of native rule, we would have been justified in refusing to hand them back again to the possible future mismanagement of another native government Those who hold this view regard the restoration of the state to the native dynasty, in the person of the present youthful Maharajah, was not an act of justice but one of remarkable generosity, and that we are entitled to drive with him any sort of bargain which seems good to us We assert on the other hand that in founding on our own mismanagement and straining of the treaty the right to screw down the Maharajah as if he had no inherent rights—as if the State had no corporate existence—we are exercising our power in a way which is not only harsh, but positively iniquitous

Another point brought out by the papers we have published and to which it is worth while to draw special attention is the extraordinary ignorance of the Government of India of what was really happening in Mysore "It would be difficult to conceive what greater degree of mismanagement would have been likely to take place or in what particular the affairs of Mysore would be likely to have gone worse, if the office of Resident had during the period in question remained vacant *Your information could scarcely in that case have been more imperfect than it is* These are not *the words of an assistant or slanderer of the* Government or the Resident, but a solemn remonstrance addressed by the Court of Directors to the Government of India How far in this respect have matters improved in the present day? Recent revelations as to Mysore affairs appear to show that *matters are in this* respect allowing for difference of time, easier communication and so on the Home Government, and even the Viceroy, are kept similarly in the dark on matters of the most serious importance to the well being of the State


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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE REVOLT OF THE HERZEGOVINIANS

*Vienna 20th Jan.*—Desultory fighting is going on in Herzegovina

### ASIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD

*Calcutta, 14th Jan.*—The Government of India have decided that under present circumstances, it is not necessary to provide for the appointment of a successor to the late Amira Kabir, as co regent of the Hyderabad State

*Allahabad 19th Jan.*—The Government of India will let Sir Salar Jung remain the sole regent of Hyderabad, as the Nizam's minority so shortly expires

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1882

## MR W A PORTER M A, AT COMBACONUM

We think that the Anglo Indian Press generally, and the Anglo Vernacular Press specially, have not sufficiently noticed the fact that the utterances of Mr W A Porter, M A, the late principal of the Combaconum College and the present Private Secretary of H Highness the Maharajah, are worthy of more than a passing remark Mr Porter has been so long and so worthily connected with the higher education in Southern India, that his farewell address to the educated inhabitants of the country he is about to quit is, surely, worthy of closer attention than it has up to the present moment, received The reply to the students and pupils of Combaconum College, both those who are now studying there, and those who have gone out into the world after having had the fostering care of the first educationist in India, is especially or should be especially attractive to the educated and intelligent Natives of Mysore, because Mr Porter, in the course of his speech, gives a very gratifying and satisfactory account of the present and future prospects of the Mysore state, and of the hopes we as Mysoreans, would be justified in entertaining of our present youthful ruler Those who have read Mr. Porter's reply—and we trust there are but few who have omitted to do so—must have remarked the genuine interest which he takes in this state and in his late royal pupil, who has now been raised from leading strings, and may "gang his ain gait" as the Scotch say For this reason, if for no other, we think that Mr Porter's utterances at Combaconum are worthy of the special attention of the educated and intelligent classes of this Province

The speech, as we conceive it, is divided into six parts, unequal in their distribution, but all alike interesting and instructive to the reader, as they must have been to Mr. Porter's hearers, and especially, the last four heads, as we have said, must be deeply interesting to and awake much thought in the minds of educated and intelligent Mysoreans These divisions are—first, autobiographical, such facts as relate to Mr Porter's connection with the Madras educational department and the motives which led him to form that connection, when he might have, at that time of his life, formed wider and more profitable connections, in intellectual and moral activity, in his own country, where, even then, he was not an undistinguished member of one of the first seats of learning in the world, secondly, Mr Porter's relations with the Department of Public Instruction in Madras and his opinions with regard to the policy pursued by the Madras Government, in filling up the highest appointment in that Department, namely, the Directorship thirdly, Mr Porter's account of his late pupil the Maharajah and his position as a prince regnant, fourthly, the Native administration of Mysore, which endeavours to combine the strictest economy, compatible with the highest efficiency of the state service, fifthly, the Native Civil Service in Mysore, as contrasted with a similar service in the Southern Presidency and sixthly, the Dasara assembly of "representative riots," held in October last, in the town of Mysore, and the hopes it may give rise to as to representative government in this Native State

We have space for only two, perhaps, three, out of these six heads of Mr Porter's address to discourse on First, with respect to Mr Porter's very earliest experience of India, on his landing on the shores of Madras He tells us that in England, he was a great reader of Parliamentary blue books on matters Indian, and that he was never in want of the fullest information on such topics, so much so, that he even contributed articles on Indian subjects to a leading English newspaper, before he ever thought of coming out to India or knew anything more about the country than the information afforded in the blue books he consulted On landing in Madras and going to the great Government office in the Fort, to see if he could purchase or get any books or papers relating to India, which would be new to him, he says he was surprised and disappointed, for there was nothing new or interesting in all the search he made, or which he did not know before, and, then, says he, he thought of a little book seller's still in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he could get much more about India and her people, than in the archives of Fort Saint George! And such is the experience of all of us here The best and most authentic information, regarding India, is first published in London, and then, months after, finds its way down to this country Such is the result of the stern, secret, bureaucratic system, on which this country is governed, even under the gracious shadow of Her Majesty the Queen Empress Mr Porter tells us, in this portion of his address, that, for the first two or three weeks of his sojourn in South India, at Combaconum, he thought he had committed a blunder, in coming out to the country at all, but an incident, slight in itself, but which, afterwards, reconciled him to his exile, was the turning point which never made him regret, even for an hour, the educational work which he had taken in hand That incident was the discovery, in a Native pupil, of extraordinary mathematical acuity, coupled with great earnestness and energy, in the prosecution of so exact a study Mr Porter's conclusion as to the relations between the teacher and the taught in India, will accord with every educationist's experience in this country These relations are exciting and absorbing but much also depends on the sympathy between the learners and their European teachers on the "personal influence" of the latter, as he elsewhere observes, in the course of his speech Of this sympathy, Mr Porter has had ample and gratifying proof, during the quarter of a century in which he has been connected with the maintenance and spread of the higher English education amongst the Native of Southern India, for the Hindu is docile, teachable, ever willing to learn and acquire knowledge, and ever grateful to his teachers Indeed, it is one of the fundamental principles of our religious and moral life, that the teacher of knowledge, the pundit, should be regarded and reverenced only next to the gooroo

Mr Porter's remarks on the Directorship of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency and the policy of the Government which controls that important appointment, are apposite and true, though they are not novel, for they have been repeated, over and over again, in the public press and on the platform, but without effecting the slightest change in the views of the Government, or of holding out the slightest hopes of amendment to the highly educated and hard working members of the Educational Department the highest part, which ought to be fairness and justice, to be open to the members of the department, is, and has systematically for years, been given away to absolute outsiders, military officers and members of the Covenanted Civil Service, who have never had any training for the responsible work into which they are so deliberately pitchforked, whose previous career and experience have, indeed, been entirely dissociated from the work of education, properly so called, in all its branches That an officer of the military Corps, who may be a learned and excellent man in his way, or that a Civil Servant, who may have risen to be Collector of a district or a member of the Board of Revenue should be chosen to be the arbitrary dictator of education, English and Vernacular, in India, is a course of policy which can only be pursued with impunity in a country like India, where the head of an administration and his councillors have all their own way, and where the Secretary of State and his councillors know little and care less for the system or policy pursued Such a system is the result of a responsible Government at the India Office and in India itself Mr Porter speaks on this subject with great reticence and circumspection, and purposely restrains himself in the expression of his opinion, but it is easy to see that to a man of his high intelligence and educational abilities, acquired by sheer dint of hard and special work, in one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe, the fact of a soldier or covenanted civilian being placed above him, in his own special department of mental labour, would not as the most discouraging and disheartening fact in his life work, and hence it is, that Mr Porter candidly confesses that he "was not very sorry to leave the service of the Madras Government" And in illustration of his contention and, indirectly, in his own justification for leaving a department of mental labour, on which he had entered with so much genuine enthusiasm, at startup, he sets forth the instance of Sir Alexander Grant. Some years before Mr Porter, Sir Alexander Grant came out in the Madras educational department, but he soon left it, and went away to Bombay, and there, the ripe scholar, the profound educationist, who never would have risen beyond a first class inspectorship of schools, or, at best, the principalship of the Presidency College, in Madras, speedily became Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, and is now Principal of Edinburgh University Mr Porter, very justly, we think, compares the policy of the Madras Government, with regard to Public Education, to a protective tariff, such as France levies over the importation of British cottons, silks, and woollens Such a tariff is bad enough in itself, he says, but what may not be said of a protective tariff which excludes the importation of "light and intelligence"? Mr Porter aptly concludes this portion of his address with the following very appropriate remarks —

"The members of this department seem to me to suffer hardship that has some resemblance the case of the Irish tenant before the passing of the recent Land Act. It sometimes happened that a tenant by his own labour drained a swamp, or reclaimed a bog and after some years of toil made it fertile land Then in comes the landlord, who had meanwhile been standing idly by, clips on a rasping rent, so that one stroke sweeps the results of the poor man's labours into his own pocket So in our department, men work hard (if you allow me to introduce a simile) each at his own particular oar (and only those who have rowed in the same boat, know how hard the work is), and when the race is nearly over in comes a Civilian from some side channel and snatches away the prize"

Here we stop for the present As we anticipated, the space at our disposal and consideration for the reader will not permit us to pursue the theme of Mr Porter's address further for the present. In our next issue, we hope to resume our comments on this very interesting utterance from the lips of an educationist for whom all the educated Natives of South India, of the present generation, have learnt to feel the highest reverence and esteem

## THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA

On the 28th December last as the reader has already informed himself, through the public prints, a most regal and gratifying incident occurred in the city of Baroda, the ancient capital of the Maharatta sovereigns of Western India That incident was the installation of His Highness the Maharajah Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, who represented H E the Viceroy and Governor General of India, on the auspicious occasion. In reading the account of the ceremony, as published in the columns of the *Times of India*, one is struck with

the admirable arrangements which were made for the due and decent conduct of the ceremonial There does not appear to have been the slightest hitch in the order of the programme, and every thing was attended with the most gratifying eclat, such as becomes an incident so rare and so highly appreciated by the great mass of the people. We are told that all the streets leading to the Nazar Bagh, the Gaekwar's palace, were thronged with a dense mass of spectators of all classes of the community, who displayed the utmost eagerness and enthusiasm in the pageant *Within the spacious shamiana, in which* the installation took place, the utmost order and decorum were preserved, and every class of the community had its representative *guests at the grand durbar We need* not enter into further details A full account of the ceremony was published in our issue of the 9th instant But beyond *the outward signs of splendour and regal* magnificence, the spirit of the sentiments expressed, first, in the *kharita* of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, then, in the brief but graceful address of the Governor of Bombay, and, again, in the manly and straightforward reply of *His Highness the young Gaekwar, is the* most noticeable feature in a public pageant which will be remembered as long as the present Maharajah and his successors continue to hold sway in the state The installation of Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda is the most unique event that has occurred in that ancient Mahratta kingdom Seven years ago, the dismemberment of the state and its annexation to the British Indian dominions seemed imminent, but the wiser, juster, *more equitable policy of the times* prevailed, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India, under Lord Northbrook, did justice equally to England and to India, when he recognised the adoption of Sayaji Rao, by the royal Mahratta lady who has done so much for the moral and social training of a prince who has begun his career under auspices so brilliant and full of promise The seven years, during which the present ruler of Baroda was in his minority, have been equally well employed by the Dewan Sir Madhava Rao, in the political education of His Highness, and *by his English tutors and masters, who* have proved, beyond doubt, in the person *of His Highness, that they took the utmost* pains with his general education One most noticeable and gratifying sign of the substantial progress made by the prince, is *evident*, in the manly and *independent* bearing as displays on all public occasions, and the ease and self possession with which he gives utterance to his sentiments, at all fit*ting public opportunities* Much of these satisfactory results of the young Gaekwar's education must, of course, be set down to the credit of his *immediate advisers and* counsellors, and especially to his highly *educated and intelligent Prime Minister.* For instance, the brief, but neat and appropriate speech which His Highness delivered at his installation, cannot all be set down as the result of his own unaided efforts His Highness was, doubtless, materially aided in those efforts But the fact that he spoke the speech without apparent strain and without a single error, shews the high mental calibre with which he is gifted, and speaks well for the admirable training to which he has been *subjected It* is noted, in the report before us, regarding this speech, that "all present remarked on the clear ringing tone of his voice, and his correct pronunciation, which enabled all the audience to catch every word of his speech" When the young Native princes of India have been taught manliness of bearing, self-possession on public occasions, and to express themselves intelligibly, either in their own vernacular or in English, a reform will have been effected which cannot fail, *ceteris paribus*, to perpetuate their *dynasties on the most solid foundation*, for manliness, self-possession, patience, are virtues the exercise of *which cannot fail to* reap for their possessor the highest and most substantial rewards. We have said that, over and above, the appropriate pomp and *circumstance of the installation*, was the interchange of kindly sentiments amongst those most concerned Nothing could be more sincerely sympathetic and kind than the sentiments expressed by the Viceroy in his *kharita*, and by the Governor of Bombay in the speech addressed to His Highness, and though, in both utterances, the claims and supervising authority of the *Paramount Power* were somewhat too distinctly put forward, still, on the whole we think, we have every good ground for congratulating His Highness and his Government *on the high estimation* in which they stand with the representatives of the Queen Empress in India One part of the ceremony of installation we must not forget to notice, and that is, the perfect cordiality and amicability shown by the ladies of Sir James Fergusson's household and the other European lady visitors, who contributed throughout the ceremonies, hand in hand, in the company of their Highnesses the Maharanees Jumnabai Sahiba and Chimnabai Sahiba, who conversed with their guests through the help of a European lady interpreter The *kharita* of the Viceroy addressed to Her Highness Jamnabai is well deserved by the royal lady All that is the remarkable of her devotion to the interests of the Baroda state and to those of her adopted son, is perfectly true Her Highness could not have exercised greater wisdom and affection in the training of the young prince, if she had been his own *mother*

In conclusion, we think we have the most *substantial reasons for congratulating the* Baroda people and their youthful sovereign, that the latter has begun his reign as an *independent ruler under auspices so brilliant* and full of hope for the future With a solvent and well filled treasury, with the best and most competent advisers, both Native and European, with an affectionate and constantly devoted mother, with supreme domestic happiness in his private circle, with the health and vigour of youth, *and with a previous training which has* endued him with high and manly virtues, we have no hesitation in affirming that Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, has all the elements and circumstances around him of becoming one of the most successful and highly reputable rulers amongst the Native princes of India

## Original and Selected Notes.

According to a home paper the Marchioness of Ripon will return to England in the autumn of this year

On the occasion of the visit of Maharaja of Travancore to Bombay next month, His Highness will be met by form Travancore Dewan, his old friend Sir T Madhava Rao, from Baroda

*The Commissioner of Lucknow* has been empowered by recent order to sanction, without reference to Government, the continuance or distribution of perpetual political pensions on the death of the original pensioner

The Deccan paper bears, that Nawab Ekbalood-dowlah Bahadoor, *the youngest* son of the late Co-regent of Hyderabad, is to proceed in March on a six months' tour to Europe He is to be accompanied by Dr Lawder, his tutor

*The Select Committee* on the *Bill* to amend the law relating to seditious publications, commonly known as the Vernacular Press Act, have reported that they see no need to make any alterations, and the Bill will, therefore, be passed as already published

The East Indian Railway propose before long to take over the working of the following lines as branches of their main undertaking —The Patna Gaya, the Sindia, the Dildrugarh, and the Barh Railways The proposal has, it is stated, been practically accepted by the Secretary of State

A silver star has been fixed in the floor of the station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway to mark the spot where General *Garfield* fell when shot A memorial tablet *is placed on the wall* over the spot, surmounted by an eagle, carrying in its claws arrows and laurels

In one of the letters published in the recent *Afghan blue book*, the *Ameer* Abdul rahman declares that Mr Lepel Griffin promised him, on behalf of the Indian Government, a grant of 100 lakhs of rupees "Four months have now elapsed," says the Ameer, "since my arrival at Cabul, and I have only received 17 lakhs, in all of the subsidy promised by the Government"

Further particulars are given in a Saigon letter of the 23rd November of the terrible typhoon which has been experienced in Hupheng, Tongking "The loss has been dreadful In different places 39,000 dead bodies of natives have been found The body of a European pilot has also been found Two sailing ships which were in harbour left, and nothing has been heard of them since"

The Viceroy has conferred the following titles as personal distinctions —

Upon Rajah Radha Prosad Singh, of *Dumrun, the title of "Maharajah Bahadur,"* upon Rao Saheb Gopaji Sarbhai Desai Deputy Educational Inspector, that of "Rao Bahadur," and upon Honorary Surgeon Shaikh Kasim, of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, that of "Khan Bahadur"

Mr Ranga Charlu, Dewan of Mysore passed through Madras on his way to Calcutta last Monday The object of this visit is believed to have some thing to do with a demand recently made by the Supreme Government on the finances of the State Among other subjects which will be discussed will probably be the new railway projects Another subject is likely to be the near termination of the period for which the services of certain European officials were lent to the Mysore State

Information has been received from Kandahar, that six Turkomans have recently left there from Merv *en route to Cabul* with a present of four Turkoman horses for the Ameer Their object is said to be to obtain permission for their tribe to reside in Badgshis Khushk or Bala Murghab The state that they have been defeated by the Russians, that Merv has been captured, which latter, although not true, has given rise to a good deal of gossip in the Kandahar bazaars about Russia and England

The Rangoon papers think that a crisis is at last drawing near at Mandalay but has not already taken place Just before the last steamer left, there was a great panic News came from the palace that King Theebow was really dead, and the report was so far believed in, that the people in the bazaar began to remove their valuables to places of safety, until they were stopped by the troops and bazaar gouns The last steamer from Rangoon took about fifty Upper Burmans to Calcutta, who were going there to confer with the Nyoung Yan Prince on the position of affairs

A native journal says —"The talent of native artists has been encouraged and developed But it also asks whether adequate means cannot be found to train native workmen more than is done at present, to provide them with a technical education which would not only initiate a larger number in a particular craft, but *would foster* that tendency towards excellence which the *elaborate nature of Oriental art* shows to be inherent. Good industrial schools in various branches of industry, with a discipline as strict as is expedient, and a course extending over some two or three years would be a great boon to all"

The (London) *Times understands* that a reply has been forwarded by his Majesty the Shah of Persia to a memorial, submitted to his Majesty through the Government of India, by the Committee of an association formed in Bombay for ameliorating the condition and alleviating the distress of the Zoroastrian residents of Persia, and that *firmans* have been issued to the effect that the Zoroastrians should henceforth be allowed certain privileges which they had not enjoyed hitherto, such as, allowing them to ride, wearing new or white clothes, and building and repairing their dwellings The Shah, it appears, has, however, neither abolished nor reduced the oppressive Jizia (poll) tax, which is levied from the remaining handful of Zoroastrian residents, the Mahomedans being exempted from it

Urgent representations have recently been made to the Persian Government on the subject of certain grievances complained of by the Jewish subjects of H M the *Shah The most important of these* were, first that under existing regulations they were prohibited from occupying shops in the bazaars, and secondly, that Jewish converts to Islamism were permitted by law to deprive their relatives of all rights of inheritance The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs has now announced that the claims of Moslem converts to inherit property as Musulmans to the detriment of the rightful Jewish heirs, will in future be disallowed, and that arrangements will be made with regard to the Jewish Jews which will admit of their opening shops in a portion of the bazaar The Jews of Ispahan are said to enjoy more effectual protection at the hands of the Zilas Sultan, Prince Governor of that Province, than their co-religionists in any other part of Persia

The Government of Bombay have decided upon constituting ten police probationers On first appointment the pay of the probationers will be at the rate of Rs 200 per mensem without extra allowances Each probationer will be placed under a Police Superintendent to learn his work, or prepare for his examination On passing an examination at least one vernacular language of the Presidency and in the following subjects —The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Act VI of 1861, Acts VII and VIII (Bombay) of 1867, Chapters 2, 7, 9 and 10 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 he will receive pay at the rate of Rs, 250 per mensem without any extra allowances unless acting as Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, and on passing a further examination in a number of Acts he will be held *qualified for subsequent* promotion to the grade of Assistant Superintendent, or to act in any temporary vacancy which may occur Government reserve the *right of drafting* in the city and other officers into the higher grades of the service, should such procedure appear desirable Service as a probationer will not count as service towards pension

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on the 8th instant, a letter was read, *giving particulars regarding the origin* and growth of the sect of Hindoo dissenters called Kartabhajas The founder of this sect is said to have been one Mokund Das who lived for some time at Poorie, whence he went to Kapilas in Dhenkanal During the first twelve years of his residence at Kapilas, he lived on fruit alone, and accordingly was known as "Phalahari Babajee" *For the next* twelve years he only drank milk and water, and obtained *the name of "Kshirunna Pari"* After remaining at Kapilas several years, he left the place and began to preach that Mahadeo and the other idols worshipped by the Hindus were nothing but wood and stone, that the worship of them was useless, that the Creator of the Universe was "Alekh" or "Mohima," a spiritual Being without form, omnipresent and omniscient, and that he alone could hold communion with Alekh, and obtain an answer to prayers At Darutong, Mokund Das was *deified*, and began to be addressed as the Mohima Gosain He died in 1875 at Jarandah in Dhenkanal The disciples of this new sect belong chiefly to the ignorant and illiterate people of the lower classes of the Hindu community, and this new faith is said to be more popular in Sambulpore, Orissa, than in any other district.

## Local and Provincial.

**Civil Court, C and M Station**—The above court will be removed from its present quarters, in the Public Buildings, to a large house on Museum Road, Cantonment, next to the Madras Bank and just facing the Government Telegraph office. The removal will take place on the 1st Proximo.

**Travelling Expenses**—We are informed that the travelling expenses of the Dewan and his Secretary from Bangalore to Calcutta, by rail throughout, have been set down at the handsome figure of Rs 1000! We suppose there must be some reserve fund somewhere for these things, in spite of the present low condition of the state finances.

**Dacoity**—We regret to learn that dacoities have begun to be rife in the Kolar district, near Chickballapur and Bagepally whither Mr S H Vardon, Assistant Commissioner, Police Department, has been specially sent to hunt up the marauders. Mr Syed Nuroonudeen, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore, has taken charge of Mr Vardon's work at headquarters.

**A Registrar for the British Civil Court**—It is strongly reported that the British authorities have at length seen the necessity of appointing a Registrar to the Civil Court, C and M Station, where the work of the judge is too much for him. It would seem that the Registrar will also be invested with Small Cause jurisdiction to the extent of suits for Twenty rupees and below.

**Opening of Schools**—All the colleges and schools in Bangalore have now fairly opened for work, after the long Christmas vacation. The Central College the Wesleyan High School and Bishop Cotton's opened on Friday last, and the London Mission Institution and Saint Andrew's begin work on Monday the 16th instant. Those who presented themselves as candidates at the late University examinations, are anxiously looking out for the results. The results of the Middle School examinations are expected in next week's official gazette.

**The Post of Asche Bakshee**—A rumour is current that this post will be done away with in the present Budget. Mr Murr, Gungah appointed Assistant Commissioner. We are fully aware of the financial difficulties against which the Government of Mysore is contending at present and can appreciate and do not lie thrifty and keep expenditure below income. Nevertheless, we think that the post here referred to, should not be abolished even on the score of economy. It is a luxury which can be dispensed with. The postal department is growing in importance every day and requires vigilant supervision. We cannot believe that the General Secretary to the Dewan who it is said, will be required to supervise the working of the department, in the midst of his already multifarious duties, attend to this additional task which is by no means light. We therefore consider that there should be an operative officer, as at present, at the head of the Asche Department, especially, as its work has greatly increased for some years past and has a tendency to increase still further. We hope that the matter will be carefully considered before the actual step is taken.

## General Summary

### MADRAS

**Disinfectants**—In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Madras and its suburbs the Public Offices, High Court Small Cause and Police Courts have been furnished with a supply of disinfectant fluid and powder by the Madras Municipality, as a precautionary measure.—*Mail.*

**U C S Examination**—The list of candidates declared to have passed the comparative and U C S Examination as well as the Higher Examination of Women in Anglo Vernacular, English, and Hindustani, and Test in Needle Work, was published in last night's *Gazette.*—*Ibid*

**Subordinate Telegraph Offices.**—Last month telegraph offices were opened at the Adyar, Perambore, the Mount, and Triplicane. The Adyar Office is next to the Post Office, but as it has not yet been furnished with a sign board, the residents of the Adyar are not generally acquainted with the fact that the electric wire was brought to their doors on the 20th ultimo.—*Ibid*

**The late Earthquake and the Senate House**—Some injury has resulted to the building from the late earthquake. The large arches at the entrance have been affected, deep cracks from the roof of the building, and down the sides of the arches, being clearly discernible. Measures have been taken to remedy the injury, by raising three temporary pillars to support the arches, till the repairs have been completed.—*Ibid*

**Ancient Coins**—A short time ago the Mohunt or Chief Priest of the Tirupathy Pagoda forwarded to Government a valuable collection of gold silver, and copper coins, of antiquated date for their acceptance. These were forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum who after making selection for that institution, returned the remainder Government, in returning these to the Chief Priest asked the Collector to convey to him their best thanks for the collection they had related.—*Ibid*

**His Highness of Travancore**—His Highness will leave Trevandrum on the 26th instant and is expected to arrive at Madras on the 31st. A guard of honor has been detailed to be present at the Egmore Station, on the morning of that day and a salute of of nineteen guns will be fired on His Highness's arrival. After staying a few days at Madras the Maharajah will proceed to Northern India and according to present arrangements, will return to his capital about the end of March. Orders have been issued to Collectors and others to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and convenience of His Highness in the different stations through which he will pass.—*Ibid*

**Return of the Governor**—Mr Grant Duff returned to Madras this morning at 6 A M by the mail train from Bangalore. He was accompanied by Captain Ashby Private Secretary, Colonel Shaw Stewart, D P W Secretary and Lieutenant Begot, Aide de Camp, and Mr A M Saunders, the Agent and manager and Mr H F Church the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway travelling in the same train. Notwithstanding the early hour there were some gentlemen on the platform to receive His Excellency including the Right Honorable Gallagherry, Colonel Hicks, Major Spencer, Major Gill, Captain Taylor and the native Aide de Camp of the Commander in Chief. The usual salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort St George. His Excellency proceeded to Guindy.—*Ibid*

**Reserved Carriages**—To prevent intrusion on the part of ticket collectors and others on passengers in reserved carriages the Madras Railway authorities have ordered that when any reserved carriage or compartment of a carriage is reserved for passengers it will be the duty of the Station Master at the station of departure in addition to the observance of the present rule which requires an engaged board or conspicuous card fixed to be placed on both sides of the carriage or compartment, to write on the ticket attached to the engaged board the name of the person for whom the accommodation is reserved and also to furnish the guard of the train with a Parcels Way Bill, showing the station of destination, the number of the reserved carriage, the name of the person for whom reserved, the extent of accommodation reserved and the number and class of tickets paid for.—*Ibid.*

**Sanitation in Small Towns**—The Collector of Chingleput has proposed that with a view to providing for the sanitary requirements of small towns a modified Municipal Act be passed in lieu which funds needed for purposes of conservancy and improving water supply might be raised, chiefly by the imposition of a tax upon houses situated in the locality. The Board of Revenue although willing to admit that funds for the purpose contemplated if raised locally would be more likely to be profitably expended, than if supplied from the District Local Fund are not prepared to advocate the imposition of any further taxation for attaining the end in view. Funds raised under Act IV of 1871 are intended amongst other objects, to provide for the sanitary inspection of villages, and the cleansing of roads, streets, and tanks, and a good deal has been done in some districts from allotments of Local Funds to promote village sanitation. The Board believe that in this direction much more may be accomplished provided the Local Boards take an interest in the subject and they are unable to support Mr Price's proposal, inasmuch as it would entail the imposition of additional burdens upon the people. The Government are of opinion that Local Fund Boards might induce village effort by offering to supplement village subscriptions for improvements by an equal grant.—*Ibid*

**A Riot between Municipal Lamp-lighters**—On the morning of Monday last a serious riot took place in Annaplay Street Black Town, between a certain number of the new and old lamp lighters of the Madras Municipality when brick-bats were freely used and a free fight ensued amongst them. The Police having immediately turned up at the scene of disturbance they succeeded in apprehending fourteen of the form and five of the latter while others effected their escape. Of those taken prisoners, one was found to have received a wound on his left eye. Another in the crowd was taken to the Manager Choultry Hospital where he is at present suffering from a severe wound above his left eye and on the bridge of his nose. The origin of the riot is owing to the new lighting contractor one Moonsamy Moodelly whose tender had been accepted by the Municipality for a period of three years, commencing from the 1st instant having employed some of the old hands who had served under the previous contractor, one Balakistna Moodelly. This step the new contractor was compelled to adopt consequent on numerous complaints having been made by the President of the bad lighting of the town through the incompetency of the new hands on whose account he had been fined more than once. The defendants were yesterday put up before Mr Scha heb at the Town Presidency Magistrates Court, and charged with having committed a riot, affray and also with being members of an unlawful assembly. The new contractor told the Magistrate that his people so had instigated the new hands to a disturbance in the event of the former and for this purpose treated them to liquor. When he had undertaken the contract, one hundred out of one hundred and forty of the old lamp lighters refused to work under him, but he managed to temporize them and entertained their services permanently, while the new hands were engaged temporarily and he paid them their wages daily at the same rate as the old ones. Former of the defendants were new hands. The others were old lamp lighters and in his employ at present. Last Monday morning while he was issuing kerosene oil to the latter, the new hands assembled opposite the house and shortly brick bats when a free fight ensued between the parties. His Worship remarked that those who were the aggressors in the riot and convicting them of the offence, sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs 5 in default two weeks rigorous imprisonment, and the others to pay Rs 3 in default, one week's rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid*

**A New Light House**—A new light house with six reflector lamps worked by clock machinery has been erected at Vikkapally. The light which is 70 feet from the level of the sea can be seen from the deck of a vessel 14 miles out at sea. The structure is said to have cost about Rs 600,000.—*Standard*

### BOMBAY

*A Rumour on dit?*—Is there any truth in the rumour, that the Hon Rao Saheb V N Mandlik is likely to succeed Sir T Madhava Rao as Dewan of Baroda? It is being talked about very generally in the native community as a thing which is likely to occur sooner or later and hence we mention it, though we are unable to vouch for its correctness. For our own part, we should be sorry to miss the Rao Saheb from our midst. One of his ability and independence is undoubtedly wanted in Bombay more than in a place like Baroda. He has not yet had the training of a Dewan or the tact of a statesman and in a native State like Baroda his services are not likely to be half so useful and practical as his counsels and speeches in a place like Bombay and in assemblies such as the Legislative Councils and the Municipal Corporation. Baroda is just now beginning to realise the blessings of an established and organised form of government and for sometime more it will stand in need of the services of a skilled and born administrator like Sir T Madhav Rao. It will be time enough for men of Rao Saheb Mandlik's ability to administer the State.—*Indu Prakash.*

**A Great Diamond Story**—The Great Hyderabad diamond, which was offered for sale at £500,000, was discovered by a child chipping against a stone boulder lying on the ground. The story goes that a native went up to the child to speak to him, and seeing that as he had the sun sparkled in the rays of the morning sun he took it up, intending to carry it away but the child crying for it, to pacify the boy he gave him a small piece of silver in exchange. The child's father, thinking that this was an unusual sum to give, at once conjectured that it was no stone but a diamond. The father taxed the man with purloining the diamond, and a fight occurred. The possessor of the stone handed it over to the prince of his tribe. Then broke a war between the two parties, and a sanguinary war would have been fought, but the British Resident interfered, held the gem for some time, and then handed it over to the Nizam, who now possesses it. It weighs about 480 carats. Perhaps some of our Deccan Hyderabad city friends may be able to state how much of truth there is in this account.—*Deccan Herald.*

**Sir James Ferguson**—We learn that His Excellency has been advised by his medical attendants to put Ganesh Khind and to travel about to work his mind by distraction from the sad associations connected with Bombay and Poona and thus to prevent grief from preying too severely on his health. Bombay has become distasteful to him because of the death of Lady Fergusson, and Poona, again has its sad memories for him by reason of Miss Richmond's melancholy end. Two such sad occurrences taking place at so short an interval between them must prove injurious to even a strong and healthy constitution, and to a mind not burthened with the fatigues of heavy official duties and we sincerely trust His Excellency will be prevailed upon to travel in strict *incognito*, and gradually recover from the dreadful shock he must have sustained from the two late melancholy occurrences in his family. H E, we believe has not yet given in his adherence to the views of his medical advisers but we hope wiser counsels will yet prevail, and that our esteemed Governor will in travel find solace and relief for his mind. All the leading members of the *heterogeneous* community of Western India have publicly expressed their sympathy with the Governor in his melancholy bereavement.—*Ibid*

**Meeting of Native Ladies**—We learn from a Poona paper the *Deccan Herald*, that "a public meeting of the lady members of the families of the Sirdars of the Deccan and other influential native ladies to the number of upwards of one hundred was held in the Poona hall, Hirabagh for the purpose of drawing up and forwarding a letter of condolence to Miss Fergusson on the occasion of the lamented death of Lady Fergusson. The proposal was carried unanimously, and it was further put to the vote and carried *nem. con.* that a fund should be raised to erect some memorial hereafter to be decided upon to perpetuate the memory of the deceased lady. The whole of most absorbing interest was evinced by all present in the proceedings—an event that is all the more remarkable from the fact that a public meeting of this nature among native ladies of rank and position is unique in its kind and, only serves to indicate how genuine and sincere is the regret that has been occasioned in native educated circles by the unhappy events that have moved society, European and native, to its lowest depths. First Class Sardar Bayabai Maharaj occupied the chair and the meeting as became it, was most successfully conducted the several speakers vying with one another in paying the tribute of honour to the memory of the departed, and being unanimous in their expression of sympathy and condolence. This graceful example on the part of these distinguished native ladies will not, let us hope, be thrown away on the several communities scattered over Western India, and that other such public meetings will be held having the same kind purpose in view. We append a list of the name of some of the ladies present on the occasion.

Radhabai Savandekar (mother of the Rajah of Kolhapur), Parbartibai Saheb Jadhawrao Malegaonkar (1st Class Sardar), Byabai Maharaj (1st Class Sardar) Godavarabai Saheb urn Tai Saheb Raste, Laxmeebai Saheb Raste, Gopikabai Gopalrao Deshmukh, Rukmabai Modak, Rambai Ranade, Laxmeebai Chattre, Narmadabai Dore, Gharabai Linase, Mrs Mitchell, Miss Bernard, Miss Morris, Mrs. Mankalkar, and about one hundred others."

INVESTITURE AT BANGALORE.—The Maharajah of Bhavnagar received the insignia of the Star of India at the Political Agent's hand, this evening. The ceremony was performed with great splendour in the High School hall. All the first class chiefs and inferior ones, and also a brilliant assemblage, were present, including a number of ladies.

Colonel Barton addressed His Highness after reading the Queen's warrant appointing him a Knight. Col. Barton commenced his address by regretting the absence of the Governor, expressed satisfaction at the chiefs well sympathizing in His Excellency's bereavement, and congratulated the Maharaja of Bhavnagar on his enrolment in the Exalted Order of the Star of India, remarking that he had splendidly won victories of peace. Colonel Barton concluded the address, which was received with applause, by expressing his great gratification in presenting the insignia to one whom he esteemed not only for his public virtues, but as an honoured personal friend.

The Maharaja made the following reply: Colonel Barton, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen—I utter no mere figure of speech when I assure you that I regard this to be an auspicious day on which I find myself enrolled among the Knight Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. We all here deplore, and none more than myself, the calamity which God Almighty has in His high wisdom thought fit to visit with such awful suddenness on my much valued friend the respected Governor of Bombay, and which deprives us of his distinguished presence here. But it is a satisfaction to me that the performance of the ceremony this evening devolves on you, Colonel Barton, for whom I have learnt to entertain much esteem and of whose regard I feel sure. It has hitherto been as it shall always be my endeavour to promote the welfare of my subjects. I am delighted to know that my career as a ruler has been thought worthy of approval by the Empress of India, and I am deeply sensible of the gratitude I owe Her Imperial Majesty for her gracious recognition of the same. I shall thank you, Colonel Barton, to convey these sentiments to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that he would be good enough to communicate the same with a due expression of my high sense of the honour conferred on me this day to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India.

With the distribution of flowers and *pan Suparee* the proceedings terminated.—*Telegrams to the Times of India.*

## CALCUTTA

A DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring and impudent robbery was committed on Tuesday last by one of Messrs Burn and Company's compressors. It seems that he was sent with a cheque for Rs. 12,100 for encashment at the National Bank, at about 1 P.M., and received for his employers the amount of the cheque in large notes Rs 7,000, and smaller ones aggregating the balance, Rs. 5,000. With this sum he decamped and he is now being looked for by the police. The man's name is Bhima and he comes from the Bareilly division.—*Englishman.*

## Extracts.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL INDIA

The *Pioneer.*—We recently noticed a scheme likely to be submitted for public approval, for a thorough railway, broad gauge, from Bhopal to Gwalior, in connection with the G I P Railway. Such a line would naturally run through Bhilsa, Basowda, Lakhpur and Jhansy, with a branch to Saugor. The line from Jhansi to Gwalior is now to be surveyed by Government officers, not in special connection with the above scheme, but with the proposed system of Bundelkhand railways, from Cawnpore to Jhansi, and Mhow Rampore, to stations on the G I P line. The Gwalior and Bhopal lines being broad gauge, the intermediate part must be the same. Rumours have, indeed, been heard of a third narrow gauge rail being laid on the Gwalior line, but to this Maharaja Scindia would never consent, as it would diminish the profits of his broad gauge and indeed destroy them if the through line were made narrow instead of broad gauge. At the other end of the line, moreover, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is determined to have no narrow gauge line in her territory—while she is anxious to see the railway extended to Bhilsa, to open up the richest grain districts of Central India. If the Government should be disinclined to push this project, the Begum will probably take it up herself. Mr Geoghegan, Chief Engineer of the new railway, lately met Sir Lepel Griffin with a view to so changing the site of the proposed station at Bhopal as to make it fit in with any future extension to Bhilsa. A new site has been fixed, far more favourable for the city traffic than the old one, a mile nearer to the city and close to the Bhilsa road. The change, while largely benefitting the city of Bhopal, will save the State from one to two lakhs of rupees.

THE CONDITION OF UPPER BURMAH

The *Bombay Gazette.*—Lord Ripon has described the political condition of Upper Burmah as critical, and the description is fully borne out by all that is known of the matter in India. There are two antagonistic parties respectively headed by Theebaw and his chief queen, and some who know the country are somewhat inclined to believe that the lady may succeed in effecting a revolution. But with the intrigues of the court or with dynastic quarrels so long as they do not affect British Burmah, the Government, of course, has no concern whatever. We may regret them in the interests of the upper Burmans themselves, but it is their people's own affair and not ours. The position, as between the two governments, was well explained by the Governor General. Our commercial relations with Mandalay are, he said, more important than any other class of relations; only let the king and his ministers stimulate harmlessness, and refrain from putting obstacles in the way of our trade, and we shall require no more of them; but if threats are necessary we shall certainly resort to them, nor shall we commit the mistake of declining the responsibility of promptly acting upon them, if otherwise they should prove unavailing. But the very fact that we are in earnest is the best of all reasons why we should in the first place endeavour to carry our point by peaceful negotiation. This statement we believe, fully and accurately gives the drift of His Excellency's various utterances on the Burmah question, and our readers, we imagine, will admit its sound sense. It is also very probable that once the Mandalay Court understands the Indian Government is really in earnest, it will peacefully give way on the principal subject in dispute. In his very natural desire to produce a large revenue, the late king established a comprehensive system of royal monopolies. Scarcely a single class of product escaped his inquiring eye. To say nothing of the rice and other food grains in which, like the British provinces, Upper Burmah is extremely rich, the King's dominions produced many kinds of valuable timber, as also gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, lead, tin, coal, petroleum, marble, marble, and many sorts of precious stones, sapphires especially. The King monopolised the trade in most of these articles. By the treaty of 1862 to which we have already alluded, he agreed to dispense with them, but the practice continued, all the time till the year 1867 when he surrendered all the monopolies, with the exceptions of those on precious stones, timber and earth oils. Now the timber trade of Burmah naturally easily become one of the most valuable in the East, but it never can become so if it is to be interfered with at the caprice of irresponsible despots. It is, as we have already said, owing to Theebaw's reaction in policy, that the Indian Government have at last intervened between him and the commercial community of the British provinces. The population of British Burmah has been nearly trebled in twenty-five years, and its trade has increased in a like proportion. This unprecedented progress must not be impeded, merely because Theebaw hates foreigners, and most on being a Burmah.

LORD RIPON'S INDIAN POLICY

The deposition of the Prince of Karauli seems event which is calculated to create alarm in the minds of the native princes in India, and among the people throughout. We are told that the prince has not been actually deposed, but deposed or not, he has been deprived of all power in the state, practically it comes to the same thing. The position of a native prince happens very rarely in India. The Nawab of Tonk was deposed by Lord Lawrence, but it was done very soon after the Mutiny and the people then did not much care to speak out their minds freely. The deposition of the Gaekwar was an event which natural circumstances forced upon the Government, yet that event astonished whole India. The practical deposition of the Maharajah of Kotah was brought about in such a silent and surreptitious manner that even now the fact is almost a secret to the people of India. The deposition of the Prince of Karauli is therefore a policy which will strike them and the princes of India as a departure from the one promised to India by the British Government.

The reason why the Prince was deposed is the usual one. The political reports that he was oppressive or inefficient, and the Government of Lord Ripon deposed him without further investigation. Now we protest in the name of the nation against this downright fashion of dealing with the rights of individuals, especially of native princes.

We fully understand that, the Government of India has a definite duty to perform in such matters. The subjects of a native prince, if oppressed by their sovereign, have no remedy. They can not rebel, for the British Government will not permit them. The British Government is therefore, bound to protect them from the oppression of their sovereigns. In dealing with the question it is usual, to forget that, the native princes have their rights. The policy, however, which Lord Ripon's Government has adopted, is dangerous. When there is a man in the jungle, a barbarian would cut it down, to relieve himself from present suffering, but a civilized being would not follow that course. The British Government has a right to depose a native prince, but so has a native prince his own right too. It is a good statesmanship to protect your right at the sacrifice of another. If the Government has the right to depose an oppressive prince, so has the prince a right to claim exemption proved against him.

If the British Government is, therefore, justified in deposing an inoffensive oppressor, let it not be forgotten also that right may be abused. First of all, the very superiorities of the British Government that gives politicals of the administration of Native States is calculated to mar the purpose of good Government in many ways. It disturbs the harmony between the ruler and the ruled. It on the one hand the Prince in the estimation of his subjects and encourages malcontents to indulge in malicious practices. It is rather difficult to make an amiable a famine, it is the easiest thing in the world for the political to throw every thing topsy turvy in a Native State.

Unfortunately, the political possesses a very meddlesome habit, and oftentimes by hastily going out of their way to reform a supposed abuse, they only bring about an evil which never existed before. Oftentimes they act, from a pure love of power, which is a failing which sticks to English men in India wherever position they occupy. When therefore, a charge of oppression is brought against a native prince it is the duty of the Government to receive it with caution. Only the other day what a noise the Government of Bombay made of the Chota Udeypore affair. And indeed we say that whole India was indignant at the action of the political and the Government which supported it?

Besides the policy of the British India Government is well known. That policy is to depose the rightful owner of a State and place a British nominee in his stead. The policy was first manifested here in Bengal, and ever since it has been pursued with an unswerving determination. When, therefore, a charge of misrule is brought against a native prince the first thing that occurs to us in India is that, the political has nominee of his own—a nominee willing to prove a traitor to the *gaddee* he is put on it.

This is the feeling entertained by the people on the subject. To disregard this feeling is to declare that, the Government is carried on by main force, or through the strength of fifty thousand bayonets. To regard the feeling is to persuade the people to believe that, the Government is actuated by honest motives and the deposed prince is a monster, who deserves to be expelled from the throne. To depose, therefore, a prince at the *ex parte* statement of a political, is not which will neither convince the people of the honest motives of the Government nor the misdeeds of the prince, but will rather confirm their suspicions and create an alarm.

But why should the rights of a native ruler be rated lower than those of any private individual? Can the Government deprive of his rights a petty ryot at the *ex parte* statement of a Magistrate? Suppose the Magistrate reports against an oppressive zamindar to Government, the Government cannot deprive him of his lands on the strength of such a report. But as now so soon the Government deals with its own servants. If a civilian is found wanting, the Government has to appoint a commission to see how far the civilian is deserving of punishment. How grievously unjust it is therefore, to deprive a native prince of his rights, because of the report of a political!

The policy that, Lord Ripon has adopted is not just, it is not worthy of a civilized and honest Government. When the political reports against the doings of a native prince and recommends his deposition, the politic ought to be warned that, he could only bring the charge on his own peril. If the political persists, then the Government should appoint an independent commission for an open inquiry. And the Government should act according to the report of such a commission. If the verdict goes against the political, he ought to be disgraced.

Such a policy was adopted by Lord Northbrook on two occasions with regard to the ex Gaekwar. But on the last occasion, the Government found itself in a false position. But that was not owing to any defect in the policy adopted, but the attitude taken towards Mulhar Rao. He was innocent and the Government committed a great mistake when it took upon itself to prosecute an innocent man and give him a public trial. An independent commission and open trial will at once exonerate the Government from the charge of bad motives.

Condiments could be excused during times of peril. To punish a man unheard and without trial is towards act which could only be tolerated during an unsettled state of the country. But there is no such excuse now. What business has the Government to follow in the wake of Muhammadan sovereigns of yore, and make and unmake kings at their sweet pleasure? If a native prince is guilty let him be punished. If he is innocent let him not be molested. If guilty a commission of inquiry will prove his guilt. If innocent he will be exonerated. What motive has the Government to act in this arbitrary manner? We can assure the Government of India and Lord Ripon that, any unjust interference with the rights of native princes in India, however petty they may be, will be very deeply felt throughout India. Nor let we have any proof of this statement when it is generally hinted that the foreign policy of Lord Dalhousie was the principal cause which led to the mutiny in India!—*Indian Mirror.*


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# Karnataka Prakasika.

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VOL. IX. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882. No. 4.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

OUTBREAK OF AN INSURRECTION IN ARABIA

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that an insurrection has broken out in the Yemen district, Arabia, and that pilgrims having proclaimed a rival ruler of the province.

TWO HUNDRED INSURGENTS KILLED

A battle has taken place which lasted from morning till nightfall resulting in 200 insurgents being killed. The Turkish troops have asked for reinforcements.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION

*Vienna, 28th Jan.*—Prince Nicholas has refused to surrender the insurgents who have taken refuge in his territory in consequence of excitement existing in Montenegro.

CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION
*Bangalore, 21st January, 1882*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge Civil and Military Station, Bangalore will be removed to the premises adjoining the British Bank of Madras and opposite to the Government Telegraph office at Bangalore, on Wednesday the 1st February 1882.

H. G. THOMSON
*Civil and Sessions Judge*

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1882

### MR. W. A. PORTER AT COMBACONUM

IN resuming our notice of Mr. Porter's farewell address at Combaconum, we come to the most interesting portion to the educated members of the native community of the Mysore Province, inasmuch as the whole of the remaining parts of the address relate to our country, its wonderful ruler, and the manner in which it is being governed by the present Native Administration. First, then, with respect to His Highness the Maharajah. Mr. Porter, in a few short, but pithy and forcible, sentences, removes the popular notion that the Maharajah of Mysore is placed in that position more for ornament than for use, and to exercise free and independent authority. Very many people are led away by the idea that the Maharajah of a Native State has nothing to do, but, like the rich man in the New Testament parable, to eat, drink, fare sumptuously every day, to be clothed in purple and fine linen, and to make an indiscriminate and constant distribution of largess and substantial charity to all classes and creeds. This idea is specially prevalent amongst harmless and good meaning Christian missionaries, and that large class of Englishmen and Natives, who go under the designation of "public spirited" whose sole object in life seems to be to found benevolent and charitable institutions and to raise public buildings, at the expense of others. An amusing story, or, rather, the outlines of a story, Mr. Porter gives in illustration of this false but popular notion of the position and duties of Native princes. Some of these people, according to Mr. Porter, entertain notions about ruling native princes which can only be applied to the Zemindars of the Madras Presidency, who have large estates, but no authority as rulers, and hence they argue the native princes should take an interest in things beyond the boundaries of their own territories. But, then, such people forget that a Province like Mysore comprises the second largest Native State in India. It is larger than Scotland, and the Maharajah and his Government are charged with the responsibility of looking after the welfare and progress of five millions of people. Hence, the cares and responsibilities of a prince like His Highness of Mysore, are not petty, like those of ordinary zemindars, and the strain on the revenues of his State will hardly permit of any money being diverted out of the bounds of his territory. Mr. Porter's estimate of the position and powers of Native States, is true, on the whole, though in practice, it will be found that Native States have far less liberty of action than Mr. Porter accords to them. There is the English "political officer," who is almost always putting in his oar in the state boat, which frequently, has to be steered according to the report he may make to the head pilot of all the Native State boats, at Simla or Calcutta. However, this is what Mr. Porter says about Native states—"Native states, it is true, are under some restrictions. They cannot make war. In certain things they must get the consent of the paramount power, but for the purpose of good government, they are really independent. The native rulers with them. It depends, for example, on the watchful eye of the Maharajah's Government, who hear the ryots, who form the backbone of the population, shall enjoy in peace the fruits of their labours, or whether they shall be oppressed or plundered." Mr. Porter then points out the very heavy responsibility which will rest on the Maharajah's Government, should another famine break out in the Province,—a calamity which, as he rightly observes, science has now taught us to look for in regular cycles—and a system of railways through the heart of the country has not been thoroughly carried out. Mr. Porter concludes this portion of his very able address by stating that he has used these illustrations "to impress for the Maharajah of Mysore the position of a real ruler, on whose shoulders rest very grave responsibilities," and, he adds, "there are few who feel these responsibilities more."

The next part of Mr. Porter's speech refers to the present Native Administration of Mysore. In the system of strict economy with efficiency, Mr. Porter sees a great deal to admire, and it is no wonder, because Mr. Porter, holding a high official position in the state, cannot but commend those measures of state economy, in the devising of which, if he has not had a direct share, he must have had at least some sympathetic interest, since it is reasonable to suppose that he was made aware of them and know all about them, long before they were inaugurated, as part and parcel of the state machinery. But we, being independent judges, impartial spectators, know better. We admit the economic nature of the arrangements for the administration of the state—in some instances, we might call such measures "economy with a vengeance"—but it would be difficult to prove to the satisfaction of the public that anything even like reasonable efficiency has been secured. The present system of official establishments in this state may be described as creating a plurality of offices in one man, who is unable to discharge satisfactorily all the duties assigned to him. We have thus given Mr. Porter's view of Native administration in the Mysore state, and briefly expressed our opinion upon it, and the reader is at liberty to accept one or the other. It is gratifying, however, to learn from Mr. Porter (and he must have the best information) that this system of economy, which was introduced before the rendition, has resulted in the saving of 14 lacs of rupees a year, or more than one-eighth of the whole expenditure. It is worth while here to quote Mr. Porter's own words as to what may be done with this large saving. He says—

"It is worth while to pause a moment, and see what might be done with that money. How many miles of railway would it make? The line from Bangalore to Mysore, eighty-six miles in length, which will be open in a few days, is a metre gauge and cost something over Rs. 40,000 a mile, or nearly at the rate of two and a half miles for a lakh, to be well under the mark by two miles. That is, I believe, much cheaper than the sum for line by which I travel here yesterday. The spirit of economy now observed over all the works of the Mysore State. At this rate the saving I have mentioned would be sufficient to construct twenty-eight miles of new Railway every year. Three years of this reduced cost of administration would suffice to make a Railway from Bangalore to Tiptur, through the districts that suffered most from the recent famine. Such a Railway if it had existed five years ago would have saved tens of thousands of lives. The savings falling mainly under two heads. There is first the substitution of Native officers for Europeans in the Commission on a much lower rate of pay and next the cutting down of overgrown establishments. The far larger amount of saving falls under the second head."

If Mr. Porter's calculations are correct and if 14 lacs of rupees annually are applied to the construction of railways in the Province, and we should have 28 miles of railway every year, at this rate, then, in the remaining 7 years, which will complete the decade since the last year of the famine (1878), we should have 196 miles of railway in the Province, exclusive of the 86 miles, already almost complete, between Bangalore and Mysore town. Such a vision seems to be too bright for contemplation, and people may be disposed to be sceptical as to its realisation, but seven years is a pretty long stretch of time, and many events might occur in that period by which we might, after all, have our 196 miles of railway, before the next visitation of famine.

Mr. Porter then speaks of the native civil service, which has been introduced as part of the machinery of Government in this Province. In this part of his address, we agree with him. We think that the state will derive the greatest benefit, from a financial point of view, by the system of native civil servants now introduced. Mr. Porter's description of this service is so true that we need not apologise for quoting it at length. It is as follows:—

"There is now in Mysore a Native Civil Service in which the scale of pay is between a half and two-thirds of what it was in the days of the old Commission. I have never heard a breath of dissatisfaction with these rates of pay. There is no more favoured class by their side to draw envy, and the service is a most coveted one. There rises from time to time in this Presidency, a cry for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, in some easier way than by going to England, and passing the examination there. Now, I must confess, this never seemed to me a desirable thing, and I never thought it a patriotic cry. The scale of pay of the Civil Service is so high, that if it became in any degree general, it would ruin a poor country like India. Now, if natives were admitted in considerable numbers to this service, there would at once be enlisted a strong force of educated native opinion in favour of extravagance and adverse to economy. Very probably these high rates of pay would be extended. On the other hand a native Civil Service such as that in Mysore, would have exactly the opposite effect, and tend to reduce the number of highly paid Civil servants, on the irresistible ground of efficiency combined with economy."

There is a great deal of truth in the opinions above quoted. Mr. Porter's utterances are simply such as will, in the course of time prove, the truth of the oft-repeated opinion that the Government of British India does not need the expensive and highly paid service of "heaven born" civilians who are now so grievous a burden on the finances. There is a sufficiency of education and fitness amongst the educated natives of India to supply almost all the needs of civil Government, and Mysore has begun to teach that lesson to the British Government.

The last subject, in Mr. Porter's farewell speech, is the meeting of "representative ryots" which took place, in Mysore town, during the Dussarah Holidays of October last. With regard to this assembly, Mr. Porter, like ourselves, at the time we noticed it in these columns, does not seem to be over-sanguine, and the same reason is assigned by him, for taking but a moderate view of it, as we assigned, namely, that it was not a representative meeting, in the best sense of the word, because the representatives who appeared were not elected by the popular voice, but were nominated and sent thither by the Government. Nevertheless, Mr. Porter, who was present on the occasion, speaks of the gathering as of an event, in the history of the Mysore state, out of which much good may result. Mr. Porter indirectly hints that the Government of Madras might well follow the example, and hold meetings similar to it in the Districts of the Presidency, presided over by the collector of a district. "Think of a district assembly of this kind," says Mr. Porter, "presided over by a sympathetic collector, who was quite at home with the language of the people. It would be a wonderful check on the exercise of undue pressure. It is not for me to say whether the alleged oppression prevails widely or not, but this is certain that the conditions which make it easy and probable are found in every taluk. A strong official class, side by side with a timid and ignorant cultivating class—here is a combination full of temptation to an unscrupulous man, and requiring to be watched with peculiar care. This preponderating strength of the official over the independent element is, I think, one of the features of the India of our time, and it has been intensified by

English rule, for, although the independent element is growing, officialdom has grown more" These very just observations apply with equal, if not greater, force to the districts of the Mysore Province, where the cultivating classes are as timid and ignorant as those in the Presidency of Madras, but we do not think that such assemblies as that which gathered together, at Mysore, during the last Dusserah, are sufficient to meet a difficulty which is acknowledged to exist In our opinion, it would be better to enlarge the *personnel* and enhance the powers of the Council of the Maharajah, which, as it is at present constituted, can not answer the objects of its existence In *other words, we would increase the number* of members of the Council and give them far larger powers of arriving at a final decision, on questions placed before and discussed by them, than are allowed now Assemblies of "representative ryots" (so called) meet only once a year In the meanwhile, all sorts of oppression and petty tyranny may be perpetrated by the strong and well organised official class against the class of timid and ignorant ryots Mr Porter pays a high compliment to Mr Runga Charlu, and dubs him as belonging to the order of "*statesman*" It is, we think, too soon to judge of the Dewan to His Highness, either way Time alone will show of what stuff he is made We quite concur with Mr Porter, when he says that there is a great deal to be said of the complaints put forth by the ryots, from time to time, against the district officials who are placed over them Mr Porter says —"When a number of timid and unprotected ryots bring a complaint of oppression, there is a *prima facie* case against the officials But not more than a *prima facie* case It should lead to a quick and ready hearing, and, in that enquiry, the weaker should have every kind of fair play, or even in Carlyle's phrase, the height of fair play" This is exactly the kind of justice which this native state of Mysore, like other portions of India, native or British, requires, and if some measure could be adopted to carry it into practice, it will be of far more permanent use than any number of meetings of so called "representative ryots" As to standing armies, Mr Porter does not say much, but what he says on the subject is neither new nor startling The British Government needs standing armies to hold India, and it keeps them, but native states do not require and do not keep them, or, rather, they are not allowed to keep them, nevertheless, they are called upon to contribute their quota of the cost, and for no other reason, but for "enjoying the blessings of peace"

Here we conclude this notice of Mr Porter's farewell speech at Combaconum It is full of interest and instruction, and it has well repaid us the consideration which we have given to it We trust our readers have been equally edified from its perusal as we have been ourselves

## THE DEWAN S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

Since the departure of Mr Runga Charlu to Calcutta, about a fortnight ago, it has transpired that he has gone on a special official visit, on behalf of the Mysore State, to the Viceroy and Governor-General We now understand, that, amongst other matters of importance to the well-being of the state, the Dewan will lay before His Excellency three most important subjects, which have been occupying the attention of the Maharajah and his Council, for some months past These topics are the retention of the services of certain European officers, who did not go out with the old European Commission, the financial embarrassment of the state, and the extension of railways in the Province With regard to the first subject, it will be remembered that we have more than once, in these columns, called attention to the fact that the retention of the services of certain European officers was not at all necessary, especially in the present impoverished condition of the state exchequer We pointed out that it was sufficient that these European officers should have had the privilege accorded to them of staying in the state service for eighteen months after the rendition As the reader may remember, there was an attempt made by the European officers in question to have their services extended to a period of seven years! Of course, this attempt was strenuously resisted by the Government of His Highness, though it was supported by powerful influence This little episode in the history of "taking care of Dowb" passed away, and no more was heard about it But a month or two ago, the attempt was renewed This time, it is proposed that the European officers, who have done the state the kindness of giving it their services, on high salaries, should be allowed to remain two or three years, over the eighteen months which had been so considerately conceded to them, that is to say instead of going away in September or October next, they wish to stay for two or three years longer The most curious reason has been assigned for this affectionate clinging to the Mysore State service, on the part of these European officers It would seem that the Native Government cannot get on without the help of these disinterested European officers, that is to say, the Maharajah and his advisers still need the leading strings of European officials It is evident here, that, wanting a good and substantial reason, these officers have advanced a plea which is the most illogical and cannot hold water for a moment If the Mysore Maharajah and his advisers are not as yet quite fit for self Government then why was not the rendition delayed? If the state was made over to the Maharajah and its Government on the ground that they were quite able to manage affairs—and this was the real ground of the transfer—then what further need have we for European officers? We take it that the Mysore State *must stand or fall by what the Native Government* is able to make of it It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr Runga Charlu will succeed in convincing Lord Ripon of the palpable self interest which underlies this second attempt to retain the services of useless, unnecessary, and expensive European officers in the service of the state

With regard to the low state of the treasury, it would seem the Mysore Government recently asked the Government of India either to make a further loan of Rs 30,00,000, or to allow it to raise a local public loan, to both of which reasonable requests, we regret to learn, the Government of India refused its consent It is just possible that the British Government may not be able to advance a further loan to this state, as money is wanted in British India as much as in the native states, at the present time But what possible object on could there be to permit the Native Government to raise a local public loan? The state is very much in debt, the finances are not in a flourishing condition, and it is impossible to get the machinery of administration to move with out the necessary funds, and it is no fault of the Maharajah that he has succeeded in impoverished state—that was the work entirely of the disastrous famine of almost three years Why, then, should the British Government refuse to accord a remedy to the Mysore State which it would itself adopt, under similar pressure of circumstances? We have many times pointed out, in these columns, that the best remedy to meet the necessitous condition of the Mysore State would be to raise a public loan, and we have shown that all classes of the community, the educated, as well as the uneducated but wealthy, were all influenced by a strong feeling of loyalty towards their young ruler, in his financial straits, and they would one and all, throughout the Province, come forward with subscriptions to the loan, even over and above the amount which may be actually required Now that the Maharajah's Government, through the Dewan as its representative, has brought this most important question to the notice of the Viceroy, it is to be hoped that his lordship will be led to reconsider the first decision of his Government, and that the raising of a local public loan will be sanctioned. As to the extension of the system of railways in the Province, there can be no question as to the necessity and great utility of the scheme, and we are certain Lord Ripon's Government will consent to it We trust the Dewan will return to the Province with his mission completely and successfully fulfilled, and as Sir James Gordon is on the spot, we have every hope that the Government of His Highness will not be disappointed in its very reasonable expectations

## Original and Selected Notes

Major H M S Magrath, 1st Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, is granted three months privilege leave from the 4th Jan 1882

A circular letter has been issued by the Burmah Government to the several Judges, calling upon them for an expression of their opinion as to the desirability of abolishing the existing system of imprisonment for debt

Aga Khan, of Bombay, has offered a reward of Rs 1,000 to any person giving information that will lead to the arrest of *one Shobar Ali, alias Ismail Mirza alias* Shah Sab, of Goa the man who has absconded with a set of diamond trinkets belonging to His Highness valued Rs 40,000

The Maharajah of Cashmere has just sent a fine horse, with saddle and harness made of gold, six shawls and six embroidered handkerchiefs, as his annual tribute to the British Government The shawls will, it is said, be sent to Windsor, for the Queen's use Her Majesty is in the habit of giving a Cashmere shawl, as a wedding present to her friends

There very beautiful windows of antique glass enamelled will be on view, until the 28th instant, at the School of Arts They have been executed for H H the Gaekwar's Government, and shew the adaptability of Eastern ornament to purposes of this land The design was from the pencil of S N Apparow, a student of the Institution

According to a notification in the *Gazette of India* the Supreme Government has ruled that in future a native Judge of any of the High Courts of India, after serving the same period as other Judges, shall be entitled to a pension not exceeding Rs 9000 per annum When on furlough, either in or out of India, on subsidiary leave, such Judges will hereafter receive allowance at the rate of Rs 700 per mensem

A new line of steamers from Marseilles to the Persian Gulf will commence operations immediately, the design being to establish a coaling and exchange station at Obokh a French possession in the Red Sea Coals will be the outward cargo of the new steamers, from England and Marseilles, to be taken on to Bussorah, and thence to Bagdad, in smaller vessels The produce of the Euphrates Valley will furnish the return freights

According to the latest news from Cashmere, in order to encourage the cultivators, the Maharajah has remitted the state revenues in their favour, and has sanctioned the levy of cash revenues instead of grain a state of things which never existed before, and the desirability of which was impressed upon His Highness by the present Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Robert Egerton on the occasion of His Honor a visit to the Maharaja at Sialkot during the late famine

A native paper has received a report of a speech which Raja Rampal Sing, of Oudh, made at a private meeting held in the house of the Sub-Judge of Cawnpore The Raja boldly avowed his disbelief in the religion of his ancestors, for which he has suffered ostracism He had spent some years in England, and now expressed his purpose of re-visiting it and making it his permanent abode, in the hope that at no distant date he will be able to render substantial services to his countrymen "as one of their representatives in the English Parliament"

Our Bengalee contemporary, *Indian Mirror* considers that "Madras is likely to be fortunate in its present Governor Mr Grant Duff is a man, who apparently acts upon the principle that 'what is worth doing is worth doing well' It is statesmen of his stamp that we very much need as Governors in India—real statesmen with disciplined minds and matured ideas of men and things not mere official drudges with minds worn out or impaired by long years of drudgery and with few ideas out of their old grooves of thought The opening of his administration is full of promise, which is likely to be fulfilled It is happy for Madras that he has been appointed its Governor, instead of a worn-out Indian bureaucrat, whose only anxiety would be, on reaching the height of his ambition to leave his Secretaries to do his work and to save as much money as possible during the five years, at the end of which he would be forced to retire from the sweets of office"

A French astrologer, says a paper, who enjoys a "high and well deserved reputation" as a reader of the stars and a foreteller of future events' has just discovered by the aid of his science that some decidedly unpleasant events are in store for France in the year 1887 According to this prophet who, in January 1879, announced the approach of the Commune, and has during his life predicted a good many events that have come to pass the year 1887 will be made memorable by another war between France and Germany He sees moreover, with prophetic eye, that the Prussian forces will be victorious and will again reach the walls of the capital the streets of which, whilst the triumphant invaders at the gates, will be running with the blood of French men killed in civil war The Commune will, the stars tell him, be for a time established, and the federal troops will night the Germans "like lions" Powerless however, to drive back the enemy, the extreme resolution will be adopted of blowing up what remains intact in Paris, and the astrologer states that he "sees distinctly the Trocadero the Opera House and all the public buildings and monuments destroyed by dynamite or gunpowder' Paris having disappeared, Lyons will become the capital of France France however, will attack Germany she will invade it, conquer in her turn, and lay siege to Berlin, the result of which the stars have not yet divulged'

The case of the ex Gaekwar of Baroda is to be brought before Parliament next session Mulhar Row's counsel Dr Kavanagh, is in India and hopes that his client's cause will meet with some consideration at the hands of the British Government There was a report current in Madras a little time back that arrangements will soon made to transfer Mulhar Row to some other Indian town, and that the change is one of the concessions which the Government will grant him owing to the able advocacy of his counsel But the report has died away and the *Standard* is right in concluding that no better place could be found for Mulhar Row in India than in Madras, and that, with the hand *some allowance made him by the Baroda* Government, he should rest and be thankful If Mulhar Row is sent away from Madras, no one but the Brahmins who receive gifts from him on every possible occasion will regret it Mulhar Row has not left Dewton House since his arrival here about seven years ago The members of his household, however, move about freely, but under proper supervision It appears that Mulhar Row's counsel intends raising the question as to whether the young Gaekwar of Baroda, who was installed in December last with the pomp and ceremony attendant on such occasions, is descended "in a direct line from the Gaekwar House of Baroda" or not Mulhar Row's counsel is, it appears, in a position to prove that the present Gaekwar is not connected with the House of Baroda and that this question will also be brought before Parliament during the next session.

## Local and Provincial

RETURN OF THE RESIDENT —We learn that the Resident Sir James Gordon will return from Calcutta, in the first week in February, by the steamer *Brandis*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, M S R —The traffic receipts of the Mysore State Railway, on 58 miles opened, for the week ending 14th January 1882, amounted to Rupees 1,592 5, or Rs 27-7-3 per mile

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —Lieutenant-Colonel A Le Messurier, Engineer in Chief Mysore State Railway and joint Secretary Railway Branch, proceeds to Europe on furlough in March —*Mail*

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE —Mr Rangacharlu C I E, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of the 23rd, from Madras, which he left on the evening of the 16th instant He will stop at Bombay on the 3rd proximo, while on his return journey —*Mail*

THE CIVIL COURT, C AND M STATION —The Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station, it has been officially notified, will begin to hold its sittings in the premises next to the Branch Bank of Madras and opposite the Government Telegraph office, from Wednesday next

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —It is now stated that the line of the Mysore State Railway will be opened to public traffic, between Bangalore and Mysore, though, on or about the 15th proximo It would seem that the Engineer-in-Chief made an inspection recently of the whole line

H M TREASURY —Notice has been issued that Her Majesty's Treasury, hitherto located in the Public Buildings, Cubbon Park will be removed to the Into Municipal office, Residency Road, C and M Station, on the 1st Proximo, Wednesday, and will be in charge of Major F P Maltby

VACANCIES IN PUBLIC OFFICES —It would seem that the present practice in the public offices under the Dewan is to abolish a post on its being vacated by the last incumbent, and to distribute the work amongst the other hands in the office, but the salary of the appointment is not similarly distributed This is a measure of economy

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY —The Wing of this Regiment (H M's third L I) consisting of 300 men of all ranks, having been relieved by H M's 2 19th Pedfordshire Regiment it Bangalore and Jaughoo will leave those stations by river and rail for Rangoon on the 7th and thence embark for Madras, arriving here on the 12th proximo, and proceed to Bangalore, to join Regimental head quarters —*Mail*

THE ARCHE DEPARTMENT —It is reported that an official order has been received by the Arche Bakshee to dispense with the services of the Arche runners between Bangalore and Mysore town, as the line of railway between the two places will be open for through traffic, in February and arrangements will be made to send the mails for Mysore and the stations along the line by rail

H R H THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT —It may interest some of our Native readers to learn that, according to statements which have appeared in several English journals, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Her Majesty the Queen's third son, will come out to India as a general of division in the Indian army, and the first command he will take up will be the Mysore division, in which case His Highness' permanent residence and head quarters will be the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

THE WEATHER —The weather continues very changeful as regards the temperature In the early mornings and late at night, the atmosphere is very chill, and there are frequent thick fogs which last up to eight in the morning Sometimes, in the morning the thermometer goes down as far as 50 degrees, but during the day, the sun is very hot, ranging between 80 and 84 degrees There has been no rain whatever up to the week ending 21st Instant, and there are signs of any as yet The tanks are getting dry and there is a scarcity of good drinking water Fevers and coughs and colds are prevalent

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS —From a notification which appears in Saturday's official gazette, candidates for the Special Test Examinations are informed that these examinations will be held in the month of May next, and not, as hitherto, at the end of August and beginning of September The dates fixed are the 8th May and following days All applications are to be sent, according to the prescribed forms, on or before the 8th March next, after which no applications will be received For forms and other information, we would refer intending candidates to the *Mysore Government Gazette* of Saturday last We think this change of dates is rather hard on candidates, as the notice is not sufficient, students being thus suddenly deprived of three months' time for preparation

A BANK AT MADRAS —We are requested to announce to the public the opening of a Bank at Triplicane, Madras, on the 1st December last, under the designation of Sriman Madhva Siddhantonubhu Nidhi The present nominal capital is one Lakh, divided into 4,000 shares of 25Rs. each, payable either at once or by monthly equal instalments The objects for which the Nidhi has been established are —

(*a*) To enable the share-holders to save something out of their monthly income

(*b*) To make a permanent provision for payment of a grant in aid to the Sriman Madhva Siddhantonubhu Sabha, out of the profits arising from the banking transactions, and —

(*c*) To do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects

The business of the Nidhi is conducted by a Board of directors, a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, two Treasurers and two Legal Advisers The funds of the Nidhi will be deposited in the Firm of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co, and the money will be drawn only on cheques signed by the persons appointed for the purpose Jewels, Government Promissory Notes and landed property are the only securities that will enable an applicant to secure a loan from the Nidhi The rates of interest range from 9 to 12 per cent per annum The rights of shares, on giving six months notice beforehand, is also provided for in the Rules Out of the interest arising from the transactions of the bank, 6 per cent per annum will be paid to the shareholders as dividends, and half of the balance will go towards the expenses of management and the remaining half to the Sabha as a grant in-aid A large number of shares has, we learn, been purchased already and in one instance a native gentleman secured for himself as many as 100 shares We are glad to notice, among other important provisions in the rules, that *personal* securities will not be accepted by the Nidhi, and this is in our opinion a wholesome rule for the stability of the Bank, because the absence of such a clause was one of the main causes of the several local Banks having come to grief It is also to be noted that the Managing Committee consists of respectable and learned Native gentlemen residing in the Town of Madras *and we have therefore no fear of the Nidhi* being well conducted We would invite the Mysore public to apply for shares in the Bank, as the dividend offered by it is more than what similar firms in Madras pay

## General Summary

### MADRAS

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A Maharatta girl, named Nemi Bai, was charged before Mr Meer Anso rooleen Sub Bahdoor, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court Egmore, with an attempt to commit suicide by throwing herself into a tank in the compound of the Big Masque at Triplicane, on the 21st instant. Accused pleaded not guilty, and said she slipped by accident It was proved that the accused had a quarrel with her husband, which instigated her to commit the offence His Worship sentenced her to one month's simple imprisonment —*Mail*

THE CHINGLEPUT MONSIFF'S CASE —Yesterday a motion was made before Mr Justice Muthusami Aiyar by M V Bhashyam Iyengar, on behalf of Allaseingar Iyengar the village Munsiff who was one of the persons that signed the indictment against Mr Sethiapathy Naidu the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, and who has been subsequently removed from office A complaint having been made against Allaseingar Iyengar of having preferred a false charge against the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram is now pending before the Sub Collector of Chingleput and the accused has put in a petition to the High Court praying that the trial of his case might be transferred to some other District, on the ground that there was a strong prejudice in favour of the Tahsildar prevailing in Chingleput While this petition was still pending before the High Court, notices were served on the witnesses in the case brought against the petitioner in the Chingleput Court, and it was set down for hearing to-day, one of which being received by the petitioner's Vakil in the course of the day, yesterday, he was moved to make an application to the Judge sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court that, pending the disposal of the application which had been made for the transfer of the trial to some other District, all further proceedings in the case should be stayed On hearing the Vakil, the High Court were of opinion, that it might be preferable that the case should not be heard in the Chingleput District, and accordingly made an order, that notice of the application should be given to the Joint Magistrate and that in the meantime all further proceedings in the case should be stayed —*Ibid*

A DOWN HILL FIGHT FOR MADRAS.—The President of the Madras Municipality has called a public meeting to be held in the rooms of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, at 5 P M today to concert measures for erecting a Town Hall in Madras We earnestly hope that the movement will be more successful than the one initiated just eleven years ago to erect what was then determined should be a Peoples Hall On the 24th January 1871, the late Maharajah of Vizianagram, whose name is associated with many useful projects, presided at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras at Pattiappaulu's Hill, which it was resolved to appoint a committee of, of whom some of whom are yet in Madras, to take measures to raise funds for the erection of such a hall in the city The Maharajah, with a liberality that did him great credit, promised to give Rs 10 000 towards the fund, and added that the money would be paid into the hands of the trustees as soon as a sufficient sum was raised to make a beginning The subscriptions poured in to the credit of the fund amount we believe, at the present time, to about a thousand rupees and if Mr Arbuthnot will push on the scheme he has taken in hand and which others too up very strongly but did not complete he may be of the great Madras what it greatly needs—A Town Hall —*Standard*

INCENDIARY FIRES —Some months ago there were a good many incendiary fires in Palghat Pursues has recommenced within the last ten days One house in Lime Street was set fire to in the day time and another in the night On the house in the village of Muttu Bazar was burned in the night, two ineffectual attempts were made at night to burn houses in the Hatchers Bazar The police are keeping a sharp look out, but up to this time there is not the smallest clue —*Western Star*

SUSPICIOUS DEATH —A wealthy Sudra of North Travancore having for some time missed his wife and at last having that she was living in a house at *Kottar* *was told here last week* for the purpose of settling his affairs with her The woman and her new husband received him with great kindness, entertained him with supper, and made him sleep in a room adjoining their house But to the surprise of all the man was found dead next morning with certain marks of violence on his person The cry of suspicion raised by the neighbours having found its way to the ears of the local Sub Magistrate, the body was subjected to a *post mortem* examination the result of which is not correctly known The friends of the deceased in the North have been telegraphed to of his death and the public are anxiously waiting to know the real facts of the case —*Ibid*

A COWARDLY ATTACK.—It will be remembered that, of the five appealable cases in the boundary disputes between Cochin and Travancore one, the first by the way disposed of, was regarding the proprietary right over the pagoda at Irinjal kuta Mr Hannyngton, the Arbitrator, having decided this case in favour of Travancore, an appeal was immediately preferred by the Cochin Government to the authorities at Madras who, however, from no reason to reverse or modify the decision of the Arbitrator Peshkar Rama Row the Tahsildar of Paroor and others were thus directed to proceed to Irinjal kuta and to assume charge formally. Anticipating disturbances, Peshkar Rama Row, we are informed, spoke on the subject to the Cochin Peshkar who was also present there; and the latter appears, gave every assurance that nothing unpleasant would occur As soon however, as the Peshkar entered the Pagoda some thousands of persons assembled round the outer enclosure of the pagode, and it was found expedient to close the gate door, as the demeanour of the crowd was so very threatening and boister us. One Nadungadiee Travancoor Namburipad and some other chiefs as well as a few of the subordinate officials of Travancore fell into the hands of the lawless crowd, and they are reported to have suffered very severe ill treatment. Subsequently Peshkar Rama Row left the place, without receiving any bodily injuries, and remained for some time at Paroor. This occurrence is likely to foster animosity in the minds of the Travancoreans, and it would be well to adopt some steps to bring about a better understanding If precautionary measures are not adopted in time, riots of a more sanguinary nature may be expected when the judgments in the other cases are enforced. —*Ibid*

### BOMBAY.

LOCUSTS —A flight of locusts is reported to have passed over Satara and Bicholim (Goa), causing great damage to coconut and betel-nut trees which were found completely denuded of their foliage —*Gazette*.

BURNING LETTERS —On Saturday last, when a street post letter-box at Camateepoora Rajaram-road was opened by a Post Office official to remove the letters that were posted there, he found the ends of four burnt matches in the box, and three letters that were posted in the box, almost completely destroyed, a forth letter being partially destroyed by fire. This is believed to have been caused by some mischievous boys who attend a school close by, throwing lighted matches into the letter box. However, the police are instituting a strict enquiry into the matter, and are on the watch to catch the offenders, should they attempt to repeat the mischief —*Ibid*

## Extracts

### H E SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S REPLY

We very willingly publish the following —

I am desirous of expressing my grateful sense of the kindness and sympathy which have been widely evinced towards me in my great affliction

I shall endeavour individually to thank many but I can only reach through the newspapers great numbers of all ranks and classes who have manifested such feelings in every form of cordiality and delicacy, and even sacrifices of time and business. If by one whose official position in some measure isolates him the rupture of domestic ties is very keenly felt so the sustaining comfort of public sympathy as he may hope that his inevitable exclusions and shortcomings will be viewed with consideration

But I feel still more deeply the affectionate appreciation which has been shown of my deceased wife's character and disposition Undemonstrative and unostentatious in the highest degree, she might in her short residence in this country have failed to be understood in her higher qualities It is, then, most gratifying to me, as it must be to all her family, that the deep tenderness of her nature, her unfailing sweetness of temper, her clear purity of heart, and her intuitive performance of duty have been so far realised as to procure for her so large a measure of regard in a varied society None but those whose life was closely associated with hers can know how she had restored and brightened a desolate hearth, and was such a mother to an orphan baby that he never knew his loss. Such kindness as that of which I wish to show my sensibility will render me more desirous of doing my duty to the great community of the Presidency

JAMES FERGUSSON

GUNESHKHIND, 20th January 1882.

## FRAUDS IN GOVERNMENT TREASURIES

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of distant treasuries throughout India, and the system for their management and periodical inspection. Fraudulent transactions, considerable in number and in some cases of no mean importance, have (says a Government Resolution just published) taken place within the last few years in almost every province in India, a system of rigorous financial control over the treasuries is declared to be necessary. The principal causes which lead to inefficient treasury are frequent changes of officers, the placing of young and unexperienced officers, in charge of treasuries insufficient acquaintance with the system of treasury account on the part of Revenue officers, absence of professional inspection of treasuries, and inadequate treasury establishments. One of the reasons attributed to the frequent change of officers in charge is attributed to the tendency of inferior officers to remain at head-quarters in preference to going into camp, and consequent delegation to them of comparatively trivial duties. The resolution points out that this is contrary to the policy which has been laid down by the highest authorities that the system of definite, territorial, or other charges, and frequent residence in camp, as recommended by the Famine Commission has received the entire approval of the Government of India, and that the inducement of special emoluments in order to secure the performance of ordinary duties is objectionable in the case of members of the covenanted and superior uncovenanted services, and has been for the most part abandoned throughout India. Elaborate directions which, it is hoped, will effectually, remedy the present state of things are given in the Government Resolution, and it is incidentally mentioned that one fruitful source of laxity and irregularities on the part of subordinate officials has been the appointment of young civilians and of supernumerary probationary Deputy Collectors, who have not passed all or any of their examinations. The Governor-General in Council directs that this practice may be discontinued, and that (except in special cases) no Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collector shall remain hereafter in charge of a district or sub-divisional treasury, unless he has passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard, and has also not been less than three years in the service of the Government. If any local Government should desire to make special provisions for inspection his Excellency in Council promises to view favourably any proposals involving increased expenditure. The question of whether any higher supervision and audit by the Comptroller-General or other officers of the Financial Department of the Government of India, should be superadded to the local precautions above referred to, is under separate consideration. Another point worthy of attention is said to be the large expansion of treasury transactions, which has in some provinces followed the establishment of local funds and municipalities, and the necessity of providing treasury establishments adequate, in both strength and emoluments to the increased labour and responsibility which have thus arisen. It rests with the local Governments and Administrations to keep a careful watch in this respect, so that a colourable excuse for laxity and irregularities may not be afforded, or a door opened to actual fraud.—*Mail*

## CHRISTIANITY OR THEOSOPHY WHICH?

As we approach towards the close of the nineteenth century, we think the great work of revolutionizing the minds of the natives is being accomplished faster than it was during the first half of the century. During the last ten or twelve years especially, there has been a rapid and wonderful change in the social, political, and religious belief, we may say, of the whole Indian world. In social connections we are fast losing selfishness and individuality; in politics, we are fast driving towards democratic ideas, if not actually towards democracy; in religion, too, we are sooner making progress from a super-natural to a natural religion. In social matters we have stumbling blocks to surmount; in politics we have blocks here to evade and there to ride over, but, in religion, we have to fight out bigotry, a task comparatively more difficult and less profitable. But we have to bow down to the inevitable, the battle must be fought till we may win the field, and hence we like this week, though most unwillingly, to enter into the sacred arena of religion.

We had always been of opinion that the Cuckoo was the only very stupidest creature of the bipeds for, that creature only monotonously utters the same two syllables throughout the whole of its existence. But we have to change our opinion, for we find a set of creatures other than the avian, we mean the missionaries, who it seems, think it their life long duty to propigate the same erroneous views the same mischievous ideas, and the same loose principles Dr Cook, the American traveller who has been lecturing in Bombay, and who late the live is now amongst us has been lecturing to large and orderly that Christianity is of divine origin and that it is destined to overspread the earth. Without attempting to say anything as to the origin of Christianity we simply say, that Christianity is the worst enemy of liberty, ought not to be allowed to spread even an inch further than it has done, it actually it cannot be driven back to its native land. We may, when space permits, show at length that Christianity is really the worst foe of liberty, for the present we merely say what we really think. Christianity is. We next turn to Theosophy. Col Olcott and Madame Blavatsky who arrived here only yesterday, will no doubt soon enlighten the minds of the public of Poona as to what Theosophy is, but until the superior light, that is to come down from the President, is received we think any light we may be able to throw on the subject will not be unacceptable. When we reduce the definition of Theosophy to the simplest form, we find that Theosophy is nothing else but 'waking up natives to know and to feel that they are *natives*.' If we are right in claiming Theosophy, and we hope we are, Theosophy appears to approach nearer the fine religion of India than does Christianity, or any other foreign religion. Theosophy so far as we have been able to know, tries to create nothing new caste no slur upon any religion of India and above all, is intended to keep the fire of nationality alive in the breast of every native. One's religion, caste and creed are ever dear to him and, if any attempts are desirable to create anything like an Indian nation made of one people, professing the same caste, speaking the same language, fired by the same love of their country, hankering after the same goal of ambition, having the same likes and same dislikes in short, it can only be done by infusing a feeling of universal brotherhood. Theosophy, unlike Christianity, tries to bring about the consummation, devoutly to be wished, not by *destroying* but by *constructing* the materials at present existing in India. Col Olcott, Madame Blavatsky and their brother Theosophists naturally, therefore, like to resent any insult given to us, our ancient religions and institutions. The latest instance of this will be found in the challenge they offered to Dr Cook in a letter written to Dr Cook on the 18th, Col Olcott says "I have too strong a regard for the good opinion of the Asiatic people to permit them to be deceiv l by such easily refuted calumnies. I challenge you to meet me at that time and say what you can." The famous American Free thinker Mr D M Bennet, offers a like challenge. Pandit Dayanand too is not behind on the occasion. But Dr Cook, our advices tell us, was alone until 10 P.M. on the night of Thursday last. In his lectures Dr Cook made misleading statements and propositions that were not true. Thanking Col Olcott and others who are making noble attempts to vindicate the character of the now fallen Aryavarta, we conclude, but not without a warning and a request a warning to our fellow citizens lest they may not allow themselves to be taken in by Dr Cook and a request to all lovers of their country to give such a reception and encouragement to the founders of the Theosophical society as they really deserve.—*Mahratta*

## THE MENTAL SECLUSION OF INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me, though quite ignorant of the art of writing to the papers, to make a few remarks upon your interesting article on the above subject which appeared in the *Spectator* of October 22nd?

I am only a Hindu girl (though my husband may, I think, be classed among your "few cultivated Europeans who ever lived *happily* with a native wife"), and I fear that you will think that my 'mental seclusion' has not allowed me to give you a very clear view of my opinions on the subject, but such as they are, I offer them for your consideration.

The question is,—Why do Europeans fail to see *through* the Indian mind, why cannot they solve its "elements of the unknown or the capricious?" In the first place, I think that there are Europeans who, in their limited circles of Indian friends, have penetrated this veil of reserve, but India is too big a place for such men to generalise about "the natives as though they were homogeneous from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, and men do not often care to write books about their immediate circle of friends merely. Leaving such Europeans out of the question you must make allowance for the abysmal ignorance of India and things Indian in the English mind "at home." Most Europeans are full grown before they think of coming to India at all, there is little *practical* recognition (there is plenty of talk) of the mutual responsibility of England to attain to some serious knowledge of her great dependency.

Next, looking at the mass of Europeans in this country and their social relations to the natives, what do we see? Speaking in a native I can say generally that natives regard Europeans with a sort of respectful awe. They can be and are free spoken amongst themselves—in fact, they pride themselves upon not being burdened with social conventionalities like the Europeans—but they never dream even of being as free in their intercourse with those people as among themselves. Our friend Vishnupant for instance, may hold as high a position (financially) as Mr Brown but Vishnupant would never think of taking any liberties with the latter or of laughing and talking as freely with him as he would unbeknowingly do with his subordinate clerk Govindrao. Europeans he would say if asked 'are not of us—how do you expect them to understand us?' Even the children know that a Sahib is a different sort of being from a native. If a Sahib comes to see their father the children are told to be "chup [shut up]." 'A Sahib has come take care!' they are told and such a feeling of such people is instilled from infancy which feeling gradually develops into a sort of respectful awe, as the child grows up into the man.

You say, truly that the natives are shy of speaking of their thoughts or feelings, but what encouragement have they had from Europeans for them to be otherwise? As an illustration let me speak of a considerable class, the so called 'reformers,' or adaptive natives, men and women, who are ready enough to accept such crumbs as they are offered of Western habits and Western thought. Brown Saheb may call on Vishnupant, but is Brown Madam Saheb with him when he calls? Of course, Mrs Brown will say that Vishnupant's wife cannot speak English, and she cannot speak Marathi, granted but even if Vishnupant like many other Hindoo gentlemen of modern day has had his wife taught English would Mrs Brown care to make her acquaintance? Except perhaps in very few cases, she would not for she would say, "what is the use of calling on a native lady?" Mrs Vishnupant and she could not have much in common they could not converse upon any practical topic they could not invite each other to tea or dinner. Mrs Vishnupant's cocoanut oily baby would make Mrs Brown shudder, there would be no necessity for calling. And poor little Mrs Vishnupant on her part, would not see the necessity of knowing English, and would wonder why her husband had made her learn the language, and Mr Brown's formality ('she did call') would strike worse cold into the poor little timorous heart, and make her more shy and reticent, make her hide herself more within herself than ever. One must be educated to a certain degree, to have any opinions on any subject. How can Indian women, child wives as they often are, talk about politics or science, or fashion, or domestic economy, of 'going home or even 'mem,' or the price of beef as Englishwomen do? Very few of them read newspapers still fewer understand them. Poor souls! their conversation is but simple and homely,—of Yamuna's coming marriage, of the expenditure of the house of children and the round of common duties, and even then no opinions are given, such as 'I think it right that such and such a thing should be done but all facts are given simply and plainly, without the Ego being one visible, and their hands are full of work not elegant trifling with crewel or crochet, but hard, domestic drudgery. They have no time to "kill" with light amusements.

Very few Europeans care enough for Indians to be anxious to know anything about their inner lives. They "live on the spot with them and work with them," because they have to do so, but as for genuine affection and condescending friendship, I doubt whether there is much of either. A few European ladies may perhaps, take a sort of patronising interest in women like Vishnupant's wife, but would they ever unlock their hearts to such? It is then surprising that towards Europeans our minds are "kept in a casket,' as you say? If the Anglo Indians could live and mix with the Indians more, if they could shake off a little of that *I am the salt of the earth* air which is so intimately amusing to the "quiet humorousness" which you have recognised in the Hindu there would be some chance of opening the casket and revealing its contents; as things stand, it is unlikely that such an event should occur, when there is so much of constraint on both sides. There is much in the Indian character which but few Europeans know of one main feature of it is its sensitiveness, intensely acute sensitiveness (a faculty closely allied to the humorousness you speak of) which makes us oftentimes fancy slight or ridicule where neither slight nor ridicule is meant. Perhaps Vishnupant being a "reformer" may wish his wife to go out with him and will insist on her covering her pretty little bare feet with brand new English boots, the poor wife with true Indian wifely obedience would go out with him thus compositely attired presently they come across Mrs Brown, with some English companions. Mrs Brown perhaps thinks, or even whispers, 'What a guy' and though Mrs Vishnupant has not heard the whisper, she has read the look and (we are all sensitive about our appearance when we've got new clothes on) will at once feel that she is being laughed at. Mrs Brown had been fully frankly to her Indian acquaintance which done together she may be a kind hearted woman in her way but before other Europeans the sense of ridicule overpowers her good intention and that feeling which in private bettered her into an approach to friendliness in public chilled into the stiffest formality if not shamed into actual rudeness. I have said that Europeans talk of natives as if they were of a single nation and a single type. The absurdity is so obvious, that one would hardly think it worth mentioning to if it were not so often committed. I am a Maratha and can speak of my own people only as I know them as they are to me, to the English eye they come under the same broad classification which groups all Indian races and creeds more numerous and diverse than all the nationalities of Europe put together, under the one term 'natives.' And what natives does the average European see? His low caste servants or his official dependents? The former he clothes for their savageness and uncleanliness and then in jeers for their slovenliness and then in jeers. Of the Indian life of the 'homely joys and destiny obscure' of the millions of non official natives, he knows as you say next to nothing. And so long as he thinks—that he is *not losing* in his attempt to pluck out the heart of their mystery, he will fail. The mild Hindu will not wear his heart upon his sleeve for even sahibs to pluck at. I have spoken somewhat of myself already, and I will be so egotistical as to say a word more. I have lived in a native house years and I have long Europeans and in their ways. I did not feel now that my being a native made the least difference in the way in which I am treated. I have many dearly loved English friends even in India, but this has not been my experience from the first. Some years ago, long before I married I used to feel myself an alien from every one. English ways were less known than they now among my country women, and they neither understood me nor sympathised with me. Still more was I then to Englishwomen, because there was no feeling of equality to be got from them, and I did not want patronage. I used to long and long so for a friend, in those sad days!

You will consider this very one-sided, but you will, I think, welcome even an *ex parte* statement on the native side, though only from a woman's pen. I am quite aware that the natives are at fault in being so sensitive (the conquered are ever so), and magnanimity is not an Anglo Indian virtue; the Caste system imposes many restrictions justly repugnant to English notions of social intercourse, and subjection of women, the result of child marriage, retards progress towards a better state of things. But still I say, if England wishes to understand India England must begin. 'Peace has her victories,' and they have yet to be won.—I am, Sir, &c,

LOTUS-FLOWER

India, November 22, 1881

[This is a genuine letter,—ED, *Spectator*.]

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

*Vienna, 1st Feb.*—The Delegations have voted a War Credit of eight million florins.

*Vienna 2nd Feb.*—The desultory fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues. The bands of insurgents are daily becoming more numerous.

### ASIA.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE AMEER OF BOKHARA.

It is reported at Kurachee that the Ameer of Bokhara is dead and that the Government of that country has been taken over by Russian officials.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

*Allahabad 29th Jan.*—Twenty representatives to be appointed by the various local Governments will attend the Educational Conference at Calcutta. The Indian Government will be specially represented by the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter and the Hon'ble D. M. Barbour.

The Commission sits during February and March and then adjourns till next cold weather. The President will visit various provinces in the interval.

Amongst the main objects of the Commission will be the investigation of results of the last twenty-five years and the proposition of means for extending public, especially vernacular instruction.

ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

The Maharajah of Cashmere is seriously unwell. An European doctor has been summoned from Rawulpindi.

The Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1882.

## "PITY THE POOR RYOT."

AN official parcel has been published, containing (1) a letter, dated 31st December last, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District to the Secretary to the Dewan, (2) a letter, dated 21st Idem, from the General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, to the Deputy Commissioner, and (3) an order thereon by the Dewan, dated 10th Ultimo. From the second of these official papers, we learn that there has been a partial failure of the dry crops, and consequent inability on the part of the ryots to pay the full Government demand, in the villages of Moravanahalli, Dayavanahalli, Byalkere, Chickmayakanahalli, Kuruvanka, and Hacalahalli, in the Chennarayapatna taluk, which is in charge, for the purposes of Jamabandi settlement, of the General Assistant Commissioner, Mr Cheliengar. This condition of things was brought to the notice of this officer by petitions from the ryots of the villages named above, who prayed for relief in the remission of Kandayam. Notwithstanding that there is a standing order of the Government to the effect that no concession is to be granted in the current year, Mr Cheliengar says, in his letter, that he felt it his duty to receive the petitions of the ryots and to make a personal inspection of some of the fields, in order to ascertain the truth of the statements made in those petitions. The result of Mr Cheliengar's inspection was that "in almost all the villages referred to and part of Bagur and Dyavanahalli, the crops have failed, they have either withered away when very young, or the full development of the grain was stopped, owing to the sparseness of the late rains." It will be remembered that, though the country was visited by the rains of the North East monsoon, yet the showers, some of them pretty heavy, came down late in the season, and consequently the sowing of the raggi crops was late, and when they had sprung up to scarcely half their growth, the rains ceased altogether, and now there is hardly half a crop of the staple food to be reaped at the present moment, and that which has been reaped is scarcely sufficient for the daily consumption of the ryots. Mr Cheliengar continues—"It were well that the rains did not come in at all this year, for then the ryots could have saved their seed grains and successfully petitioned the Government for remission of kandayam, now they have lost one, and are not sure of getting the other." The Assistant Commissioner then alludes to the fact that the season last year was an unusually favourable one, and it might be supposed that the ryots would have saved a portion of the large crops which they then gathered, but from what Mr Cheliengar has seen of the people, he thinks that "there are very few such cases and the majority of the ryots are living from hand to mouth." He then refers to the Deputy Commissioner's own experience in the matter. He says—"Your own knowledge of their condition, gathered during your tour through this taluk, when famine threatened the country, might enable you to determine how far I am correct." He then goes on to say that he consulted the amildar, and that officer concurs in all the above points. The conclusion to which Mr Cheliengar and the amildar have jointly come is that "a third or half of the kandayam should be remitted to the ryots of those villages in Halebid to others which may, on inspection, be found to be similarly situated." These are the conclusions at which the Assistant Commissioner has arrived, after personal inspection of the fields in half a dozen villages of the taluk, and the above is the suggestion he makes for the relief of the ryots. The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan district, in his letter to the Dewan, says, "it is true that the crops partially failed in parts of all the taluks in this district, and *the cry for remission is very urgent and loud*" (the Italics are ours). But—and here comes the metaphorical "pinching of the shoe," in the case of the poor ryot—but the Deputy Commissioner has the weight of a "standing order" of the Dewan oppressing him, an order which has laid down that "no concessions should be made this year," and under this official incubus, the Deputy Commissioner evidently feels himself in the straits of a difficulty. On the one hand, he sees that the ryots of the district (poor fellows) really do need some relief from a payment which they are quite unable to make in full, and, on the other hand, there is that rigid "standing order" of the Dewan. It would seem that the ryots actually expect a remission of the kandayam, "and base their idea upon the orders of the Dewan recently issued sanctioning half remissions in the case of those lands which he fallow under tanks," but, it would seem, according to the Deputy Commissioner, the ryots "are labouring under false hopes," at least, the people of Arkalgud are under the delusion, though the Deputy Commissioner, "both personally and by endorsement, tried to disabuse the minds of the people of such wrong impression," and he even went down to the village for the purpose. But the Deputy Commissioner, even with the Dewan's "standing order" before him, is not without sympathy for the poor ryots of the district, with their partial crops and hand-to-mouth manner of eking out their lives. He cannot "support the recommendation made by the General Assistant Commissioner," because—the reason he assigns—the failure of crops is but partial, but the power given him under an order of the Dewan of the 7th December last, by which it is left to his "discretion to submit any hard cases for special orders," is not deemed sufficient to meet the case of the poor ryots of the Hassan district, for how should it, when the partial failure of the crops affects the ryots, more or less, in *all* the taluks of the district? The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, makes the subjoined suggestion "I am of the humble opinion that I should be permitted to extend the khists generally in all the necessary cases. I would not put it off for one year or two years, as was done during the last famine, but in the case of those villages which have suffered most from the failure of crops this year, I would respectfully suggest that the monthly khists may be extended from 4 to 8, and that each khist be not more than 2 annas a the rupee. Such an indulgence will mitigate the pressure of paying the Government demand and will carry us till within the next rains." It will thus be seen that both the Deputy Commissioner, and the General Assistant Commissioner, from knowledge and information gleaned on the spot, are of opinion that some *specie* measure of relief is necessary for the distressed ryots of the Hassan District to continue to live and to partially pay the Government demand for revenue. The order thereon of the Dewan, however, in our opinion, does not afford any such specific relief. The permission to grant remissions to the ryots is more special than specific, and in carrying it out, both the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants in the Hassan District, and the officers in the adjoining districts of Tumkur and Kadur (to which the Dewan's order extends) will feel a difficulty in granting remissions in the terms of the order, as it would be difficult for them to distinguish what are individual cases of hardship, when there are so many such cases around them, in scores of villages. That our remarks are not unfounded will be seen from the first para of the order, which is as follows —

"In the above the Deputy Commissioner recommends the extensions of the khists from four to eight in the villages of the Chennarayapatna Taluk in which the dry crops have more or less failed. It is not clear how this could afford relief to the ryots as the last khist under this arrangement would come down on the ryots at a time when they will have no crops to meet them with. The Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants settling the taluks may in cases of hardship postpone a moiety or other portion of the assessment for collection with the khists of the ensuing year. This concession should only be allowed in real cases of hardship resulting from the failure of crops, and it is hoped it may meet the distress in the few taluks of Hassan, Tumkur and Kadur Districts in which the rains have failed during the year."

The Dewan's order, in its second para, seems to put forth a somewhat paradoxical method of revenue administration. We are told that it is most important that hardships amongst ryots should receive every consideration that can be shewn *without deviating from the established rules of the revenue settlement* (the Italics are ours); but it appears to us that no consideration *can* be shewn to distressed ryots, unless the hard and fast, that is, the "established rules of the revenue settlement," are deviated from. The humane and considerate General Assistant Commissioner comes in for a mild rebuke, on account of that unhappily bold paragraph in his letter to his chief, in which he says that it would have been better if the late rains had not come in, for then the ryots might have saved their seed grain and asked for remission. What the Assistant Commissioner meant to say was, that had not the ryots sown all their reserved seed grain, on the first appearance of the late rains, in expectation of more, they would have been in a better position to have claimed remissions. Thereupon the Dewan administers his rebuke, by saying that "the remarks of the Assistant Commissioner that it would have been better if the rains did not come at all, as the ryots could have saved their seed grains and claimed remission of assessment, appears to have been made without consideration, as no remissions have been authorised in any case in respect of dry lands." It was no doubt a bold speculation on the part of the Assistant Commissioner, as to the dealings of Providence, who "sends the rain in due season," and withholds it when he deems fit to do so, and, perhaps, he is deserving of rebuke for his want of faith, but why should there be so hard and fast, and, certainly, inequitable, a rule that no remissions, in *any* case, should be made in respect of dry lands? We should say such a rule is very hard on the ryots, whose case, surely, calls for our pity and active sympathy. What could the poor ryot do, if the windows of heaven are partial—or wholly closed?

## A NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

THE legislative mill of the Government of India hardly ever ceases to work. The millers—we mean no disrespect to the learned legislators—keep the machine almost constantly going, such are the energy and sleeplessness of the chief miller, the Honorable Whitley Stokes, the legal member of of the Imperial Legislative Council. The codes of law and procedure find no rest, under the almost fevrish manipulation of that learned gentleman. Amongst a number of other measures which are now undergoing the process of grinding, so to speak, in Act X of 1872. It may be interesting to briefly note the various amendments

which have been passed to guide and control the procedure of the Indian criminal courts. Up to the year 1861, there was no regular Code of Criminal Procedure, and the courts were guided by the provisions of various scattered acts and regulations. The first Code of Criminal Procedure for the whole of British India was passed in 1861—Act XXV of 1861. In 1862, a supplement to the first Act was passed, namely, Act XVII of 1862. Five years later, in 1867, another amending Act, No. XXVII 1867, was passed; and again, Act VIII of 1869 was passed, "further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure;" and, lastly, in April 1872, Act X of 1872, the present Code of Procedure, was passed, and came into force in September of that year. Once more, the legislative hammer has begun its strokes, and the hammerers have presented their work, so far as it has been completed, with regard to the present Code of Criminal Procedure. On the 19th January ultimo, the select committee, appointed to revise the Code, with Mr. Whitley Stokes, as usual, at their head, presented the new bill, which has been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th idem, and will come into force on the 1st January 1883, in supersession of the present Code of Criminal Procedure. To do justice, however, to the legislative millers, *this* time, they have done much excellent work in amending the Code. They have removed many blemishes which disfigure the present enactment. It will be sufficient to note the three principal changes effected, changes to which the members of the select committee themselves specially call attention. These changes are—(1) The curtailing of the powers of Magistrates and Judges in interrogating accused persons; (2) amendment of the law as to whipping; and (3) the abolition of powers of appellate courts to enhance punishment on appeals preferred to them. With regard to the first amendment, the Select Committee think that the present law gives too great latitude to the courts in the examination of accused persons. They go on to say that "the object of such examination is to give the accused an opportunity of explaining any circumstances which may tend to criminate him, and thus to enable the court, in cases where the accused is undefended, to examine the witnesses in his interest. It was never intended that the court should examine the accused with a view to elicit from him some statement which would lead to his conviction." This last sentence hits the right nail on the head. It is a common experience of the members of the legal profession, and of those members of the general public who have the leisure to observe, to hear Magistrates and Judges actually cross-examining an accused person, so that in the end, in the midst of his confusion, and the perilous position in which he stands, he makes, or is supposed to make, some statement fatal to a presumption of his innocence; and there are hundreds of cases in which an accused has been convicted as much by his own unguarded confessions (while under the court's examination) as by the evidence produced by the prosecution. The select Committee on the Code have, therefore, wisely and humanely "limited the power of interrogating the accused by adding to the first paragraph of section 342 (of the new code) the words "for the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him." Under this rule, the magistrate or judge cannot travel (as he frequently does now) beyond the actual evidence adduced against the accused, in interrogating him. As to the power of inflicting the punishment of whipping, section 32 of the new Code provides that no magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping, unless specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government—a most salutary provision, which if extended to magistrates of the first class and district magistrates, we think, would be better still. We think, —if so barbarous a mode of punishment is to be retained at all—that only Sessions Courts should be vested with power under the Whipping Act. The Select Committee have gone further in their humanity. They have, by section 392 of the new code, provided that whipping shall be inflicted with a light rattan, not less than half an inch in diameter, and the cat-o-nine-tails is altogether abolished. This punishment can be inflicted only on persons of or over sixteen years of age, and for those under sixteen, it is to be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light rattan. In no case is the punishment to exceed Thirty stripes, and in no case is it to be carried out in instalments. The following persons are to be exempt from whipping—females, males sentenced to death, to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years; and all males whom the Court considers to be more than forty five years of age. It is further provided that the punishment is not to be inflicted unless a medical officer certifies, or, in the absence of a medical officer, it appears to the magistrate, that the person is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment, which is to be stopped at any time at which the person appears not to be in a fit state to suffer the remaining portion of the sentence. And, lastly, the power of appellate courts to enhance sentences on appeal is altogether taken away—a most just and salutary provision, we should say, not only to persons convicted by the Criminal Courts, but also as a check to the subordinate magistracy, as the appellate courts will have opportunities of expressing an opinion as to the adequacy or inadequacy of sentences passed by the lower courts, while an appeal will not be the dangerous step which it now frequently is, when the appellant is not sure whether his sentence may not be increased—a consideration which often stands in the way of appeals on the part of convicted offenders.

## Original and Selected Notes.

We are glad to hear that Prof. Bhandarkar has been confirmed in the appointment of Sanskrit Professor in the Deccan College. All is well that ends well.

The Educational Commission, under the presidency of the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, commence their sittings in Calcutta on Friday the 10th instant. The members will probably arrive early next week to arrange preliminaries.

The Committee of the Hindi journal, *Bharata Mitra*, have commenced a movement by which all proprietors and managers of Vernacular papers in India may join in a memorial, offering their hearty thanks to Lord Ripon, for the part he has taken in the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

In the German capital there are now 478 separate newspapers and periodical prints, whereof 43 are classified as official organs; 66 as political mouthpieces, 143 as auxiliary to science and art; 150 as serving the interests of commerce, trade, and agriculture; 21 as being religious in their aims, and 55 as being devoted to various ends.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, must be thanked by the native community for asking Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang to be a member of the Educational Conference, appointed by the Government of India. A happier selection could not have been made, and we are glad to hear that Mr. Telang has accepted the offer.

Whilst the English Princes were at Singapore, a Siamese Prince, who with his cousin and suite, was sent to Singapore by the King of Siam, to greet the young Princes there, were presented to them, when, on behalf of the King and Queen of Siam, they presented each of the Princes with a gold casket, and photographs of the King and Queen for presentation to Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales.

The cost of the census in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, amounted to Rs. 69,366. Of this sum, Rs. 18,804 went for the establishment for supervision in districts, and Rs. 13,830 for the paper on which the schedules were printed. All the printing was done at the Government Press, Allahabad. With a population of 44,107,118, the work of enumeration was accomplished at an outlay of some two annas six pies per hundred persons!

It is reported that the Maharajah of Jamu has ordered that food be given daily to eighty Brahmans at Benares and Allahabad, these being sacred places of Hindu pilgrimage; also that education be given to one thousand students at Otar Bahni, near Pur Mundli, also a sacred place of Hindus; and finally, that a scholarship of Rs. 20 be awarded to each of these students, and that eminent Sanskrit teachers be appointed to instruct them.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has telegraphed to the President of the Madras Municipal Commission to say, that he subscribes Rs. 10,000 to the Madras Town Hall Fund. Eleven years ago His Highness' father presided at a public meeting in Patcheappah's for the purpose of taking measures for the erection of a public Hall for this city, and he promised the munificent contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Fund when raised. The young Maharajah has accordingly carried out his father's intention.

A contemporary says that the Residency of Baroda, lately vacated by the retirement of Mr. Melvill, C.S.I., has been filled by Major-General J. Watson, who has assumed his position at Baroda. General Watson belongs to the Bombay Staff Corps. In the Mutiny he distinguished himself greatly. For his gallantry on a particular occasion during the Mutiny he received the Victoria Cross. He also received, the Companionship of the Bath. For his services in Afghanistan he received the thanks of both Houses of the Parliament. In addition to his other honours, General Watson, V. C., and C. B. was also A.-D.-C. to the Queen until his recent promotion compelled him to resign.

From the Administration Report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, it appears the Government Reporter has 111 vernacular papers on his list, including papers published in the North-West, Oudh, the Punjab, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana. Most of them, 86 in number, were in Urdu; and of these, 38 came from the North-West Provinces, 21 from Oudh, and 27 from the Punjab. Some of the vernacular papers, says the official report, are of the most ephemeral character, and are constantly being stopped and re-started. As regards circulation, that of the *Arya Patrika* of Mirzapore exceeds 1,100, while at the bottom of the list are three papers which only claim a circulation of sixteen each.

The *Madras Mail* of Thursday evening last has the following about the Baroda, State, which is worthy of imitation nearer home:—

"We learn that the new Gaekwar, Sayajirao Maharaj, takes a deep interest in the management of his State affairs, and looks personally into important matters. He has established a Secretariat at the Nazzar Bag, fixing the office hours from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and has adopted the English mode of conducting business. The clerks have chairs and tables in lieu of pillows and cotton mattresses, and what is still better, His Highness attends the Secretariat regularly every day, thus giving his karbharies and his other officials facilities for consulting him any time during office hours."

On the occasion of the coronation of the Maharajah of Dumraon, there will be present a most influential assemblage. The leading officials in Allahabad, Ghazipore, and Benares, and all the Judges of the High Court, North Western Provinces, have been invited; as also the rest of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and Members of the Boards of Revenue in Bengal and the N. W. Provinces have been invited. There will also be a crowd of distinguished Native Chiefs:—Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Benares, the Maharajah of Rewah, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Maharajah of Durbungah, the Maharajah of Bettiah, the Maharajah of Hutwa, and the Maharajah Kumar of Bettiah, the Rajahs of Mahara, Mojhouh, Doe, and Shewhur.

The Government of Bombay have come to a final decision with respect to the unfortunate Maharajah of Kolhapore. Some months since, strong hopes were entertained of the recovery of His Highness, and it was believed that he would be soon in a condition to assume the responsibilities attached to his station. These hopes have been disappointed. His Highness is labouring under chronic dementia with paroxysms of acute mania, each paroxysm manifestly weakening the mental faculties, presaging complete fatuity at an early date. The Government have been obliged, to their great regret, to accept the fact, and make a decision in accordance with it. The unhappy young man is clearly incapable of ruling the State, and although he was married, there is no prospect that the union will afford an heir to the *gadee*. The Maharajah must, in the interest of Kolhapore, be declared incapable of governing the State. One course suggested is to set His Highness aside completely, and call upon the elder Maharanee to adopt a new heir. Another course would be the appointment of a Council of Regency to govern the State during the life of the Maharajah in his name, but the desirability of cutting short all uncertainty, turns the scale in favor of setting aside the present Maharajah altogether, and at once placing another prince on the *gadee*.

## Local and Provincial.

Sir James Gordon, K. C. S. I.—The Resident, Sir James Gordon, K. C. S.I., arrived at Madras from Calcutta, by the *Brindisi*, on Thursday last, and arrived in Bangalore yesterday morning.

The annual Subsidy.—The annual subsidy to the British Government will fall due next month. Deputy Commissioners have, therefore, been warned to remit all their cash balances to the Maharajah's Treasury as early as possible.

Colonel J. O Travers.—The Secretary of State for India has not approved of the employment of Lieutenant Colonel J. O. Travers under the Mysore Government, and consequently that officer accompanies the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment to England.—*Mail.*

The British Government Treasury.—Her Majesty's Treasury was removed on Wednesday last from the Public Buildings to the old Municipal office premises, and placed under charge of Major E. P. Maltby. About a lac and fifty thousand rupees was the amount thus transferred.

Educational.—It is rumoured that Mr. Grieveson, Dy Inspector of Schools, is to be transferred to Chitaldroog, as the Head-master of the School at that Station, on his present salary, as there is no work for him in the office of the Director of Public Instruction to which he is attached at this place.—*Spectator.*

The Dewan.—The Dewan, Mr. Runga-Charlu, C. I. E., was to have reached Bombay, by rail, from Calcutta on Friday last. He will spend a few days at Bombay and in Poona, *en route* to Bangalore, which he is expected to reach before the 15th instant, to be in time for the opening of the Railway to Mysore.

Sunday Delivery of the Mails. We state on authority that, commencing from to-morrow (5th Instant) there will be for the future, only one delivery of the mails on Sundays, i. e. 7-30 A. M., in the local Imperial Post Office. The second, or 4 P. M., delivery, which is made on week days will be dispensed on Sundays hereafter. This arrangement, we learn, is made under the provision of the new post office manual.—*Spectator.*

The Educational Conference.—We hear that Mr. Rice, the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, has been asked by the Government of India, to be a member of the Educational Conference, which will commence its sittings on Friday the 10th

NOT TO BE LENT



instant, in Calcutta. Mr Rice we hear, gave over charge of his office, Saturday last, to Mr Sheshadri Iyer B A B L Deputy Commissioner, who is now in charge of the Dewan's office. Mr Rice is to leave this for Calcutta in a day or two.

DEPARTURE OF H H THE MAHARAJAH —It is stated that His Highness the Maharajah will leave Bangalore for Mysore on Friday after next the 17th Instant, accompanied by the Dewan and Mr Seshadri Iyer, Deputy Commissioner His Highness's departure will best signalise the opening of the railway line through to Mysore town, by which time Sir James Gordon, the Dewan, and all other high officials will be in a position to take part in the ceremony

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —With reference to a paragraph which appears elsewhere in this column, about the opening of the Mysore state railway, through to Mysore town, there seems to be considerable uncertainty about the date At first, it was to be to opened on the 1st Instant, it was then said to be fixed for the 10th, and now the *Spectator* of Saturday says it is to be on the 10th Instant The authorities should remove all uncertainty on the point For ourselves, we think the opening will not be before the 15th Instant, Wednesday, or certainly the 17th, Friday when the Maharajah will leave for his capital

THE JUDGE COURTS —The Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge of the C and M Station of Bangalore was removed, on Wednesday last, from the Public Buildings to the large garden house, on Museum road facing the Government Telegraph office and next door to the Madras branch bank, where also the office of the Superintendent of Police C and M Station, has been located There was at one time a proposal to shift the courts of the Subordinate Judge of the Bangalore district and of the Town Munsiff to the premises vacated by the Civil and Sessions Court, but after an inspection, on Wednesday, Mr Sandford, the Chief Judge decided that those courts should not be moved from their present quarters and that the rooms lately vacated by the Civil and Sessions Court should be placed at the disposal of the Dewan

THE F A RESULTS —The following is the list of candidates from this Province who have passed the First in Arts Examination held in December 1881 The number in brackets placed after each station is the number of candidates who appeared for the Examination —

BANGALORE (23)

| | |
|---|---|
| Adolphus | Sivalingam pillai V |
| Coleman A | Sivaneswara aiyar |
| Krishnayya H R | Sreeneevasa rao |
| Kumaraswamy naik | Subba rao |
| Lubeck | Suryanarayana rao |
| Narayan Ayangar | Thomas George R A |
| Narayana rao M | Venkoba rao |

MYSORE (25)

| | |
|---|---|
| Basaradhva | Ramanuja ayangar M T |
| Kishna ayangar K | Singarachari A |
| Kishna ayangar, M | Sreeeevasa ayangar |
| Nagesa rao | Subbah rao |
| Narasimhaswamy | Sama iyengar |
| Ramaiah | Vithiya rama iyer |
| Ramanuja aiyar ayi | Venkataramanapa |

THE MYORE STATE RAILWAY —It would seem that the line between Bangalore and Mysore is, after all, to be opene on the 15th Instant, after a thorough inspection of the whole distance, which will be made, by the Engineer in Chief and other competent officers, on the 10th Instant It would seem that, when the line is open for through traffic, the hours of departure and arrival of the up and down trains will be altered The train from Bangalore will start at 8. 30 A. M, and reach Mysore at 5 14 P M, and the train from Mysore will start at 8 45 A M, and reach Bangalore at 5 29 P M, the meeting station of the two trains being Maddur, where there will be halt of 15 minutes It seems, then, to have been decided that about nine mortal hours should be consumed between Bangalore and Mysore, and *vice versa*, in a journey, either way, of only 86 miles, that is, on an average of little more than 9 miles an hour, a distance which a swift strong horse would be able to do almost in that time. The distance between Bangalore and Jollarpett, on the Madras Railway, is about the same, and it is accomplished in an average of four hours, that is, between 8 A M and 12 noon (day train) and 7 45 P M and 11 45. P M (night train) or, at an average of between 20 and 25 miles an hour If the Mysore state railway authorities do not mend their pace, the line will soon become famous as the slowest in all India, and travellers may possibly prefer the somewhat slower, but, certainly, safer mode of locomotion afforded by the bullock transits

THE REVD DR G U POPE —The Revd Dr G U Pope, a well known educationist in Southern India, and especially in connection with the local institutions of Bishop Cotton Schools and College, severed his connection of above eleven years with those institutions, at the end of the year A gentleman who has so distinguished himself as a ripe Oriental scholar, a successful educationist, and, and a revered Minister of the Christian Church, could not, of course, be allowed to retire from his labours without some adequate acknowledgement of his valuable services We are, therefore, glad, but not surprised, to observe from our local English contemporaries that Dr Pope has had, during the past week, no less than four distinct tokens of the respect and esteem in which he has been and is held by the European and Eurasian community of Bangalore The students and pupils of the boys' department of Bishop Cotton's presented Dr Pope with a farewell address and a valuable dressing case, the girls' department followed suit with a similar address and a splendid travelling trunk, on which was a suitable inscription let into a silver plate on the lid, the congregation of All Saints Church where the reverend gentleman has been officiating for the past eleven years, presented him with an affectionate address and a purse of Rs 500, and lastly, on Wednesday last the parents, guardians and friends of the past and present students and pupils of the Bishop Cotton institutions presented the worthy doctor with an address Dr Pope, with his family, left Bangalore for England on Wednesday evening last As one who has been associated with the higher education of the Natives of Southern India, through the University of Madras, we cannot but acknowledge Dr Pope's services and wish him a quick voyage and safe return to his native land

## General Summary

### MADRAS

THE CAUSE OF THE EARTHQUAKE —A Cocanada native correspondent informs us that some of our noble men think that the late earthquake must have been the cause of the late phenomena the resurrection of the virgin widow marriages according to our mythological opinion, as the girls are hopeful again to enjoy the singular and unprecedented honour and pleasure and saved from the wreck and cries of their burning eyes and hearts that the vows want to the latitudes and longitudes of Indiana This appears to be the opinion, or the agitation of some learned hearts I have quoted a few lines below which I have received from a friend I have received your letter about the recent earthquake Following Hindoo mythology one may say that Sesha or Aruta, who supports the earth on one of his thousand heads, was so pleased at your kindness in favour of the unhappy widow windows in this part of Jambudwipa that he shook with joy thus of course causing a bhookumpa. —*Mail*

### BOMBAY

THE MAHARANA OF UDDEYPORE —After an absence of three months and a half H H the Maharana accompanied by the three Maharanees, arrived here yesterday being received at Champabaul a garden outside the city walls by the principal officers of the State The party remained there till the evening, when the Maharana Sahob made a formal entry into the city in state escorted by his body guard, with the band playing at their head. The shops and houses on both sides of the route were lighted with *chirags* in honour of the occasion while a triumphal arch surmounted with Union Jacks, was erected outside the principal palace gate The arrival of his Highness at the palace was announced by a salute of 21 guns. Throughout the route women greeted his Highness with their discordant songs, after Hindu custom.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*

## Extracts.

### CASTE QUESTIONS IN PRISON

A correspondent writes to the *Times of India* as follows —

According to the *Englishman* certain caste questions touching convicts in the public prisons are under the consideration of the Government of India The writer in that journal seems to be of opinion that high-caste Hindu convicts should be compelled by means of the whip, to eat the food prepared by Dheds I think that this opinion is wrong and dangerous. The punishment of offences is, of course, a necessity But the violation of a man's religion ought not to be made any part of such punishment This principle has only to be stated to be at once recognised by all those who have given any attention to matters of the kind To compel a high-caste Hindu by means of the whip to eat the food prepared by a Dhed, is certainly to compel the Hindu by means of the whip to give up his caste and *to become an out-caste for ever* That a tremendous calamity this is to a Hindu the ordinary Englishman must be incapable of so much as imagining But it is the imperative duty of the ruling authorities to study the matter and to realise the facts in all their intensity On no people in the world whether in ancient or modern times, has religion had a stronger hold than on the Hindus If any thing could move the millions of India by one common impulse it would be an attack on their religion under whatever reason or pretence Let therefore the Government of India carefully respect the wise traditions of the past and leave religion alone as a vital condition of peaceful and enduring domination The Government of India is actuated by good intent ons but the danger lies in its ignorance of native sentiments and native feelings and its being too prone to follow the advice of equally ignorant but over-zealous European jail superintendents, who probably suppose that they contribute to the repression of offences by adding cruel religious persecution to civil punishment Aurungzebe incurred the greatest dangers in consequence of practising religious persecution The same was the cause of Tipoo Sultan's fatal unpopularity Recall to mind the horrors which ensued from the greased cartridges In such questions as the one under advertence the Government of India would do well to take the views and opinions of the leading members of the Hindu community They are questions apparently small, but really fraught with peril

### THE REPEAL OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT

A discussion took place at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 19th inst on the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to seditious publications

The Hon J Gibbs having moved that the report be taken into consideration

The Hon W W Hunter, in a maiden speech said —With the repealing Bill does, is not to mitigate the penalties for sedition or threatening writings in the Vernacular Press, but to replace such offences under the cognisance of the regular tribunals I do not think therefore, we can be truthfully alleged that this Bill makes undue concessions to fiction or that it tampers with the legal safeguards for private reputations and for the public safety At the same time *it will substantially improve* the position of the Vernacular Press It practically intimates that the profession of the native journalist is no longer regarded with suspicion by the Government. It sets free his implements of trade from the menace of confiscation under a special Act. It tells him that he is henceforth trusted to carry on his industry subject only to the same laws and to the same judicial procedure, as those under which his fellow-citizens follow their respective callings. There is, however, another aspect of the case for the wider liberty now secured to the native journalist carries with it a heavier responsibility to use that liberty aright I believe that the great majority of native journalists throughout India will prove themselves worthy of unrestricted freedom But I am compelled to add that some members of their profession have *still much to learn in regard to what is* due, alike to the just claims of those on whom they comment, and to the dignity of their own calling I should be a false friend to the Native Press if I were to pretend that, in my humble opinion, the Vernacular journals have attained to that sobriety of judgment, and temperance in tone, or to those high standards of public responsibility, which their well-wishers hope to see them reach. In countries where the rise of journalism has been rapid, the power of the press has usually tended for a time to increase more quickly than the capacity for employing that power wisely and well. Even in England this was at one period the case. "The people of Great Britain," said Mr Denman in 1738, "are governed by a power that was never heard of as a supreme authority in any age or country before * * * It is the Government of the Press. The stuff which our weekly newspapers are filled with, is received with greater reverence than the Acts of Parliament, and the sentiments of one of these scribblers have more weight with the multitude than the opinion of the best politicians in the Kingdom." The rise of Anglo-Indian journalism at the end of the last century did not a similar state of things. Any one who examines the materials for the early history of the press in India, will be compelled to the conclusion that the Anglo-Indian journalist occupied, during some time, a larger place in the public mind and in the official imagination than he was entitled to either by his talents or integrity Yet during that very period, and indeed for more than fifty years, Anglo-Indian journalists earned their daily bread under the terrors of confiscation, fine, imprisonment, and deportation. More than one of the pioneers of Anglo Indian journalism edited his paper from within the walls of a jail, even after the old rigours had fallen into disuse, and the Anglo-Indian Press still remained shelved, so long as the repressive regulations remained unrepealed. It was not until Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1835 gave the sanction of law to the liberty of the Press that Anglo-Indian journalism became respectable. A noble hall, containing the greatest public library in India, commemorates within a few hundred paces of this Council Chamber, Lord Metcalfe's repeal of the Gagging Act, and bears his name But his true monument is to be found in the influence for good which a free Anglo-Indian Press now wields throughout the length and the breath of the land My Lord, we cannot reasonably expect from the Vernacular Press a higher standard of moderation or of public spirit than we find in British and Anglo-Indian journalism at the same early stage of their development. The experience of many countries teaches us that before journalists realise their responsibility, they are apt to write a good deal that is foolish and hurtful But experience also teaches us that in Great Britain and her dependencies, the state of things cannot now be met by repressive measures. It is worth while to bear with the vagaries of immature journalism for the sake of its ripened fruits. When those vagaries are sent to offences against individuals or the State, the Penal Code is strong enough to vindicate private reputations and the public honour But in dealing with the Vernacular Press we can fortunately invoke three influences, more powerful, because more continuous in their action than any punitive laws There is, in the first place, a large intelligent section of the Vernacular Press itself The editors of such journals know perfectly well the they are themselves the chief sufferers, both in reputation and in pocket from a low tone among their contemporaries. As the respectability and influence of the Vernacular Press increase, its circulation will also increase. If the better class of such journals set a high example the less instructed brethren must sooner or later follow their lead For nothing is more contagious among members of a profession than respectability The Native Press has an opportunity now, which it never had before. First it is after all the chief organ of representation in India, and never before was so sincere a desire evinced by the Government to give representative institutions a fair trial. The Indian Press is a parliament always in Session and to which every native is eligible, who has anything to say which is worthy of being heard. The Vernacular journalists should realise two things. If they now use their liberty aright, they will greatly strengthen the hands of those who wish to foster the popular element in the administration. If they abuse their liberty they will furnish a strong argument for postponing the further development of representative institutions in India. Another influence from which we may hope much, is to be found among the powerful body of native journalists who conduct their papers, not in the Indian dialects, but in the English tongue. During the past four years the class of what I may call Anglo Native journalists, have fought the battle of their Vernacular brethren. They themselves were not affected by the Press Act of 1878, but they have never permitted their personal immunity to temper their condemnation of what they believe to be an inequitable law By acting as the advocates of the Vernacular Press when it stood in need of defenders, they have earned the right to be the counsellors of the Vernacular

Press is the day of its emancipation. They are still more that persecution and violent cutting still form beautiling temptations of Vernacular journalism. The Vernacular Press owed its rise to the embittered controversies of still crude in the first half of this century Indeed, till within the past thirty years, the Vernacular newspapers were sectarian, rather than political in character, and many of them still retain a taint of their polemical origin The Anglo-Native journals form the advance guard of the Native Press, but their effective power largely depends upon the discipline and conduct of the mass Vernacular body behind They know that the approval of the Press is in England one of the chief incitements to public virtue and its legitimate reward The leading Anglo-Native journals can do much to bring about a similar state of public opinion in India but they can only do so by insisting upon a high standard among their Vernacular brethren. For a National Press must first be very chaste as to the purity of its own springs, before it can become the fountain of honour But while the Vernacular Press can do much, and the Anglo-Native Press can do more, the Government can also do something to ensure good results from the Bill which we pass to day The preamble to the Act of 1878 set forth the ignorance of the people as a ground for obtaining repressive regulations against the Press "And whereas," it said "such publications are read by and disseminated amongst large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess," and so forth. Observe it is not the inherent character of the publications that is alone complained of but the special effect of such publications upon very ignorant people Now I do not deny that the action of a free press upon ignorant masses has its perils. But the only true remedy for the dangers of popular ignorance is the spread of popular education If therefore, in finally emancipating the Press, the Government could also see its way to more widely educate the people, it would send forth liberty, not alone on her travels, but liberty and security hand in hand. A great work has already been done in public instruction on the basis of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1854. But a still further extension of Vernacular schools would form the true complement of the now perfected freedom of the Vernacular Press.

The debate was continued by the Hon Mr Plowden, Raja the Hon Shiva Persad, the Hon Mr Evans, and the Hon. Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore

The Hon J Gibbs said he hoped the Vernacular Press would get benefit from the good advice Dr Hunter had given them and he would only repeat what he had said when asking for leave to introduce the Bill that, if it was found necessary to take stronger measures than the Penal Code admitted, he believed this Government, or any future Government, would follow the example set by Lord Canning in a time of emergency He saw from the Vernacular papers, which he had carefully watched for some time, that he was considered one of those who entirely approved of the measure when it was brought in As a matter of fact he never saw the Act until he saw it as law, in print, and, therefore, he could not admit that he had consented to it, or had thought it a proper measure at the time He had already given his opinion on a very different measure and, as far as this was concerned, he had never given any opinion in favour of the Bill as it was passed.

His Excellency the Viceroy said he did not want to detain the Council by any observations of his own, as he did not think he was called upon to review the reasons or motives for which the Native Act was originally passed All he desired to say was that it would cause the greatest satisfaction to him to remember that it was during the time of his Viceroyalty that this Act had been removed from the Indian Statute Book.

The motion was then put and agreed to and the Bill passed.

## ARRIVAL OF H H THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

### TANJORE.

His Highness replied in the following terms to the address presented to him at Tanjore —

"GENTLEMEN,—The hearty and splendid welcome which you have accorded to me on this my first visit to Tanjore has highly gratified me, and I shall long cherish the recollection of it with unfeigned and grateful pleasure. The highly eulogistic terms in which you have spoken of me and of my humble endeavours to serve my country and to contribute my quota to its prosperous prosperity I can only accept as an ideal presented to me for my guidance, and not as a rigidly faithful record of my very imperfect acts and very limited abilities. Next to the approval of one's own conscience, the highest reward which a public man can court is the appreciation of his labours by the discerning public. Gentlemen I have long desired to visit this shrine of the Goddess of learning, this chosen abode of the Muses in Southern India That good and successful Teacher, Mr A Porter whom you and others among your countrymen most deservedly honoured the other day, expressed his fondness for the Cavery and the land it enriches, and congratulated himself on being cast near its reaches ever anon during his Indian career I am strongly inclined to think that the waters of the Cavery exercise an eminently beneficial influence on your intellectual development I rejoice that I stand now on the soil which has produced an Appayya Dikst and a Tyagaiyar The ancient glory of Tanjore may have departed under the inexorable decrees of fate but I cannot refrain from congratulating you in passing amidst you one of the most enlightened and public-spirited ladies in India—a Princess whom our beloved Queen Empress has deservedly chosen to honor in a marked manner I am only sorry that my stay amidst you is unavoidable very short, but be assured that I shall long entertain a lively memory of the great kindness you have shown to me The handsome casket which you have presented to me will symbolise the hearty welcome you have given me to day Gentlemen permit me again to thank you cordially for all your kindness

### TINNEVELLY

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, having heard the address read to him on behalf of the people of Tinnevelly replied as follows —

"GENTLEMEN,—I most gratefully accept the warm and splendid welcome you have given me to day on my arrival at the Capital of your District, and can assure you that the words of kindness and sincerity to which you have given expression have gone deep into my heart It gratifies me much to find that you realise to yourselves the fact of the intimate relation between Tinnevelly and Travancore and the benefits which they mutually derive therefrom both moral and material Gentlemen, we are all knit together in one great and noble brotherhood of humanity to advance human happiness and human knowledge to the best of the abilities of each unit composing the whole union I do not arrogate to myself anything more than that of being one such unit You have been pleased Gentlemen, to allude to myself personally and to the humble results of my reign during these twenty one months, in the most flattering terms. As my next door neighbours, you have always opportunities of gathering a true knowledge of facts and if your picture is a little too highly coloured I can attribute it partly to your friendly partiality to me and to Travancore and partly also to the wish to encourage me and those working under me Be that as it may I can admit one thing to you Ever since it pleased God to place me on the throne of my ancestors the cardinal maxim which I have ever endeavoured to impress upon myself is *to live for my people* Far from finding this a task I find it a pleasure I sincerely trust that God may give me strength and wisdom to act up to it to the last You make special allusion to my leanings to the improvement of agriculture in India yes I think even before we give to the people of India good books and newspapers to read good Railways canals, and roads to travel good buildings to enjoy and good pictures to admire we should give them good food to eat and good and genuous clothing The great problem to be solved in connection with agricultural enterprise in India is, not what mode of cultivat on is theoretically the best but what plan will give a better quantity and better quality of produce and at the same time be compatible with the physical energy, intelligence, and command of capital of the average Indian ryot This problem has, I fear, not yet been satisfactorily solved Demonstrate to the ryot that a given agricultural scheme will pay him profitably, and is within his capacity to carry out, he will take it up with avidity I have had proof of this in the demand for Clark's ploughs from some of the leading ryots of South Travancore, whither I had sent a couple of them for trial I participate in your pleasure at the not remote prospect of Railway communication being established between Travancore and Tinnevelly Some of my good conservative friends tried to frighten me by saying that this Railway may suddenly increase cant per cent the Tinnevelly mouths in our feeding houses. But it occurred to me that the same Railway may carry away some of *our Travancore mouths elsewhere* Gentlemen I am on the eve of a long journey On such occasions, every true Hindu courts the special good wishes and benedictions of his friends and neighbours You are both my friends and neighbours in every sense of those terms and I accept with great pleasure and thankfulness the kind welcome you have given me and the kind words you have spoken to me Let us hope to renew our friendship on my return from the Northern to the Southern end of this great Land of our ancestors "

### MADRAS

The Egmore station of the S I Railway, presented a very lively appearance this morning, on the arrival of H H the Maharajah of Travancore The platform was decorated with leaves and bunting and a spacious pandal, to seat about 200 people, was erected by Mr Baldrey, on the eastern side of the platform. just over the entrance to the pandal were the words "Welcome, Maharajah of Travancore" in gold letters on a red ground and at each end was the crest of the Travancore family Inside the pandal a canopy of gold cloth, standing on silver poles was erected under which a gilt sofa, and two gilt chairs were placed A guard of honor from the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment consisting of two hundred rank and file with colors and band under command of a Captain paraded in review order, in the compound in front of the main entrance to the station to the right with the Governor's Body Guard on the left At a little past seven o'clock the train from Tanjore arrived at the station and the carriage in which His Highness and Mr Hannington the Resident and the Hon'ble V Ramanagar C S I the Dewan of Travancore were seated was drawn up in front of the entrance to the pandal The band of the Madras Volunteer Guards which was stationed on the platform played as the train came to a standstill and His Highness on alighting was received by the Hon R Davidson C S I Chief Secretary to Government Captain Bagot A D C to the Right Hon the Governor and the Hon Mootooswami Iyer, C I E Chairman of the Deputation of the native community His Highness was *conducted to the pandal* and seated under the canopy the Honorable Mr Davidson and Captain Bagot occupying seats on the right and Mr Hannington and the Honorable V Ramanagar C S I on the left The Honorable Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer Chairman of the deputation, then addressed His Highness explaining the objects of the deputation He said that the native community had met there to present His Highness an address of welcome to testify the high esteem and respect they entertained for him The present occasion was very gratifying as it was his first time they had had the privilege and pleasure of welcoming him as Sovereign of Travancore The Chairman then introduced the deputation and requested permission for the address to be read His Highness having given his consent Mr P Ranganadha Mudaliar M A read the following address —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS —On behalf of the Native community of Madras, we bid Your Highness a hearty welcome to our city and beg you to receive from us this expression of the love and esteem we feel for Your Highness Your Highness visits to this city have always been a source of pleasure to us and the present one is particularly gratifying as it is the first occasion on which we have the privilege of welcoming Your Highness as the Sovereign of Travancore The administration of the State of Travancore has always been a source of pride to us showing as it has amply done how well a State may be governed by native agency under the direction of a wise and enlightened ruler Even before Your Highness accession to the throne of Travancore your Highness' career was an object of public admiration and the just expectations then formed of Your Highness capabilities as a ruler are already being realised Your Highness' efforts to raise the tone of the administration and to promote the spread of higher education as essential to national progress, the encouragement given by Your Highness to the cultivation of the fine arts, and the wisdom of the policy pursued by Your Highness in developing the resources of the country, and extending the usefulness of national institutions have made a profound impression on our minds, and inspired us with sentiments of respect and affection for Your Highness. Knowing as we do that your Highness is eminently fitted for the exalted station that you have been called upon to fill, we feel assured that Travancore has reserved for it a future brighter even than its past, and it is our earnest prayer to the Almighty Disposer of all things that Your Highness may be endowed with health and strength for many years to come that the rich promise of your youth and manhood may be completely fulfilled and that the people of Travancore may under your wise and benign rule attain a high state of material prosperity and civilization. Again most cordially welcoming Your Highness to our city We beg to remain Your Highness' obedient servants

The address which was engrossed on parchment, was then placed in a silver gilt casket, and presented to His Highness. The Honorable W Ramanagar, C S I, Dewan, then read the following reply on behalf of His Highness —

GENTLEMEN —You have laid me under deep obligations by the cordial welcome you have given me on my arrival at this the capital of Southern India I am aware that I am connected with Madras more intimately than most men born in Travancore and therefore have some claim upon your indulgence but the manner in which you have manifested your kindly feelings towards me outstrips my highest expectations I am glad that men of your intelligence experience and enlightened views watch with interest and even solicitude the experiment of a purely native government under the protectorate of the paramount power Every native Prince is solemnly bound to do his best to render that experiment a success For my own part I can tell you with sincerity that my private life merges entirely in my public My humble abilities and my imperfect judgment are always at the service of my country I cannot but feel that you take lenient indulgent view of the results of my rule during the very short time which has elapsed I cannot conceal from myself the fact of the hotly contested race for administrative advancement among several native states at this moment Baroda and Mysore and even the little Nizam's mercenaries of Pudukota, bid fair to steal a march upon Travancore In all these States the very pick of the educated natives of Madras are at the helm I have not been unmindful of this, and you will note, gentlemen that one who might have stood prominently among you to greet me stands here with me to participate in that greeting I need hardly say that I allude to my friend and Dewan Ramanagar who is rendering yeoman service to the State Another distinguished fellow citizen of yours might alike have stood in this pavilion to day if I had not succeeded in securing his services for the Chief Justiceship of my High Court In men like these who work with me or under me I must mainly attribute the favorable results in the Government of Travancore during the short time I have been at its head which have elicited your indulgent appreciation Gentlemen I have a long journey before me and I hope I may profit by it and return to my country a wiser man than when I left it One learns better with his eyes than with his ears and what I may learn is likely to be of profit to Travancore in due time It is very gratifying to me that on such an occasion I have the good wishes of you gentlemen among whom I recognise many faces as familiar to me I shall long remember this day with true and grateful pleasure

Flowers were then distributed, after which His Highness left the station and drove to his residence opposite the Cathedral on the Mount Road the guard of honor presenting arms, and the band playing as His Highness drove out. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Fort Battery in honor of His Highness's arrival at the Presidency

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CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION
BANGALORE 21st *January*, 1882

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will be removed to the premises adjoining the Branch Bank of Madras and opposite to the Government Telegraph office at Bangalore, on Wednesday the 1st February 1882

H G THOMSON,
*Civil and Sessions Judge.*

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ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a copy of a Kanarese History of India in verse published by Mr Varadaraja Iyengar In it are brought together the principal facts of the history of India, in a form which, we think must be acceptable to the class of juvenile readers for whom it is intended We can heartily recommend the book to beginners in history, as a valuable help to their memory

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY 1882

## APPEAL ON ACQUITTAL

In our issue of Monday last, we had an article on the amendments proposed in the present Code of Criminal Procedure, by the Select Committee appointed for that purpose—amendments of which we saw reason to approve on the whole We had no space or time, however, to draw the attention of the public to what we consider a very grave omission, on the part of the Select Committee, in retaining the most objectionable provision of the whole Code of Criminal Procedure, one which ought never to have been admitted into the enactment at all We allude to that section which allows the Government to direct an appeal on an acquittal by any criminal court, whenever it thinks fit to do so, and without any limitation of time whatever The section, namely, 272, is as follows—"The Local Government may direct *an appeal* by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, *from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal*, but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any criminal court Such appeal shall be to the High Court, *and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section* The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another court, or may pass such judgment, sentence, or order as may be warranted by law" The proposed new Code, we regret to observe, has retained the same provision, the only difference being in the wording Section 417 of the new Code is as follows "The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an *appeal* to the High Court *from an original or appellate order of acquittal* passed by any court other than a High Court." The manner in which the above section may be carried out is set forth in Section 423 and clause *a*, of the Code, which are as follows—"The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal or may—(clause *a*) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further enquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law." It will be seen, then, that, at first, a very serious and unexpected innovation in English criminal law was introduced, that is to, say in the year 1872 Ten years have elapsed, and the same unjust and unnecessary provision has been retained in the new Code The Government has not only introduced in 1872 and retained now a thorough innovation in English criminal law and practice, but has also taken the whole advantage and benefit to itself—made of it as much an-out-and-out legal monopoly as the monopoly in salt and opium It is a very proper principle of English criminal law that a man shall not be tried twice over for the same offence, that is to say, an offence of which he has been acquitted by a judge or a jury What public good is to be secured by Government assuming to itself a right which it has never been found hitherto necessary to create, and the creation of which so distinctly interferes with the liberty of the subject, after that liberty has been placed in jeopardy by a fair and open trial, and the presiding judge, or he and a competent jury have pronounced a verdict of acquittal? Then, too, it will be observed that the Government has secured this legal monopoly by every means in its power It has distinctly laid down that "the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section," that is to say, the Government has practically reserved to itself the right and option, at any time, after an accused person has been acquitted by a competent tribunal, whether original or appellate, to take up the whole case against him and have him retried by the High Court or any other court directed to do so on the same evidence or any additional evidence that may have turned up or may have been concocted in the interval This limitation of time within which an appeal should be presented is a very important consideration, because those convicted by the criminal courts, guided by the Code, are compelled, by special provisions in the Code and under the Limitation Act to prefer an appeal within a certain given time, after which they lose their right of appeal The Government, however, does not bind itself by any such just, equitable, and salutary rule By this dreadful section 272 of the present Criminal Procedure Code and by sections 417 and 423 of the new Code, a man who had been acquitted and discharged of a criminal accusation after a fair and open trial, years ago, may be suddenly charged with the same offence, and may, perhaps, be convicted on the same evidence on which he was acquitted! Practically, therefore, every man acquitted of a criminal charge in any of the criminal courts in India except the High Courts, has a perpetual sword of Damocles hanging over him, and which might at any time come down upon him with unexpected and overwhelming force. Under these sections, the Government may, at any time direct the public Prosecutor or other officer (who may not be the original public prosecutor, and may, therefore, know nothing personally of the case) to have the unfortunate victim, whose circumstances had once placed him in jeopardy of his life and liberty, to be again placed in jeopardy of either or both! This, in effect, is the meaning of section 272 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure and of the similar provision in the new Code. It is a very curious, circumstance, indeed, that towards the close of this enlightened nineteenth century a Government, which is supposed to be paternal and sympathetic with its subjects, should constitute itself into a sort of Star Chamber, which may, at any time, lay its grasp upon a man and accuse him of a crime of which a competent tribunal of its own creation, or a series of such tribunals (for the provision also extends to acquittals by appellate courts) had pronounced him innocent, and that the plea of previous open acquittal, which would serve the unhappy victim against any other possible earthly authority, should not serve against the Government! As we pointed out, in our first article, the first Code of Criminal Procedure was passed in the year 1861, that is, Act 25 of 1861 In that enactment, under section 407, it is provided that "there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any criminal court," and this very just and equitable provision applied to the Government as well as to its subjects Twenty one years have elapsed since the abolition of so salutary a rule, a rule founded on strict justice and equity, and the Government has not yet awakened to the injustice and cruelty of retaining it on the statute book The object of all law reform, we take it, should be not only to make amends for past errors, but also to avoid them for the future—not only to annul all that was bad, inequitable, and impolitic in the old law, but also to be careful not to introduce new provisions or retain them, on mature judgment, provisions which may turn out to be as bad as the old Such a principle of legislation does not seem to have been adopted by those who give us our laws and regulations.

## LIQUOR LICENSES AND THE STATION MUNICIPALITY

For some time past, there have appeared, in the columns of the *Daily Post*, a series of articles, at different intervals, on the subject of the licenses to be paid for and taken out by the vendors of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, within the Municipal limits It would appear that, during the time Dr Orr, was President of the Municipality, that is to say for almost a period of eleven years, the vendors of country liquors were in the habit of paying for their licenses by half yearly instalments On the assumption of the office of President of the Station Municipality by Major E P Malthy, that officer issued an order, which has been carried into force, that the vendors of spirituous and intoxicating liquors should pay for in *advance annually* and take out licenses for a *full year*, instead of only for *half a year*, as was hitherto the custom Thereupon, the whole body of retail vendors of spirituous and intoxicating liquors presented, first, a petition to the Municipal President, asking him to reconsider his order and to rescind it, on the ground that the custom was hitherto to pay for licenses by half yearly instalments, and the very great hardship entailed upon the petitioners by being compelled to pay in advance a lump sum of Rs 180, which is the annual sum levied on each shop for the retail sale of such liquors. Major Malthy declined to grant the prayer of the petition, and the tax was levied in accordance with his new order The liquor vendors then petitioned the Resident Sir James Gordon, who, at first, refused to interfere, but on a reconsideration of the subject, just before he started on his recent visit to Calcutta, Sir James issued an official memorandum—the *Post* calls it an "order"—in which, it seems to us, the Resident merely expressed an opinion that the liquor licenses may be paid for by half yearly instalments, as was the custom throughout Dr. Orr's administration of the municipal affairs of Bangalore Cantonment. Sir James's words are—"The annual license fees may be collected in half yearly instalments in advance." There is no peremptory order here addressed to the President, that he *shall* levy the license fees by half yearly instalments, and refund the half yearly fees paid in excess, in accordance with the President's order Major Malthy has, therefore, not been disobedient to any "order," he has simply exercised the option allowed him by the Resident's memorandum. It is contended that sections 57 and 58 of the Municipal Regulations should be read together, and the procedure in the collection of the taxes therein mentioned should be identical, or, in other words, that, as there are no *special words* in section 58 prohibiting the collection of the tax for liquor licenses by half yearly instalments, therefore, the President ought to collect it in that mode—a mode authorised under section 57, in the collection of the tax on arts, professions, trades, and callings * Section 57 and 58 are as follows—"Every person who shall within the Cantonment or the Town of Bangalore exercise any of the arts, professions, trades, or callings, specified in schedule C to these Regulations annexed, shall cause his name to be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioners' and shall take out a certificate of such annual registration Every person required to take out a certificate, shall pay for the same such annual sum as is in the said schedule C mentioned Provided that such annual sum shall be payable in two equal half yearly instalments, on or before the first of June, and on or before the first day of December, in each year. No such certificate shall be delivered until the payment of the first half yearly instalment to which the person applying for such certificate shall be liable" (Section 58) "On and after the day when these Regulations shall come into operation, every retail dealer in spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall cause each separate place of business used by him for such sale to be registered annually in the office of the Municipal Commissioners, and shall take out a separate certificate of registration annually for each such place of business, and shall pay for every such certificate such annual sum as is specified in Schedule C—2, to these Regulations annexed" It is plain, from these two sections, that the Legislature intended a distinction to be observed in the mode and *time* of collecting the professional and trades tax and the tax on the sale of liquors The former was to be collected in *half yearly equal instalments*, the first, on or *before the first day of June*, and the second, *on or before the first day of December* on each year; the latter was to be collected annually, in one annual lump sum

* With the last only this Court, officer in the Cantonment or the Town, Section 58, which embodies it therefore, the in question.

and for one whole year If the liquor tax was to be collected exactly in the mode and at the time laid down for the collection of the tax on arts, professions, &c, the same proviso would have been appended to section 58 as has been appended to section 57, it being a well known rule of interpretation that were the same proviso is to be taken to apply to various distinct sections of the same enactment, that proviso should be appended to each such section, by the Legislature. In this case, the special mention of the first day of June and the first day of December in each year, in section 57, and the special repetition of the term "annual" in section 58, prove, we think, conclusively, that the Legislature intended that the option of paying the tax by half yearly instalments should not be granted to those liable to taxation as retail vendors of spirituous and intoxicating liquors The registration of each shop is to be annual, each certificate is to be annually renewed, and each payment is to be an "annual sum as is specified in Schedule C—2, to these Regulations annexed." We think, *therefore, that the law* is all on the side of Major Maltby's action, *with regard to these liquor licenses, though,* on equitable grounds, it is questionable whether his disturbance of a custom which has been in force, for the past eleven years without inconvenience or injustice to any body, has been for the public good It was, of course, a privilege conceded to the vendors of liquors in cantonment limits, contrary to section 58 of the Regulations, that they should pay for their licences by half yearly instalments, but, as in all such tacit breaches of the law, the lapse of time has converted a privilege into a legal right, in the estimation of those to whom the privilege was conceded. The danger of these silent breaches of the law is, that for one such breach, a score might creep in and thus render the written law of no effect What should be done now is, that the Legislature should be memorialised to amend section 58 of the Regulations, so as to fit in with the equitable proviso of section 57, by which the tax payers should the tax be ever levied—will be allowed to pay by half yearly instalments. In the meanwhile, as it is evident that the retail vendors of spirituous and intoxicating liquors manufactured in the country, are labouring under a substantial grievance, we think that the privilege hitherto accorded them might be continued, especially as nobody is hurt by its enjoyment, and the funds of the Station Municipality are in no way affected by it. Some writer of legal maxims, we forget who, says that where the law fails, equity steps in, and, on that principle, we think the vendors of country liquors are entitled to some relief as they are called upon to pay a tax almost four times the amount (*vide* schedule C 2) of that levied upon the vendors of "Europe" liquors.

## THE CHINGLEPUT RYOTS' RELIEF FUND

WE need hardly say that it is with very great pleasure, and in the expectation that it will be promptly and liberally responded to, that we publish elsewhere, in our columns, an appeal for subscriptions to the "Chingleput Ryots' Fund," which has been started by representative members of all classes of the Native community of Madras The cases against certain ryots of the Chingleput district are of but recent occurrence, and will be remembered by the public Indeed, some cases against these unfortunate ryots are still pending, and the charges against them are very grave, such as, making false charges, fabricating and giving false evidence, &c. We have to draw special attention also to a letter addressed to the *Madras Mail* (also produced in our columns this day) by Mr L. Gordon, solicitor for one of the defendants in one of the cases. The circumstances, as related by Mr Gordon, are enough to show the manner of the prosecution (whether they have a true case to maintain is not the question) in the manner in which they are treating those whom the law, not necessarily equity, has placed in their clutches We would recommend a careful perusal of both documents by the public, and we sincerely trust the result will be a liberal and speedy response, in the shape of subscriptions, to the Fund, not only in the Southern Presidency, but also in this Province.

## VISIT OF H H THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE TO TRIPATTY

*(From a Correspondent)*

The 4th day of February, 1882, saw H H the Maharaja of Travancore at Renegunta Station at 4-30 P M, where the Head Assistant Collector, the Mysore Peishkar, the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar were waiting for His Highness, H H the Maharaja, got into one of the coaches with a pair of horses that were waiting there, and arrived at Tirupati, a famous place of pilgrimage, at 5 P M, and halted at Darmasala, *the largest choultry in this* place H H. the Maharaja's entrance to the town was with considerable *eclat*, though H Highness deserves to claim much more The Mahant, the Darmakarta of this Devastanam, paid his respects by sending all his ministerial officers and retinue to receive H H the Maharaja, at a distance of about half a mile from the town The public road, which H Highness had to pass through, presented a fine appearance with green garlands of mango-leaves hanging from poles on each side of the road The Raja of Venkatagiri, C S I showed his respects to His Highness by sending horses and coaches, ornamented elephants and a number of sepoys *to wait on H Highness till H Highness* returned All supplies and arrangements for H Highness' meals, both at this place and on the Hills, had been previously made with due care and attention by the Mysore Peishkar, in obedience to H H the Mysore Maharaja's order The Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar did their best in supplying the necessaries. His Highness went up the Hills at 5 A M the next day with only a small retinue and, reaching the Hills at 7 A M, took up his residence in His Highness the Mysore Maharaja's choultry, in the back yard of which there is a small tank or Bugga, wherein H H the Maharaja bathed His Highness was then led into the famous temple wherein he offered his services and prayers to the Almighty, and presented offerings of sovereigns and rupees by hundreds His Highness was presented with valuable shawls and cloths After all this was over, H Highness, returning to his residence and dining there at about 11 A M, descended the hill in the midday After supper which was done at 5 P M, and after ordering the Mysore Agent to report to H H the Mysore Maharaja that H H the Travancore Maharaja had been quite pleased and satisfied with the supplies and arrangements, made *by the agent at this place, His Highness* started for Renegunta at 6 P M, and reaching the station at about 7 got up into the Special train immediately

## Original and Selected Notes.

Two Kabulis were recently arrested at Amritsar by the police, with about 50,000 rifle caps in their possession

MR F R. HOOG, B C S the Director-General of the Post Office of India, has been asked to remain in office an additional year, and has agreed to do so

THE death of the Amir of Bokhara was lately reported, but the rumour had little foundation The Amir has a son who is now being educated in St Petersburg He is a page about the person of the Czar

FEMALE ticket-collectors, for native women who travel by railway, are to be entertained on the East India Railway This innovation is to be carried out at the suggestion of the Government of India

On the 2nd instant, at Lahore, a Eurasian employe of the railway, in altercation with a native shot him dead with his Volunteer rifle. Two natives attempting to arrest the murderer, he fired at them ineffectually. Eventually the police succeeded in arresting him

ACCORDING to the Calcutta correspondent of *the Times*, the general opinion in the metropolis is that the Government will not venture to propose an income-tax pure and simple, but will extend the existing license-tax to the official and professional classes "If the license-tax is to be allowed at all, there certainly seems no valid reason for exempting any particular class of the community"

A SILVER medal has been awarded by the Melbourne International Exhibition, to a Calcutta citizen, Babu Kumud Chunder Dass for the shawls he exhibited The medal was *sent through the Government of India* for transmission to the exhibitor It is made of silver and weighs 15 tolahs

THE Financial Secretary has recently *appointed four native graduates to the Financial* Department A native organ thinks this shows that he is prepared to carry out the present policy for the extended employment of native agency in the administration of the affairs of this country, and hopes this excellent example will be strictly carried out in practice in other Departments also

THE Gwalior Political Agency will soon be vacant Colonel Meadows who has been officiating since General Watson's departure to Baroda, has been posted to Baglipur as Political Agent, and leaves immediately for his new post The Lahore paper hopes the Government will do something for Major Playfair, who for several years has been stationed at Morar and who during this period has officiated more than three times as Political Agent at Sindiah's Court

A RANGOON telegram of the 2nd instant states that contrary to anticipations, the Chief Commissioner's remonstrance is receiving great attention at Mandalay Merchants engaged in trade with Upper Burma have received telegrams form their Mandalay agents, *that the abolition of the monopolies* has been decided upon The King's agent in Rangoon has received intimation that an embassy armed with plenary powers and headed by Pingyet Woon, who has received a European education, is leaving for Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy

SIR JAMES GORDON, Resident of Mysore *returned to Bangalore on Sunday last* and was received with the honors due to his rank A report has got abroad that the Resident of Mysore will shortly get another appointment in Bengal, and if this proves to be the case, a Bangalore paper suggests that the appointment may well be conferred upon Mr Louis Forbes at present Madras member of the Viceroy's Council If such an arrangement is at all effected the members of the Madras Civil Service will have reason to be very thankful since it gives them an additional appointment But the Mysore Residentship, it may be pretty certain, will always be given to a Bengal civilian

WHILST the Princes were in Ceylon, the resemblance of the elder Prince to his grandfather, Prince Albert, as well as to his mother, the Princess Alexandra, was remarked, "Physical robustness does not distinguish his appearance which contrasts in this respect with his more jolly-looking brother, a capital representative of a good-humoured 'middle,' with a striking resemblance to his father and royal grandmother. Her Majesty the Queen 'Refinement' is perhaps the chief characteristic on the countenance of Prince Albert Victor, while a prevailing sense of fun marks that of Prince George, who is to continue in his sea-faring profession like his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, until one day he will no doubt hoist his flag as Admiral of a fleet"

THE invention of machines for destroying human life is rapidly approaching perfection Some novel experiments in ordnance have recently been carried on in America. The experiments were carried on in the Government Arsenals with a gun 25 feet long 6 inches calibre and throwing a projectile of 150lbs with a total charge of powder of 128 lbs; the novelty consists in the fact of the charge not being altogether at the bottom of the bore, where only 18lbs, is placed, the remainder being in four seperate chambers between breech and muzzle each containing charge of 27lbs The first charge consists of course fine-grained powder and the other four fine-grained, these charges are ignited in succession as the projectile passes by them By this means the velocity of the projectile is continually accelerated, and the range is estimated at 10 miles with the power of piercing 2½ feet of iron

## Local and Provincial.

LIFE CONVICTS —The local *Spectator* learns that in future the Mysore Government will not deport their convicts to the Andamans, but that all long term and life convicts will be incarcerated in the Central Jail

MILITARY ASSISTANT —MYSORE GOVERNMENT —The Secretary of State for India has not approved of the employment of Lieut Colonel J O Travers under the Mysore Government and consequently that officer accompanies the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment to England

*THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION* — Mr B L Rice, the Director of public Instruction, Mysore left the station by mail train on Monday evening last to attend the Educational Conference, of which he has been appointed Secretary Mr K Sangadri Iyer will act for Mr Rice during his absence

THE MYSORE D P W —The *Gazette of India* a text-book in a Bombay paper tells us, contains the transfer of Major C Bowen and Captain C H M Kensington, from Mysore to some other *part of the country* It would seem that the services of Captain Kensington will be placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

HOLKAR COMING TO MYSORE —We hear from Gwalior that the Maharajah Scindia is making great preparations to receive his brother Maharatta potentate, Holkar, who is expected very shortly Major Sir M Filosse who holds the post of Naib Dewan at Gwalior, has, under the direction of the Maharajah, introduced reforms into the Revenue department of the State, reducing the cost of collection, and preventing the extortion of Soubahs The Maharajah, accompanied by the Resident, is about, we are told, to undertake, after the Holi festival, a lengthened journey throughout India, intending to visit, it is said, Kurrachi, Peshawur, Mysore, and Bombay —*Post*

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE —It affords us very great pleasure to announce that, by the exertions of Mr S H Majoe Rao, Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore, a Society called the "Vasuntapoor Agriculturists' Association" has been formed, the number and directors of which are the leading ryots and landowners in and about the vicinity and that the first President appointed is Mr H Majoe Rao The object of the Association is to take the most practical steps to improve the comparatively primitive mode of agriculture in the Province by the introduction of English and American ploughs, and the best European methods in raising crops &c It may be mentioned that Mr. H Majoe Rao is the owner of the village of Vasuntapoor which is about the seventh mile on the Kankanhalli main road.—*Spectator*

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION RESULTS —The following is the list of candidates, from his Province who have passed the Middle School Examination held in December 1881 The number in brackets placed after each School is the number of candidates who have passed in the Examination —

*Central College Bangalore* —(18)

Karalipankam Ramaswami,
Srivaliliputur Desikachar,
Srivaliliputur Srinivasaiyengar,
Hunsur N Srinivasa Rau,
Nonavinakere T Varadaiyengar,
Togere Narasimmaiyengar,
Sa tloor Annasawmiengar,
Sultan Krishnappa,
Nuggihully Narasimmaiyengar, (*F C.*)
Kvaluoor Bhagavanta Rau,
Konaghatta Nana Rau,
Naishadham Pampapathi Rau,
Chichurakanhally Krishmengar,
Honnavara Surya Narayana,
Bellur Subba Rau,
Yanamandra Subba Rau,
Gulam Mahommed Mukhi,
Jyamangalam Krishna Rau,

*Rao Bahadoor Arcot Narayanaswamy's Middle School Bangalore.*—(1)

Abdul Magood,

*Bishop Cotton's School and College Bangalore* —(4)
William Charles Gow,
Charles Alfred Gooch,
Frederick James Wright,
Walter Edward Loader,

*St Andrews Boys' School Bangalore* —(1)
Edward Maurice Jennings,

*Wesleyan High School Bangalore* —(8)
Trichunopoly S Namasivayanpillay,
Nuggihally Narasimmaiyengar,
Sulegoro Ramaswami Runga Rau,
Jangamkote Krishnaiengar,
Tarakekere L Ramaswamy,
Agaram Narayana Rau
Devanhalli Bokkasem Tirumal Rau,
Kallakunte Krishnaiengar,

*S P G Middle School Bangalore* —(1)
Namthi Sreekantaiah,

*St. Joseph's Seminary Bangalore* —(3)
John Frederick Coughlan,
Arthur William Riley,
Joseph Sebastian D' Rozario,

*St Marks Square Grammar School Bangalore* —(3)
James Andrews
Percy Fitzroy Benghan Ryan,
Herbert Schmidt MacAully Ryan,

*St Mary's School Bangalore* —(2)
Bastian Murray loss Gnanadickam,
Bastian Poniyasamy,

*Maharaja's College Mysore* —(9)
Mysore Nanjoondiah,
Ganganna Chicka Siddah,
Hosakotay Lutchmee Narasimha,
Nuggihalli Annaiah,
Mysore Bheema Rao,
Nettray Subbannah,
Udapee Diggari Srinivasa Rau,
Puduketta Ramachandra Iyer,
Malavalli Ramaswamy,

*Wesleyan High School Mysore* —(9)
Turuvekere Srinivasayya,
Avati Rao manna,
Ganjam Lakshimi Narayana Rau,
Natanpully Srinivasaiengar,
Devalapura Srikantiya,
Konanuru Mailaraiya,
Soude Rungaswamiengar,
Mysore Vallabha Das,
Vittal Das,
Mandayam Ramanuja,
Muni Tirumalachar,

*Maree Mallappa's School Mysore* —(6)
Kavi Desika Char,
Fraserpett Srinivasa Raghava Char,
Chinah Samudram Tatraengar,
Anibil Krishnasamiengar,
Kolar Ramaya,
Talore Singappah,

*Government Middle School Hunsur* —(2)
Bettedpur Sitaramaiya,
Bangalore Krishna Rau,

*Govt Middle School Chickballapur* —(2)
Chickballapur Sashiah,
Bagenahalli Venkataramaiah,

*Government High School Kolar* —(5)
Arnaiyah Venkata Narasimha Char,
Tirumale Srirangachari,
Gadiyarada Narayana Shastri,
Nonavinkery Rangopahaiengar,
Doddaballapur Narayana Rau

*Government High School Shimoga* —(2)
Cuddavalli Subba Rau,
Secunderabad Ragauna,

## Extracts.

### THE CHINGLEPUT RYOTS' RELIEF FUND

"In the "Chingleput case" some of the ryots of the Conjeveram taluq preferred complaints against their Tahsildar The delay in the enquiry into that case, and the manner in which that enquiry was conducted, were noticed and commented upon by the native and English papers, which urged on the Government the expediency of appointing an officer, unconnected with the District as a Commissioner to investigate the case A short time ago a deputation consisting of three ryots of the Conjeveram taluq and two native gentlemen of Madras, waited upon His Excellency the Governor, and prayed for the appointment of such a commissioner, and His Excellency stated in reply that he expected very shortly a report of the case from the District authorities, when a fair opportunity would be given to the ryots to urge such points as might be necessary His Excellency promised to give the subject his best consideration, and to suspend any judgment until the final report was submitted to Government Before, however, such an opportunity has been afforded to the ryots, and the report has been considered and disposed of by Government, one of the complainants has been arrested, and is being prosecuted on charges of having preferred false complaints against the Tahsildar, of having given false evidence, and of fabricating false evidence in relation thereto It is well known that several of the complainants and witnesses concerned in the case were criminally prosecuted on charges of having evaded, or disobeyed revenue summonses issued by the Sub-Collector, and were sentenced to fine and imprisonment In four of those cases the convictions were quashed by the High Court, as a Court of Revision, and some cases are still pending in the High Court It is very desirable, in the interests of justice, that these ryots should be defended, and that there should be a searching enquiry into the charges made against them They have already sustained heavy losses by their prolonged absence from their homes in connection with the enquiry, and are too poor to pay the heavy expenses which their defence and the investigation into their case will involve It is therefore proposed to raise a fund to help them to meet these expenses, and for that purpose the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee with power to add to their number, for receiving subscriptions from the public It is requested that all subscriptions may be sent to any of the members of the Committee or to the Manager of the *Hindu*, who will acknowledge them"

T R Ramaratha Iyer.
R Balaji Row
M Jaga Row Pillai
C Yerrepragadda Naidoo
Abdul Rahman
C Singaravalu Modelliar
G Soobramania Iyer

### Action of Coffee and Sugar on Stomach.

M Leven has communicated to the Paris Society of Biology some experiments which he has made on this subject on dogs, with the assistance of M Semerie. The action of coffee on the stomach has been much discussed and variously interpreted, the majority of writers admit that coffee stimulates the circulation and produces hyperæmia of the gastro-mucous membrane, but they have not adduced experimental proof of the fact.

The contrary opinion is supported by a certain number of observers, to whom M Leven has given in his adherence He recalls to mind the experiments which he made some years since on *coffeine absorbed by frogs*, guinea pigs, and rabbits It retarded the action of the heart which, at the same time, became strong, it increased the arterial tension, like the vaso-constrictor agents, it dilates the pupil Coffeine has even been used in certain cases to replace digitaline, of which it has, to a great extent, the properties, though in a smaller degree.

The latest experiments of M Leven were as follows He gave a dog a meal of 200 grammes of meat, then administered an infusion of 36 grammes of coffee in 140 grammes of water, *the animal was then killed*, and, at the end of three hours, the stomach still contained 145 grammes of meat, while in the absence of coffee it only contained about 100 grammes The abdominal mucous membrane was pale as well on the external surface as in the interior, and the vessels were strongly contracted It follows, then that coffee, producing anæmia of the stomach, retards digestion, and, sum ma repetitus itself, ends by bringing on habitual increased congestion of the stomach, which, according to M Leven, is synonymous with dyspepsia

It is well known, and English physicians have laid great stress upon this point, that the abuse of coffee and tea often brings on gastralgia, dyspepsia and, at the same time, more or less hesitations of the apparatus of innervation It is, therefore necessary precisely to distinguish the local anæmia produced by coffee on the stomach from the more general action exercised by it over the central nervous system, and which has conferred on it the merited qualification of an intellectual drink In opposition to coffee *wine, according to Mr Leven an eminently* dispersive substance, and he does not fail to order it in certain cases of dyspepsia He has made the following experiments He gave to a dog 80 grammes of sugar at the same time as 200 grammes of meat, six hours afterwards there was nothing found in the stomach but 20 grammes of undigested meat The abdominal mucous membrane was red and congested, the liver was wholly congested

M Leven draws the practical lesson from his experiments that the infusion of coffee should be sufficiently sweetened to stimulate the secretary functions, and thus assist digestion —*Malvatta*.

### THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Commissioner of Arakan had written the following letter regarding the eruption of the 31st December last of the extinct volcano near the southern extremity of the Chedubu Island, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Rangoon, under date Akyab, the 4th January 1882

Sir —I have the honor to report a rather interesting phenomenon in connection with the shock of earthquake, which was felt at this station on Saturday morning last, 31st December

2 The vibrations commenced at about 7 55 A M, and were continued at intervals from 10 to 15 minutes They were not severe but doors and windows of houses rattled, furniture was made to undergo a sort saw movement, and pendulum clocks in some instances stopped

3. I was myself at the time on board the S S *Mahratta*, off the mouth of the Sandoway River, and the point of interest in relation to the earthquake is that simultaneous as regards time with its occurrence at Akyab, we were eye witnesses of one of those violent volcanic eruptions which have already been observed to take place on some of the island lying off this coast during great Earthquakes of 1839

4 In the present instance the eruption occurred *in one of the extinct volcanoes near the* southern extremity of Chedubu Island

As we were lying at anchor, at the time, off the mouth of the Sandoway River, we must have been about 30 miles from the scene of the volcano, but even at this distance a dense column of smoke and broad massive flames of fire were seen to rise, as it were from the horizon, and stretch far up into distant sky Viewed even by daylight, the sight was a magnificent and impressive one owing to the great volume of flame, and the immense height to which it rose Dr McClelland writing of the eruption in 1833 says that the flames issued to the height of *several hundred feet* and the description given in Sc'man's journal of a similar eruption in 1839 is to the effect that 'fire, mingled with smoke and ashes, rose to a *fearful height*"

5 In these two instances the observers were within 3 or 5 miles of the eruptions In the present instance we were 33 miles in a straight line from the scene of the eruption and at that distance the flames, as seen by us, appeared at times to reach half way up from the horizon to the sky, and to have a latera (apparent) breadth of from 30 to 40 feet

They continued to issue forth with greater or less effect for about 15 minutes, and then suddenly disappeared but the smoke, which had risen in a long straight column, formed itself into a vast black canopy which hung like a cloud in the sky and was visible for hours after the eruption was at an end

6 I may mention that the high land of Chedubu was quite visible from where we were and that bearings taken at the time indicated the scene of the eruption to be the extinct volcano known locally as the "Nagu Dwen"

I have &c sd E B Sladen, Col, Commr of Arakan —*Englishman*

### THE CASTES AND TRADES OF INDIA

The Oxford Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Professor Monier Williams, C I E, delivered a lecture on the 9th January, on the "Castes and Trades of India" in the Assembly Rooms, Vent nor, Men's Christian Association The Rev A B Peile, Chaplain to the Queen, was in the chair, and the room was crowded The interest of the lecture was much enhanced by the exhibition of objects of Indian art, sent expressly for the occasion from Osborne by her Majesty the Queen The authorities of the South Kensington Museum and many residents in the neighbourhood also sent specimens. Monier Williams in the course of his lecture, stated that India was called a poor country but his travels had convinced him that India was a rich country with a poor population. Her potential wealth was incalculable India was a small world in itself It could yield every conceivable species of vegetable and mineral product It had attained great industrial skill when our ancestors were half naked savages. Yet India was now, commercially and economically far behind European nations The lecture then traced the development of Indian art and industry from its germ in the organization of Indian villages. The Indian village or township was the original type of European divisions of rural society It had survived all religious and political convulsions, and remained still unchanged Three-fourths of every Indian community were field labourers. They cultivated their own plots, and received a fixed proportion of the produce A single labourer could support on produce valued at 3s, a month. They enjoyed complete local autonomy They elected their own headman, who corresponded to the mayor of our corporations. Then there was the village accountant, the priest, the astrologer, the schoolmaster, the barber, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the weaver the potter, the oilman, the washerman, the dyer, the watchman, and many other hereditary functionaries. Every man took a pride and pleasure in his own work, and with the simplest tools did it admirably In the towns innumerable trades centres were formed. Different trades were congregated in different streets. The delicacy of their manipulation was extraordinary The lecturer then pointed out the beauty of the ivory and would carving, and silver filigree work lent by the Queen, exquisite fineness of Dacca muslin, the admirable taste displayed in the patterns of jewellery, in the designs and colouring of shawls, carpets, weaves, and textile fabrics. The skill of the workmen was handed down from father to son, and preserved for generations in the same family. The hand was the chief implement employed, and in the interests of Indian art it was to be hoped that if European machinery would ever take its place, native traditions would not be abandoned for foreign meretricious ideas. The cotton cloth of Manchester was far inferior to that woven by delicate Indian hands, but was much cheaper Hand work could not compete with machine made goods. Manchester cotton mills had of late years been erected in Bombay Would the old native industries disappear? The lecturer thought not. Caste was a strong conservative force. It was a form of league which had done much good in early times, and might still be utilised, but only as a servant, not as a master The Irish Land League had not invented "Boycotting" India had *furnished examples of* "Boycottees" and 'Boycottees" for many centuries. When the lecturer was in India a cloth merchant of Ahmedabad had committed a heinous caste crime by marrying a widow, and was thereupon "Boycotted." No one would buy from him, sell to him, or speak to him, or live with him, and none of debtors would pay him their debts. He could not sue them, for no one would give evidence. As in the Irish Land League, the members of an Indian caste had no individual liberty of action, they were forced to subordinate the *laws of the State to the mandates of those who* presided over their own organization Progress was arrested, energy paralyzed, manly independence crushed, public opinion stifled, liberty destroyed It was true that the antagonism of caste had helped us to govern India. Our wisest plan would be to defeat its evil action by corrective influences, to counteract its false teaching by imparting true ideas of liberty true principles of political economy, justice and morality, and by helping the masses to ameliorate their own condition —*Times of India*

### THE CHINGLEPUT CASE

The following letter has been addressed to the *Madras Mail* —

Sir,—I was, on the 3rd instant, retained on behalf of the prisoner Alagasangara Iyengar, (who was, as you are no doubt aware, arrested at Triplicane, about two weeks ago, and is now in custody at Chingleput), and proceeded to that station to take instructions from him in connection with his case. In the course of my interview with the prisoner, I observed that the constable in charge, not only insisted upon the prisoner's conveying his instructions, to me audibly, but also pulled out his note book and took copious notes of such communications On my objecting to his conduct, he replied, he had specific orders on the subject I then complained to the Joint Magistrate, who though disclaiming having in any way countenanced such procedure, declined to interfere with what he called "Departmental orders," and referred to a certain police rule enjoining Police officers to note information obtained in the detection of crime, which, as I *pointed* out to him was in no wise applicable to the subject of my contention The Joint Magistrate then referred me to the Superintendent of Police Under the circumstances I was compelled to abridge the interview, and forego the opportunity of obtaining such facts from the prisoner, as I deemed essential in his case I need scarcely here say, that communications between a client and his legal advisers are so jealously protected by the Legislature in the interests of justice, that no, political can enforce the disclosure of such communications, without, the expressed consent of the client. The idea, therefore, that a prisoner's letter may ruthlessly turn such information to account as he or his opponents may deem proper, is to a degree preposterous and absurd.

The bail [illegible] by Mr. Price Magistrate, in the enormous amount of Rs. 5,000, although it was urged by my client, the prisoner was

poor ryot, and his property scarcely worth Rs 700, but that he was quite prepared to furnish reasonably substantial bail, and commensurate with his position in life and the nature of the charges against him. The Magistrate, while admitting *totidem verbis*, the bail to be ex. cessive, stated that he had advisedly fined that extraordinary amount, owing to some other case in which the party bailed and absconded

The prisoner is an old and decrepid man, and had for nearly a fortnight before my arrival there been paraded before the public in Chingleput, being marched from the sub-jail early in the morning to the Joint Magistrate's Cutcherry, (a distance of nearly a mile and a half), escorted by a posse of policemen with drawn swords, kept there without food till the evening, and marched back again to prison Now, Sir, although the High Court in connection with an application to transfer this case to another district, nearly a fortnight ago, stayed all proceedings for the present, as the public are aware, it is beyond comprehension, why the Joint Magistrate should have considered that the ends of justice required the daily attendance of that poor old man at his office. I need scarcely observe that this procedure can have but one effect upon the mind of the public in the Chingleput District. On my remonstrance, the Magistrate was pleased to direct that prisoner need not be again brought up before him for eight days.

I was informed by the prisoner, that a letter addressed to him by post from Madras, had been handed to the Tahsildar of Chingleput (in charge of the sub-jail), about fifteen days ago, and that although he had frequently applied to that officer for it, he had been as frequently referred to the Joint Magistrate, who in turn, referred him to the said Tahsildar I there upon applied to the latter for this letter and was told by him that it had been forwarded to the Joint Magistrate for orders. The day, however, was unfortunately too far advanced to admit of another interview with that gentleman.

I may be permitted here to mention that, in connection with his case, I applied on behalf of the prisoner to the Sub-Collector (also Joint Magistrate) for copies of certain depositions and other papers connected with the enquiry held by him in the matter of the charges of corruption against the Tahsildar of Conjeveram. The Sub-Collector, however, declined to furnish me with any of these documents, alleging stringent orders from the Board of Revenue prohibiting such a course

Were I to enumerate other minor details in connection with this *cause célèbre* which presented themselves to my personal observation during the twenty-four hours I was at Chingleput, I would engross too much of your valuable space Yours, &c

Madras, 8th Feb. L. Gordon, *Solicitor*

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

On and after the 1st April 1882, Post Office Savings Bank will be established The following are the principal rules sanctioned by the Government —Post Office Savings Banks at all Post Offices that are Money Order Offices are to be opened to receive deposits daily, with the exception of Sundays and Post Office holidays, from noon till 4 P M II —At these banks any person, man, woman, or child, may deposit money No sum less than four annas, and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas, can be received, and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs 500 in all in the year Government promises to repay the money, with interest, to the person depositing it in his or her own name, whether man, woman or child Parents and other relatives can also deposit money on behalf of minors, that is, of persons who have not completed the age of 18 years, but Government will not repay this money during the minority of the minors to any one except their legal guardians III —Interest is to be allowed until further orders at rate of one pice, or three pies, a month on every complete sum of five rupees It will be calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of an account on any date from the first to the close of the twenty-fourth day of a month The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year after the 31st March IV—On making a first deposit every person must give his name, occupation, and residence A native must also give his father's name and status. He must then sign the following declaration or should he be unable to write, affix his mark or seal to it at the Post Office in the presence of a witness who will attest it with his signature "I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Bank Rules have been read by me (to me) and that I accept them as binding upon me. I further declare that I have no account in my own name at any Government Savings Banks V —A Pass-book will be given to every depositor free of charge when he makes his first deposit This will show in the vernacular of the district or in English as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation and residence Money cannot be paid in or taken out without the production of this book and the Postmaster will enter in it every sum of money paid in or taken out strike the balance on each occasion, and sign the entry and stamp it with the office stamp The depositor must present the Pass-book after the 31st March of each year in order that the interest due may be added to the principal in the book, and he must always carefully examine the entries made in his book before leaving the Office On no occasion should he allow the Pass book to remain at the Post Office unless his account is finally closed The Pass book is his private property, and must be kept carefully in his own hands Should he lose the book or allow it to be spoiled he will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book VI When a depositor wishes to deposit money after the first time all that he has to do is to send or present the money with his Pass-book at the Post Office If the money be paid in at a Sub-Office, the depositor will receive in addition to the receipt in the book, an acknowledgment by post from the Head Office If this acknowledgment should not reach him or if it should have any corrections in it or should not tally with the entry in the book he must write to the Postmaster at the Head Office the name of which is in his book and should renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply VII—A depositor may withdraw money, once a week not less than four annas or any sum that is not a multiple of four annas He must make an application on a printed form, which he can obtain at the Post Office If he can write, he can sign the form and send it to the Post Office with his Pass book If he cannot write, he must attend the Post Office and affix his mark or seal to the form to be attested by the signature of a witness Payment will then be made to the depositor, or to the person presenting the signed application and Pass book, and his receipt taken, *in all cases without a receipt stamp*, on the order for payment. At a Sub-Office payment cannot be made until an order of payment is received from the Head Office The depositor will be told on what day to come for the money and on that day payment will be made as above to the person presenting his Pass-book If a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole of his money he must follow the same procedure VIII—A depositor can transfer his deposit, without charge, to any other Post Office that is a Money Order Office If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his Passbook at the Post Office, or he can send a written application for the transfer with his Passbook The Pass-book will be retained by the Postmaster, and a receipt given to him showing the amount at his credit On presenting this receipt at the Post Office to which his account is transferred, he will receive a new Pass book free of charge IX—If any further information be required on any point connected with the Post Office Savings Banks, detailed rules will be found in the Postal Guide or can be seen at any Post Office X—The officers of the Post Office are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him to any one not belonging to the Postal Department.

## THE DUTIES OF THE PARAMOUNT POWER TOWARDS THE CHIEFS OF INDIA

The duties of the paramount power towards the ruling chiefs of India are of an exceedingly difficult and delicate nature and there is no department of Government which makes more mistakes, and in which mistakes are more excusable—while there is none, perhaps, in which they are more mischievous, than the department usually called the Political The most bigotted admirers of British rule in India cannot glance over the history of our relations with native states, without being compelled to admit that the most questionable acts—it would be easy to use a stronger term—of our rule have occurred in our dealings with native princes. Great errors have no doubt occurred in all departments, but some of the errors of the Political Department have not been errors only, but misdeeds Happily, for the worst of these, we have to go back to a period already forgotten by most Englishmen of not more than middle age, though they are probably remembered by the leaders of the people of India with a distinctness and a bitterness which we little dream of. It were well if it were possible to let the dead past bury its dead, but what if the past is not yet dead? Though a new and wiser policy set in after the mutiny, the evil traditions of the Political Department lingered on, and it is to be feared they linger still Whatever exaggerations—and they have not, we think, been considerable—may have marked some recent writings on the subject, there have undoubtedly been features in our relations with such states as Mysore and Hyderabad, not to mention smaller examples, which remind us of the worst characteristics of the pre-mutiny time During the rule of the late Viceroy, the state of Hyderabad was, if we judge from facts and statements before the public of which no serious contradiction has been attempted, handed over to insult and something not far removed from anarchy, in order to curb and cripple and insult the foremost native statesman in India, whose only sin was earnest patriotism and a conscientious devotion to his obligations to his own sovereign We regret to say that Lord Lytton's government only added a characteristic touch of injustice to the unworthy treatment Sir Salar Jung had experienced from the Foreign Office, even under the rule of a man so excellent and high minded as Lord Northbrook. We venture to say that there are very few Englishmen with a keen sense of honour and delicacy, who could read the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Hyderabad minister on the subject of the Nizam's visit to Delhi and the dismissal of Mr Ollephant without a sense of humiliation while to the latter treatment of Sir Salar Jung when he was practically supplanted in the government by the weak and disreputable old man who died but the other day, it is impossible to refer in moderate language During the same period the salt negotiations were being carried on with the chiefs of Rajpootana and Central India and though they are still shrouded in darkness pierced but here and there by a ray of further light, enough is known to create something more than a suspicion that the treatment of the chiefs by the paramount power was too unworthy to bear the light of day

It is probable that some of the scandals to which we have thus vaguely referred may yet be exposed before the British House of Commons—they will never be exposed otherwise—and we have no intention to day of laying bare the foul spots in our past political administration even had we fuller information than we possess We are too thankful that a purer and worthier spirit has been infused into it of late years to linger over the sins of the past Since the mutiny we believe, the tendency has been in the main in a healthy direction and under the present administration there is hope that our relations with native states will be placed on a sounder footing than ever before, and that the better spirit now clearly discernible will never again be smothered in selfishness and chicanery One thing is at least certain, that the days of annexation have completely gone by A subtle tendency there may, and perhaps must, be to bring the feudatory states more and more completely under the influence of the Imperial Government, and it is probably for the good of the empire and of the individual states that it should be so but the coarse policy of annexation and the hardly less coarse, and still more selfish policy of making a native state a nursery of the appointments for British officers, are we may hope finally discredited Mysore has been restored to native rule, and its public offices, though perhaps too slowly, are surely passing into native hands Sir Salar Jung has been restored to his rightful position in the state, and to the confidence and favour of the Imperial Government, and there is even a hope that the questions of restoring the Berars, and removing the meubes of the contingent, will shortly receive more candid consideration than two or three years ago it was possible to hope for

The very serious question, which a recent act of the Supreme Government towards one of the smallest of our native states, forces on our consideration is this —Granting the most excellent, the most disinterested, motives on the part of the Government, what is the right course for it to pursue towards a state whose ruler is believed incapable of ruling, even tolerably, the people under his charge? The old policy, as we remarked the other day, was to allow such a state to drift from bad to worse until its condition became a scandal, which afforded a pretext for taking over the government, or even formally annexing the state The uncompromising advocates of a policy of non-interference appear to be oblivious of this fact, and to forget that, in protesting against every interference of the Supreme Government, even when it is manifestly in the interest of good administration, they are playing into the hands of the enemies of native rule. Official records prove that had the Supreme Government interfered at the right time, with sufficient firmness and in the right direction, the annexation of Oudh and the assumption of the government of Mysore—to mention only two prominent examples—would not have been necessary and could not have been defended Another fact that is forgotten is that in a time of universal peace the old agencies for sweeping away corrupt governments and effete dynasties do not exist In former times, a miserably weak or intolerably oppressive ruler might be swept away, or compelled to amend his ways either by a rebellion among his subjects or by armed force from without, or by both combined Under the Roman peace the weakest ruler is safe alike from internal rebellion and external violence Save the interference of the Supreme Government, there is no power that can reform a bad government or change an effete dynasty, and, this fact being considered, it seems clear that the Supreme Government is not only justified in interfering but is under the strongest obligation of duty to interfere in the administration of any native state which is manifestly and chronically inefficient corrupt or tyrannous. It is deeply that the causes which form the antecedent justification of every such interference must be manifest to every eye but when that is perhaps it must sometimes be, difficult or even impossible the justification of the interference must be seen in its results and its final outcome We may say in a general way that a number of interferences may be accepted as justifiable even when the antecedent causes are not fully revealed it is found that, while in all cases there is no selfish misdirection of the resources of the state into the hands of British officers that the result is a real improvement in the administration of the government and the condition of the people and, finally, that the earliest opportunity is taken of restoring the integrity of rule —*Statesman*

## CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE, 21st January, 1882

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge Civil and Military Stations Bangalore will be removed to the premises adjoining the Branch Bank of Madras and opposite to the Government Telegraph office at Bangalore on Wednesday the 1st February 1882

H G THOMSON,
*Civil and Sessions Judge*


## THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by Money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

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EVENING EDITION.

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACT

*London 18th Feb*—The House of Lords, in spite of the opposition of the Government, have agreed to the motion for a Select Committee to enquire into the working of the Land Act by 96 against 54 votes

The House of Commons have voted a report on the address

THE ANGLO FRENCH COLLECTIVE NOTE

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating, that the Anglo French Collective Note respecting their policy in Egypt, has been cordially received by the great Powers who will probably delegate England and France to carry out the common understanding

THE COMING BUDGET
SURPLUS OF FIVE MILLIONS

*Bombay, 18th Feb*—A special London telegram to the *Times of India* states that it is understood there that Major Baring's financial Statement will show a surplus including the Famine Insurance Fund of nearly five millions sterling than four

### ASIA.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Calcutta 17th Feb*—At yesterday's Council the Transfer of Property Bill was introduced with some few slight alterations and passed The period at which the Bill will come into operation is the 18th Inst

Mr Whitley Stokes moved further the report of the Select Committee of the Easement and Licenses Bill which was warmly defended by the Viceroy who defined his views generally on the subject of codification, and complimented Mr Whitley Stokes on the ability displayed in drawing up the Bill The Bill was passed

The Railway Act Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee Mr Whitley Stokes also presented the reports of the Select Committee on the Bills to amend the law relating to Powers of Attorney to and of Prisoners Act and for the incorporation and Winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations

HERAT

*Calcutta 17th Feb*—The last reports received from Herat contain no confirmation of the recent rumours of disturbances there, and of the disaffection of Kandahar

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THE

## Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1882

### THE DE WINTON CASE

As might have been expected, the case of Mr George William De Winton, a coffee planter of Hadagey, in this Province, has caused a great deal of interest in the public mind and of discussion in the columns of the Press, and, as usual, in such cases, there is a great diversity of opinion on the matter, and especially on the sentence passed by the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Turner, who presided at the last criminal sessions of the Madras High Court, on the jury bringing a verdict of simple hurt against the accused. The facts of the case appear in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, which appears elsewhere in our columns this morning It may, however, be convenient, for the purposes of the remarks we are about to offer on the case, to briefly recapitulate those facts here It would appear, then, that on the 12th Dec 1880, one Divasagam, cook in the employ of Mr De Winton, seemed to have met his death from the effects of a slap and a kick given to the deceased by his master The man appears, from the evidence, to have misbehaved himself, by getting drunk, failing to cook his master's dinner, and finally winding up, by beating the woman who was his mistress and also in the service of Mr De Winton Attracted by the cries of the woman, Mr De Winton went to the kitchen and on ascertaining the cause of the row, gave the deceased a blow on the face and a kick on his back, which brought him to the ground The man was disabled from that time, and suffered from a derangement of the internal organs, of which he eventually died, about three weeks afterwards In the meantime, a dresser from the hospital at Shelaspore, attended to the man, having been sent for by Mr De Winton himself The dresser did his best, but gave it as his opinion that the deceased should be removed to the hospital, a suggestion which was never carried out Doctor Lincoln of Hassan was then called in, but came too late to do any good, and the man died a few days afterwards Before this event the wife of the man had called on Mr De Winton, and, if so the former had seen the deceased before he went away, Mr De Winton on a shooting excursion, having an impression of which he was only informed of the death of the man, when he had he directed should be buried In so events happened in December 1880 and in the first three or four days of January following, but it was not till October last, full nine months after the death of the man, that the police took up the case, and Mr Muthiyalu, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, after a preliminary enquiry committed Mr De Winton to the Madras High Court, on charges of culpable homicide, causing grievous hurt, and hurt, under the Indian Penal Code It is clear from the evidence, that Mr De Winton had no the slightest intention to cause the death of his servant, or to cause such hurt as he knew would be likely to cause death, and we think he was very properly acquitted of the first two charges of the indictment, and that the jury did right in finding him guilty of the third and last of the charges It seems to us that Mr De Winton's intention was to punish a drunken and disorderly servant, after a fashion which is only too common amongst Englishmen in India, but which is often attended, as the Chief Justice remarks, with fatal consequences, especially amongst natives of the lower order, such as that to which the deceased belonged, who are frequently afflicted with some disease of the internal organs of the body, owing to their uncleanly and loose way of living, a fact which should be remembered by European masters who are inclined to give native servants a thrashing, on account of their stupidity, laziness, or impudence. The Chief Justice sentenced Mr. De Winton to one month's simple imprisonment, and, as Sir Charles Turner anticipated, that sentence appears to one class of the community severe, while to another it appears insufficient To the European public and its exponents in the Press, one month's simple imprisonment is looked upon as very hard measure, while by the Native public and Press, the sentence is reckoned a rather easy one For our own part, we consider that the sentence is neither too severe nor too lenient, but just such as the circumstances of the case called for And we have arrived at this conclusion, not because we think that the offence of simple hurt of which Mr De Winton was convicted, and which is common enough amongst the lower orders of natives ought, as a rule, to be punished with imprisonment, without the option of a fine, but because of the after conduct of the accused, when he found the life of his servant placed in imminent peril, the mowing cause of which was his own act We have it in the evidence, that the dresser, who attended the deceased, recommended that he should be removed to the hospital, where he would be better attended to, and the medical testimony further shows that had the man had the benefit of prompt and continuous remedies applied, he would, in all human probability, have recovered But instead of having such attention paid to him as his case required, we find that the dresser called—*could* in fact, call—but twice, owing to the distance of the hospital and his own official duties, and that Dr Lincoln called but once, and when it was too late In the meantime, the master of the deceased left the estate and went away on a sporting excursion, whence he did not return till after the death of his servant It is this frequent manifestation of the lives of natives, especially of the low menial class to which the deceased belonged, on the part of Englishmen, who stand in the position of employers of labour,—it is this frequent indifference, we say, which recoils on our sense of humanity, a sense which, surely, is not confined to the Hindus, but has its thousands of examples amongst all nations under the sun We do not accuse the sufficiently distressed Englishgentleman, in this particular case, of having acted with deliberate inhumanity, but we certainly cannot refrain from expressing our conviction that he acted with that indifference and thoughtlessness which, as we hold and daily facts prove it to be so, are characteristic of a large class of Englishmen in India, in their intercourse with the lower orders of the natives of the country An English poet, one whose whole noble life work was to champion the cause of the weak and the oppressed, has felicitously expressed the uncontrovertible truth that

Evil is wrought by want of Thought,
As well as by want of Heart

And in this case, it seems to us that the truth has been exemplified with peculiar, though melancholy, force All men, sooner or later, reap the consequences of their acts, whether they arise from mere wantonness, or from want of due consideration for others, and men ought not to complain if their acts bring painful consequences with them, still less should the chastisement which overtakes a man in such cases be set down to the partialities or prejudices of race or nationality.

Our acts our angels are or good or ill,
The fatal shadows that walk by us still.

### "WHO IS TO DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE?"

The glorious uncertainty of the law, as exemplified in the great divergence of opinion, even in the most trivial cases, amongst those appointed to administer justice, has been recently exemplified in a very palpable and pronounced manner, in a case which first came before a Sub-Magistrate in one of the towns in the interior, and was finally adjusted by the Chief Judge of Mysore The facts of the case are these. A procession of some god was being conducted in the streets, the expenses of which were raised by subscriptions amongst those who took part in it As some of the subscribers and their friends were making their offerings, a man, subsequently the complainant in the case which ensued, made his offering, which was refused on the ground that the man was not a subscriber to the funds Thereupon, a row ensued, the procession was stopped for a while, and the man was cuffed about. He then laid a complaint before a magistrate against two men, who were charged with using criminal force. The result was that the accused were convicted and fined two rupees each (a nominal fine, considering the circumstances of the case) on the ground that, though the man was not a subscriber, his offering should have been accepted, and that its refusal created the row On an appeal to the District Magistrate, Mr Ricketts, that officer upheld the conviction, as having been properly found Mr Thumboo Chetty, as Sessions Judge of the district, referred the matter to the Chief Judge, on the ground that the conviction was bad, on the showing of the prosecution itself The complainant was not a subscriber to the fund and had nothing to do with the procession, which was being conducted by those who had got up and had contributed to the fund. The complainant, therefore, was not entitled to make any offering, much less to stop the procession and insist upon the acceptance of his offering The complainant having caused an obstruction, had been pushed aside to allow the procession to proceed, under which circumstances, Mr Thumboo Chetty was of opinion that the accused had committed no offence, and were entitled to an acquittal The Chief Judge, however, having considered the case, thought that the conviction was a correct one and upheld it declaring that a nominal fine of Rs 2 met the requirements of the case Here, then, we have three judicial officers upholding the conviction of the accused and (apparently) maintaining that though a man may not be a subscriber to a Hindu procession, he has a right to stop it on the highway and [illegible] his offering, while a fourth judicial [illegible] maintains that the pushing the complainant got was well deserved, and that the [illegible] had been wrongly convicted Who [illegible] shall decide when the sages of the [illegible] agree so widely from each other? [illegible] how shall we, who are but mere [illegible] spectators, venture an opinion [illegible] or the other? And in the [illegible] there seems to be no [illegible] We must either take [illegible] as represented by the [illegible] rict magistrate [illegible] must [illegible] [illegible]

poor ryot, and his property scarcely worth Rs 700, but that he was quite prepared to furnish reasonably substantial bail, and commensurate with his position in life and the nature of the charges against him. The Magistrate, while admitting *totidem verbis*, the bail to be excessive, stated that he had advisedly fined that extraordinary amount, owing to some other case in which the party bailed and absconded

The prisoner is an old and decrepid man and bad for nearly a fortnight before my arrival there been paraded before the public in Chingleput, being marched from the sub-jail early in the morning to the Joint Magistrate's Cutcherry, (a distance of nearly a mile and a half), escorted by a posse of policemen with drawn swords, kept there without food till the evening, and marched back again to prison Now, Sir, although the High Court in connection with an application to transfer this case to another district, nearly a fortnight ago, stayed all proceedings for the present as the public are aware, it is beyond comprehension, why the Joint Magistrate should have considered that the ends of justice required the daily attendance of that poor old man at his office I need scarcely observe that this procedure can have but one effect upon the mind of the public in the Chingleput District On my remonstrance, the Magistrate was pleased to direct that prisoner need not be again brought up before him for eight days.

I was informed by the prisoner that a letter addressed to him by post from Madras had been handed to the Tahsildar of Chingleput (in charge of the sub jail), about fifteen days ago, and that although he had frequently applied to that officer for it, he had been as frequently referred to the Joint Magistrate who in turn, referred him to the said Tahsildar I there upon applied to the latter for this letter and was told by him that it had been forwarded to the Joint Magistrate for orders The day, however, was unfortunately too far advanced to admit of another interview with that gentleman.

I may be permitted here to mention that in connection with his case, I applied on behalf of the prisoner to the Sub-Collector (also Joint Magistrate) for copies of certain depositions and other papers connected with the enquiry held by him in the matter of the charges of corruption against the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram. The Sub-Collector, however declined to furnish me with any of these documents alleging stringent orders from the Board of Revenue prohibiting such a course

Were I to enumerate other minor details in connection with this *cause celebre* which presented themselves to my personal observation during the twenty four hours I was at Chingleput, I would engross too much of your valuable space Yours, &c

Madras, 8th Feb L Garnon, *Solicitor*

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

On and after the 1st April 1882 Post Office Savings Bank will be established The following are the principal rules announced by the Government —Post Office Savings Banks at all Post Offices that are Money Order Offices are to be opened to receive deposits daily, with the exception of Sundays and Post Office holidays, from noon till 4 P M II—At these banks any person, man, woman, or child may deposit money No sum less than four annas and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas, can be received, and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs 500 in all in the year Government promises to repay the money, with interest, to the person depositing it in his or her own name, whether man, woman or child Parents and other relatives can also deposit money on behalf of minors, that is, of persons who have not completed the age of 18 years, but *Government will not* repay this money during the minority of the minors to any one except their legal guardians. III—Interest is to be allowed until further orders at rate of one pice, or three pies, a month on every complete sum of five rupees It will be calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of an account on any date from the first to the close of the twenty fourth day of a month The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year after the 31st March IV—On making a first deposit every person must give his name, occupation, and residence A Native must also give his father's name and caste. He must then sign the following declaration or should he be unable to write, affix his mark or seal to it at the Post Office in the presence of a witness who will attest it with his signature:—I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Banks Rules have been read by me (to me), and that I accept them as binding upon me. I further declare that I have no account in my own name at any Government Savings Banks V —A Pass book will be given to every depositor free of charge when he makes his first deposit This will show in the vernacular of the district in English is the depositor may wish the number of his account with the name of the office from which the book is issued his own name occupation and residence Money cannot be paid in or taken out without the production of this book and the Postmaster will enter in it every sum of money paid in or taken out strike the balance on each occasion and sign the entry in it with the office stamp The depositor must present the Pass book after the 31st March of each year in order that the interest due may be added to the principal in the book and he must always carefully examine the entries made in his book before leaving the Office On no occasion should he allow the Pass book to remain at the Post Office unless his account is finally closed The Passbook is his private property, and must be kept carefully in his own hands Should he lose the book or allow it to be spoiled he will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book VI When a depositor wishes to deposit money after the first time all that he has to do is to send or present the money with his Pass book at the Post Office If the money be paid in at a Sub Office the depositor will receive in addition to the receipt in the book, an acknowledgment by post from the Head Office If this acknowledgment be not received or if it should not tally with the entry in the book he must write to the Postmaster at the Head Office the name of which is in his book and should he receive his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply VII—A depositor may withdraw money once a week not less than four annas or any sum that is not a multiple of four annas He must make an application on a printed form which he can obtain at the Post Office If he can write he can sign the form and send it to the Post Office with his Pass Book If he cannot write he must attend the Post Office and affix his mark or seal to the form to be attested by the signature of a witness Payment will then be made to the depositor, or to the person presenting the signed application and Pass book and his receipt taken in *all cases either a receipt stamp*, on the order for payment At a Sub Office payment cannot be made until an order of payment is received from the Head Office The depositor will be told on what day to come for the money and on that day payment will be made as above to the person presenting his Pass book If a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole of his money he must follow the same procedure VIII—A depositor can transfer his deposit, with a charge to any other Post Office that is a Money Order Office If he should wish to transfer his account he must present his Passbook at the Post Office or he can send a written application asking for the transfer with his Passbook The Pass book will be retained by the Postmaster, and a receipt given to him showing the amount at his credit On presenting this receipt at the Post Office to which his account is transferred he will receive a new Pass book free of charge IX—If any further information be required on any point connected with the Post Office Savings Banks detailed rules will be found in the Postal Guide or can be seen at any Post Office X—The officers of the Post Office are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him to any one not in longing to the Postal Department

## THE DUTIES OF THE PARAMOUNT POWER TOWARDS THE CHIEFS OF INDIA

The duties of the paramount power towards the ruling chiefs of India are of an exceedingly difficult and delicate nature and there is no department of Government which makes more mistakes and in which mistakes are more excusable—while there is none perhaps, in which they are more mischievous, than the department usually called the Political The most bigotted admirers of British rule in India cannot glance over the history of our relations with native states without being compelled to admit that the most questionable acts—it would be easy to use a stronger term—of our rule have occurred in our dealings with native princes. Great errors have no doubt occurred in all departments, but some of the errors of the Political Department have not been errors only but misdeeds Happily for the worst of these, we have to go back to a period already forgotten by most Englishmen of not more than middle age, though they are probably remembered by the leaders of the people of India with a distinctness and a bitterness which we little dream of It were well if it were possible to let the dead past bury its dead but what if the past is not yet dead? Though a new and wiser policy set in after the mutiny, the evil tradition of the Political Department lingered on and is to be feared they linger still Whatever extravagantes—and they have not we think been a few—may have marked some recent writings on the subject there have undoubtedly been features in our relations with such states as Mysore and Hyderabad not to mention smaller examples, which remind us of the worst characteristics of the pre mutiny time During the rule of the late Viceroy the state of Hyderabad was if we judge from facts and statements left to the public of which no serious contradiction has been attempted hardly ever to misrule and nothing not far removed from anarchy in order to crush and cripple an insult the foremost native statesman in India whose only sin was excessive patriotism and a conscientious devotion to his obligations to his own sovereign We regret to say that Lord Lytton's government only added a character istic feature of vile ness to the monstrous treatment Sir Salar Jung had experienced from the Foreign Office even under the rule of a man so excellent and high minded as Lord Northbrook We venture to say that there are few Indians who will not be conscious of a lowering of confidence between the Foreign Office and the Hyderabad minister on the occasion of his visit to Delhi and the dismissal of Mr Ollipant without a word of honest praise or even a word to the bitter treatment of Sir Salar Jung which he was put to by the Government by the weak and dependent ruler who died but the other day It is impossible to relate in moderate length the Durbar the same period the salt negotiations were being carried on with the chiefs of Rajputana and Central India and though they are still strained and distressed but here and there by a trifle of the Light enough to know that there is something more than a suspicion that the treatment of the chiefs by the paramount power was too unworthy to bear the light of day

It is probable that some of the scandals to which we have thus vaguely referred may yet be exposed before the British House of Commons—they will never be exposed elsewhere—and we have no intention to lay bare the foul spots in our past political administration even had we fuller information than we possess We are too thankful that a purer and wiser spirit has so manifestly run in the last years to linger over the sins of the past since the mutiny we believe, the tendency has been in the main in a healthy direction and under Lord Lytton's administration there is hope that our relations with native states will be placed on a sounder footing than ever before and that the better spirit now clearly discernible will never again be smothered in stubbornness and chicanery One thing is at least certain that the days of annexation have completely gone by A subtle tendency there may, and perhaps must be to bring the feudatory states more and more completely under the influence of the Imperial Government, and it is probably for the good of the empire and of the individual states that it should be so but the coarse policy of annexation and the hardly less coarse and still more selfish policy of making native states a nursery of appointments for British officers we may hope finally discarded Mysore has been restored to native rule and its public offices though perhaps too slowly are slowly passing into native hands Sir Salar Jung has been restored to his rightful position in his state, and to the confidence and favour of the Imperial Government and there is even a hope that the questions of restoring the Berars, and removing the incubus of the contingent will shortly receive more favourable consideration than two or three years ago it was possible to hope for

The very serious question which a recent act of the Supreme Government towards one of the smallest of our native states forces on our consideration is this —Granting the most excellent the most disinterested motives on the part of the Government what is the right course for it to pursue towards a state whose ruler is by hoved incapable of ruling even tolerably, the people under his charge? The old policy as we remarked the other day was to allow such a state to drift from bad to worse until its condition became a scandal, which afforded a pretext for taking over the government, or even formally annexing the state The uncompromising advocates of a policy of non interference appear to be oblivious of this fact, and to forget that, in protesting against every interference of the Supreme Government even when it is manifestly in the interest of good administration they are playing into the hands of the enemies of native rule. Only last month that had the Supreme Government acted at the right time with such a case as Indore and taken right direction, the sufferings of Oudh and the condition of the government of Mysore—the mention only of these proves—would not have occurred and could not have been delayed *Another fact that is forgotten is that* in the time of universal peace the old agencies for sweeping away corrupt governments and Tyrannies do not exist In former times, a miserably weak or intolerably oppressive ruler might be swept away or compelled to amend his ways either by a rebellion among his subjects which a force from without, or by both which the British peace the weak Chiefs is safe alike from internal rebellion and external aggression Save the interference of the Supreme Government there is no power that can reform a bad government or change an office dotard and, this fact being considered it seems clear that the Supreme Government is not only justified in interfering but under the strong sense of obligation of duty to intervene in the administration of any native state which is manifestly misgoverned and chronically corrupt or tyrannical It is desirable that the causes which form the antecedent justification of every such interference should be marked and recorded but when that

supreme tribunal sometimes difficult or even impossible the justification of the interference must be seen in the result and its final outcome We may say in a general way that an issue of interference may be expected in just proportion to the antecedent causes and no fully recorded instance of the kind, while there is no selfish misrepresentation of the results of these interments the hands of British officers there is every real improvement in the administration of the government and the condition of the people and finally that there is good opportunity for restoring the integrity of rule —*Statesman*

CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION
BANGALORE *21st January* 1882

## NOTICE.

It is hereby given that the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge Civil and Military Stations Bangalore will be removed to the premises Lying in Bank Bank Madras and opposite to the Commercial Bank Post office at Bangalore, on Monday the 1st February 1882

H G THOMSON
*Civil and Sessions Judge*


## THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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*Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 4 p m, Saturday to appear in the Monday's issue*

Particulars regarding quarterly rates and the number of each advertisement to appear should be given in the instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged accordingly Contract Advertisements contracted at reduced terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by Money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACT

*London 18th Feb*—The House of Lords, in spite of the opposition of the Government have agreed to the motion for a select Committee to enquire into the working of the Land Act by 10 against 53 votes.

The House of Commons have voted a report on the address.

THE ANGLO FRENCH COLLECTIVE NOTE

*The Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the Anglo French Collective Note respecting their policy in Egypt, has been cordially received by the great Powers, who will probably delegate Englund and France to carry out the common understanding.

THE COMING BUDGET

SURPLUS OF FIVE MILLIONS

*Bombay 16th Feb*—A special London telegram to the *Times of India* says it is understood there that Mr Gladstone's Financial Sections will show a surplus including the Income Insurance Fund of nearly five millions sterling this year.

### ASIA.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Calcutta 17th Feb*—Yesterday's Council the Transfer of Property Bill was introduced with some few slight alterations and passed. The period in which the Bill will come into operation, is the 8th Inst.

Mr Whitley Stokes moved further the report of the Select Committee of the Land Act and in consequence which was warmly defended by the Viceroy who declared his views generally on the subject of extension and complimented Mr Whitley Stokes on the ability displayed in carrying up the Bill. The Bill was passed.

The Railway Act Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Mr Whitley Stokes also presented the reports of the Select Committee on the Bills to amend the Law relating to Powers of Attorney and Prisoners Act and for the Incorporation and Winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

BURMA

*Calcutta 17th Feb*—The last reports received from Burma continue to confirm the recent rumours of disturbances, and of the dissatisfaction of Kadus &c.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1882

## THE DE WINTON CASE.

As might have been expected, the case of Mr George William De Winton, a coffee planter of Hadagey, in this Province, has caused a great deal of interest in the public mind and of discussion in the columns of the Press, and as usual, in such cases, there is a great diversity of opinion on the matter, and especially on the sentence passed by the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Turner, who presided at the last criminal sessions of the Madras High Court, on the jury bringing a verdict of simple hurt against the accused. The facts of the case appear in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, which appears elsewhere in *our columns this morning*. It may, however be convenient for the purposes of the remarks we are about to offer on the case, to briefly recapitulate those facts here. It would appear, then, that on the 12th December 1880, one Devagnanam, cook in the employ of Mr De Winton, seemed to have met his death from the effects of a slap and a kick given to the deceased by his master. The matter arose, from the evidence, to have resulted in his, by getting drunk, failing to cook his master's dinner, and finally winding up, by beating the woman who was his mistress and also in the service of Mr De Winton. A true bill by the relatives of the woman, Mr De Winton went to the kitchen, and on ascertaining the cause of the row, gave the deceased a blow on the face and kicked on his back, which brought him to the ground. The man was disabled from that time and suffered from derangement of the animal organs, of which he eventually died, about three weeks afterwards. In the meanwhile he was sent from the hospital and sent home, attended to the man, having been sent for by Mr De Winton himself. The doctor did his best, but gave it as his opinion that the deceased should be removed to the hospital, a suggestion which was never carried out. Doctor Lancola of Hassan was then called in, but came too late to do any good, and the man died a few days afterwards. Before the death of the deceased, he had called for Mr De Winton, and, from the remarks made by the deceased to the effect that he was afraid Mr Winton would shoot him, coupled with the enquiries made by the deceased as to the consequences of such a shooting, the death of the deceased should be hastened. An inquest was held in December 1880 in the first case, or found as of January following, but it was not till October last, full nine months after the death of the man, that the police took up the case, and Mr Muthiyan, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, after a preliminary enquiry committed Mr De Winton to the Madras High Court, on charges of culpable homicide, causing grievous hurt and hurt, under the Indian Penal Code. It is clear from the evidence, that Mr De Winton did not the slightest attention to the death of his servant, or to cause such hurt as he knew would be likely to cause death, and we think he was very properly acquitted of the first two charges of the indictment, and that the jury did right in finding him guilty of the third and last of the charges. It seems to us that Mr De Winton's intention was to punish a drunken and disorderly servant, after a fashion which is only too common amongst Englishmen in India, but which is often attended, as the Chief Justice remarks, with fatal consequences, especially amongst natives of the lowest order, such as that to which the deceased belonged, who are frequently affected with some disease of the internal organs of the body, owing to their unclean and loose way of living, a fact which should be remembered by European masters who are inclined to give native servants a thrashing, on account of their stupidity, laziness, or impudence. The Chief Justice sentenced Mr De Winton to one month's simple imprisonment, and, as Sir Charles Turner anticipated, that sentence appears to one class of the community as severe, while to another it appears insufficient. To the European public and its exponents in the Press, one month's simple imprisonment is looked upon as a very hard measure, while by the Native public and Press, the sentence is reckoned a rather easy one. For our own part, we consider that the sentence is neither too severe nor too lenient, but just such as the circumstances of the case called for. And we have arrived at this conclusion, not because we think that the offence of simple hurt of which Mr De Winton was convicted, and which is common enough amongst the lower orders of natives, ought, as a rule, to be punished with imprisonment, without the option of a fine, but because of the after conduct of the accused, when he found the life of his servant placed in imminent peril, the moving cause of which was his own act. We have in the evidence, that the dresser, who attended the deceased, recommended that he should be removed to the hospital, where he would be better attended to, and the medical testimony further shows that had the man had the benefit of prompt medical remedies, applied he would, in all human probability, have recovered. But instead of *having such attention paid to* him as his case required, we find that the deceased called—*could* in fact, call—but twice, owing to the distance of the hospital and his other official duties, and that Dr Lancola called but once, and when it was too late. In the meanwhile, the unfortunate deceased left the estate and went away on a sporting excursion, whence he did not return till after the death of his servant. It is this frequent indifference to the lives of natives, especially of the low caste class to which the accused belonged, on the part of Englishmen, who stand in the position of employers of labour,—is this frequent and flagrant recklessness, which recalls to our sense of humanity, a sense which, surely, is not confined to the Hindus, but has its christian of examples amongst all nations and creeds, who do not use the linguistic discussed language and man, in this particular case of having acted with deliberate inhumanity, but we certainly cannot refrain from expressing our conviction that he acted with that indifference and thoughtlessness which is we believe, only too prone at times, to characterise a large class of Englishmen in India, in their intercourse with the lower orders of the natives of the country. An English poet, one whose whole noble life-work was to champion the cause of the weak and the oppressed, has feelingly expressed the incontrovertible truth that

> Evil is wrought by want of Thought,
> As well as by want of Heart

And in this case, it seems to us that the truth has been exemplified with peculiar, though melancholy, force. All men, sooner or later, form the consequences of their acts, whether they arise from mere wantonness, or from want of due consideration for others, and men ought not to commit an act, the acts bring painful consequences with them, still less should the chastisement which overtakes a man in such cases be set down to the partialities or prejudices of race or nationality.

> Our acts our angels are or good or ill,
> The fatal shadows that walk by us still.

## "WHO IS TO DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE?"

THE glorious uncertainty of the law, as exemplified in the great divergence of opinion, even in the most trivial cases, amongst those appointed to administer justice, has been recently exemplified in a very palpable and pronounced manner, in a case which first came before a Sub-Magistrate in one of the towns in the interior, and was finally adjusted by the Chief Judge of Mysore. The facts of the case are these. A procession of some god was being conducted in the streets, the expenses of which were raised by subscriptions amongst those who took part in it. As some of the subscribers and their friends were making their offerings a man, subsequently the complainant in the case which ensued, made his offering, which was refused on the ground that the man was not a subscriber to the funds. Thereupon, a row ensued, the procession was stopped for a while and the man was cuffed about. He then laid a complaint before a magistrate against two men, who were charged with using criminal force. The result was that the accused were convicted and fined two rupees each (a nominal fine, considering the circumstances of the case) on the ground that, though the man was not a subscriber, his offering should have been accepted, and that its refusal created the row. On an appeal to the District Magistrate, Mr Ricketts, that officer upheld the conviction, as having been properly found. Mr. Tambboo Chetty, as Sessions Judge of the district, referred the matter to the Chief Judge, on the ground that the conviction was bad on the shewing of the prosecution itself. The complainant was not a subscriber to the fund and had nothing to do with the procession, which was being conducted by those who had got up and had contributed to the fund. The complainant, therefore, was not *entitled to* make any offering, much less to stop the procession and insist upon the acceptance of his offering. The complainant having caused an obstruction, had been pushed aside to allow the procession to proceed, and which circumstances, Mr Thamboo Chetty was of opinion that the accused had committed no offence, and were entitled to an acquittal. The Chief Judge, however, having considered the case, thought that the conviction was a correct one and upheld it declaring that a nominal fine of Rs 2 met the requirement of the case. Here, then, we have three judicial officers upholding the conviction of the accused and (apparently) maintaining that though a man may not be a subscriber to a Hindu procession, he has a right to stop it on the highway and make his offering, while a fourth judicial officer maintains that the pushing the complainant got was well deserved, and that the accused had been wrongly convicted. Who, then, shall decide when the sages of the law disagree so widely from each other? And how shall we, who are but mere outside spectators, venture an opinion, on one side or the other? And in the present case, there seems to be no "middle course." We must either take part with the majority as represented by the magistrate, the district magistrate, and the Chief Judge, or we *must range ourselves on the side of the* minority, as represented by the Sessions Judge, Nundydroog Division. We venture-

to maintain that the Sub Magistrate, the district magistrate, and the Chief Judge have taken the proper view of the case, and have adjudged the accused guilty of the offence with which they were charged We are afraid that Mr Thumboo Chetty's view of the matter is not in accordance with the immemorial custom in connection with religious ceremonies of the kind, for it is a well-known and universally admitted practice that whenever the gods are carried whether by voluntary subscription, or at the expense of the temple funds, every man of caste, whether he is a subscriber or not, is entitled to make offerings, which the pujaries are bound to accept and offer to the god and return to the offerers A non subscriber in such cases as we have said has a right to make an offering, but he cannot stop a procession on its way, as such an act is likely to cause a breach of the peace What a man should do on such an occasion is to come away quietly and take legal steps against those who may have refused to accept his offering, and thus to get his right established, by a competent tribunal.

## ABUSE FOR ARGUMENT

The editor of the *Daily Post*, or the gentleman who writes his "slashing articles" for him, is evidently a lineal descendant of that eminent attorney-at-law, who having undertaken a bad cause, wrote on the back of the brief for counsel—'*No case for defendant*, abuse the plaintiff," and it seems equally probable that the scribe in the columns of the *Post*—whoever he may be—is a man limited to one idea, so far as *Natural History is concerned*, the idea, namely, of the dog, and lastly, it seems to us that the writer in the *Post* would do well to take a few lessons in law and the interpretation of the law, from some properly qualified person, say the proprietor of the journal, who is reputed to be an eminent lawyer These three propositions of ours, *of course, require some proof or illustration*, and that will be readily found in an article in the *Post* of the 14th instant, in reply to one which appeared, in our columns of Monday last, on the subject of the vendors of country manufactured liquors, who have been called upon to pay a lump sum of Rs 180 annually, as a license tax, in accordance with section 58 of the *Municipal Regulation* and schedule C—2 attached thereto We ventured, in the mildest manner possible, to differ from the *ex-cathedra* judgments delivered by the *Post*, from time to time, on the dispute between the vendors of country manufactured liquors and the President of the Station Municipality, as to the time and mode of paying the *license tax*, and for this temerity on our part, the *Post*, *more suo*, has treated us to a round of abuse We have watched the demeanour of the *Post* towards all those who may venture to differ from the views expressed in its brilliant columns, and the results of our observation has been that the *Post* always deals in abuse as a return for arguments it cannot assail. In the present case, we are accused of flippancy, ignorance, impudence, incompetency, and even pure invention, because we attempted to point out that all that the *Post* has written on the subject of the liquor licenses, under the Municipal Regulations, arose evidently from a misconstruction of the existing law Then it seems to be a special idiosyncrasy with the writer or writers in the *Post*, that, of all the animals mentioned in Natural History, the dog, or, rather, some one or other of its amiable qualities, or physical characteristics, should serve by way of an abusive epithet hurled against its opponents by the mighty oracle of Bangalore In the controversy, which arose, not very long ago, between the *Post* and its other local English contemporary, the dog was the favourite animal dragged to the front, in order to vilify the other side, and in our own case, the *Post* has been true to its instincts, for it would seem that "a professed *organ of Native opinion* (that is our journal) ought not to allow its voice to degenerate into an aimless yelping—mark the term "yelping," as indicative of the *Post's* canine proclivity to snarl—at the heels of European opinion"—that is, the "opinion" in the *Post* Fancy, the *Post* being the only representative of "European opinion" in this Province The assumption may be natural on the part of the *Post*, but it is, nevertheless, too palpably and grossly untenable And, lastly, it seems to us that the *Post's* knowledge of the law is extremely slender and weak and it is surprising that it *should* be so, when the editor has means so varied and large at hand to coach himself up before he ventures as an interpreter of the law The only way to put his knowledge to the test and to prove us to be the "verse-makers" in the law, would be to induce one of his *proteges*, the arrack vendors, to try conclusions, in a civil court, against the Station Municipality, or its President, for damages arising *from the alleged misinterpretation* and misapplication of the existing municipal law that is to say in other words, to have an authoritative decision, whether sections 57 and 58 of the Municipal Regulations of 1871 are exactly one and the same, and should be so interpreted in carrying out the provisions of the latter But the editor of the *Post* should be careful to point out to the particular arrack vendor, who may be disposed to take his advice to file such a suit as we suggest the provisions of section 238 of the Act We have but a few words more to say The part of our article which has given most offence to the *Post*, is that part in which we say that "the law is all on Major Maltby's side" We can easily account for this estimate of our offence, because in the opinion of the editor of the *Post*, Major Maltby knows nothing about law and procedure, and that knowledge seems, singularly enough, to have been acquired ever since Major Maltby delivered judgment adversely to the editor of the *Post*—which *sub expectation* as all the other way—in an action for libel against the editor and the proprietors of his local English contemporary "It is only human nature after all," as the homely sayings of almost all nations has it

## Original and Selected Notes

THE opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1881 82 is Rs 1,24,00,417 better than the estimate

THE Right Honble Mr W E Baxter, M P, was to be entertained last Wednesday at the Poona Town Hall, by the Sarvajanik Sabha

THE Government of India have sanctioned a further loan of by lakhs of rupees to the Municipality of Lahore, for the completion of the Lahore water works.

LORD NORTHBROOK has written of the chiefs of Kattiawar that "none in any part of India have responded so promptly and nobly as contributors to the Northbrook Club"

As a result of his visit to Calcutta the Maharajah of Jeypore is said to be contemplating the introduction of tramways in the model native city of India, the capital of his state

LAST month 100 wild elephants were captured by Mr Sanderson in the Garo Hills by the Dinkka Kheda establishment He intends continuing operations during the present month

TWENTY ONE earthquakes were noted in different parts of Switzerland last December The many earth slips that have taken place in the country are believed to be due to the earthquake shock

THE editor of an American paper states that he wishes no bodily harm to his subscribers, but he hops that those who are in arrears on subscription will be scourged with a remittance fever

THE Bhils have again become disquieted This time the scene is not, as during last summer, in the territories of the Maharana of Udaipur, but in those of the neighbouring State of Jodhpur The local political officer has gone to enquire into the matter on the spot

A TELEGRAM to a Bombay paper says, that the health of the Maharajah of Cashmere is improving, but that the general impression is, that it may be necessary, in the event of continued illness, to provide, perhaps, of a Council of Regency, for the management of the State

IN connection with the reported revolt at Herat, the Lahore paper hears that a force of all three arms has been ordered to proceed from Cabul The enlisting of the old soldiery of Sheer Ali is going on, and the news of Ayub Khan's renewed attempt upon Kandahar are rife

THE Allahabad paper thinks that the news from the Kandahar district points to the possibility of a tribal revolt, owing to the action taken by the Amir in insisting upon the collection of ten lakhs of revenue The dissaffection among Ghilzai troops also is spreading and the Afghans and Suleiman Khel tribes of Gurm are keenly sympathetic

HIS Maharajah Pratap arrived at Allahabad on the 14th instant He was met at the Railway Station by the usual Civil and Military Officers and a Guard of Honor was drawn up at the Railway Station to receive His Highness A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the fort soon after the Maharajah's arrival

MADAME LADY HOBART, the widow of Lord Hobart Governor of Madras and now the wife of Dr Charles Coates, contributes an article on Female Education in Madras' to the January number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* Another paper in the same number of the *Journal* on 'The present state of Female Education in India' is from the pen of this thought, wife of the Hon J B Knight C S I

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram has subscribed for fifty copies of Pandit Taranath Vachaspatti's Sanskrit Dictionary, a very voluminous work, now in course of publication in a serial form His Highness has also bestowed a donation of Rs 5,000 for bringing out this popular dictionary, which may, says the *Indian Mirror*, justly be described as a national work The Government of India have also sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs 20,000, and subscribed for 200 copies of the Dictionary

IT is stated that the abolition of the Agra College, which has long been under consideration, has now been definitely decided No date has yet been fixed for breaking up, and the Government of India is waiting to learn the views of the local Government The College deals with about 30 to 35 students annually, as to the State of some Rs 3,000 or Rs 3,500 and there is no reason why these young gentlemen should be provided with a costly education at the expense of the taxpayer

THE attitude of the Prime Minister of Nepal, Sir Runodip Singh towards the sons of the late Jung Bahadur, says a contemporary, confirms the story, that the conspiracy was one in which some members of the Rana family were concerned General Puddum Jung and one of the sons is said to be living in chains in prison, and other officers of the army are also under arrest If further extreme measures are taken by Runodip Singh and Shumshere Jung, the army may revolt and pronounce for Jung Bahadur's sons

A COMPLETE list of the houses destroyed in the late riots at Warsaw shows that altogether there were 2 011 families numbering about 10,000 souls They include 246 publicans, 281 tobacconists and other retail shopkeepers 498 eating house keepers and others engaged in the supply of refreshments, 318 workmen, 434 employers During the riots there were demolished 209 liquor shops, 603 eating houses, warehouses, and synagogues, and 393 private houses, all the property of Jews

The Secunderabad paper hears that "arrangements have been concluded for the sale of the Nizam's State Railway to an English company who will also construct and own the long talked-of Chandah Railway extension The N S Railway has, ever since its construction, been worked at a dead loss to Government, the income in any one year, never having been over one and a half per cent upon the outlay The company referred to has agreed to pay the full amount of capital that has been expended on the line and a trifle over, as they expect it to become a paying one as soon as its extension into the country has been completed

THE Government of Bengal having invited opinions and suggestions with reference to the question of self Government some of the Divisional Commissioners are said to have observed in reply that the natives of India, especially in the Mofussil, unlike the people in England, are generally unwilling to take up any duties on the Boards without some personal interest It would be, therefore, desirable in the opinion of the Commissioners that a small remuneration should be allowed to the members and that a fixed travelling allowance might also be granted to them It is also proposed that intelligent and respected men should be selected from the middle class as members of the proposed Local Boards and that zemindars may be excluded

THE Madras home Association have addressed a memorial to the Viceroy The main points suggest, in the first place that the balance of State patronage should be restored between the Hindus and the Mahomedans They say that although orders have from time to time been passed by the Government of India as well as by the local Governments directing the heads of departments and other State officials to pay due regard to the claims of Mahomedans no practical guide has been derived by the Mussulmans from these orders After dwelling on the numerical inferiority of the Mahomedans in times that it is in their service, they suggest that some comprehensive scheme such as to the one recently devised for the Eurasian community should be framed for the retention of the Mahomedans Finally they urge upon Government the necessity of improving the administration of the Mussulman law

## Local and Provincial

SHIVARATRI—Last Tuesday having been the anniversary of the festival of Mahasivaratri, the public offices and courts, in town and cantonment were closed

SUIT—It has been decided by a full bench of the Madras High Court, that the possession of *spent* arrack is not an offence under section 61 except in districts to which the Excise Act III of 1871 has been extended

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY—Tuesday next the 22nd Instant, being the anniversary of the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah, all the public offices and courts throughout the Province, will be closed, and other usual formalities observed

MR RUNGA CHARLU C I E—Mr Runga Charlu, C I E, the Dewan recently appointed by the Secretary Mr Vijyaraghava Rao arrived from Calcutta, via Madras on Wednesday morning last when a number of native officials and private gentlemen assembled on the station platform to receive him

THE UNIVERSITY—It is said that the Hon'ble Justice Mootoosawmy Iyer of the Madras High Court will deliver the convocation address next month This is the first time in the history of the Madras University that a native member of the Senate has been appointed to deliver the annual address

MYSORE YOUNG MEN'S DRAMATIC CLUB—The members of the dramatic club, in the town of Mysore (all natives) intend, we understand, to appear on the boards with three dramas, one in Hindustani the second in Mahratta and the third in English, the pieces, respectively, being, *Indra Sabha Banasura* and *The Padlock*

MR. C WATERS.—We believe that the students and pupils of the Central College, Bangalore, intend presenting Mr C. Waters, M A, the Principal of the College,

with a farewell address and a parting gift, on his disconnection with the institution, which is said will takes place early in September next A meeting for the purpose of adopting the best measures to do honour to Mr Waters was held at the Central College, on Thursday morning last

SEPOYS' LINES AT BANGALORE —On the 15th ultimo, the Government of Madras addressed the Government of India, with reference to the lines occupied by the 15th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Bangalore, and which are now the property of Government, who have undertaken to carry out all needful repairs As no funds are available to carry out at once the extensive repairs stated to be necessary, a sum of Rs 4,465 has been allotted from the additional grant of Rs 17 000 sanctioned by the Government of India, to enable the Executive Engineer to effect such repairs as are urgently required

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO A WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY —On the forenoon of Wednesday last, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Dewan, the Private Secretary, and some members of His Highness' household, paid a visit to Mr Standish Lee's Woollen manufactory, in Dickenson Road, Cantonment, where His Highness was received by the proprietor Mr Standish Lee, and remained over two hours, minutely examining the various machinery, many of which were then in full working order The Maharajah was well pleased with what he saw, and it is to be hoped that his state will, by and by, reap the benefits of the improvements and progress in European industry in this Province

IMPENDING ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES — Our Chickmagalur correspondent writes — Everybody is on the qui vive here as to what changes are to take place in April next or very shortly after It is rumoured that the three Divisions will give place to two, this will necessitate a good many transfers The Police, it is said, will be re-organized, and the extra Assistant Commissioners perhaps be transferred to that department The European element will soon be eliminated, *and the extra Deputies will fill its place* Our Executive and Sub-Engineers are likely to leave us then, and their places be filled by natives The Medical Department is to be thoroughly re-organized by the Dewan, and given a status such as it deserves —*Daily Post*

DEPARTURE OF HIS HIGHNESS —On Saturday last, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by his suite and the Dewan, left Bangalore for Mysore, by special train, which left the station at 12 noon, and goes direct into Mysore Sir James Gordon General Payn, Mr J D Sandford many Civil and Military officers, and a large number of native gentlemen, official and non official, were present on the platform, to bid farewell to His Highness A troop of Silledar horse accompanied His Highness from his palace to the station, where a company of Native Infantry, with band and colours, under a European officer, paraded at the entrance to the station A salute of 21 guns was fired from the South Parade ground, on the departure of His Highness from the palace

CRICKET AMONGST HINDUS —The local *Spectator* of Thursday last publishes the scores of a cricket match played between two Hindu clubs, led, respectively, by "Captain N S Narasimha Char," and "Captain B Rama Rao" Deponent, however, does not say whether the match was played here in Bangalore, or in Mysore town. We are simply told that it came off "in the Residency ground"—whether the Bangalore Residency or Mysore Residency, is not clear However, this by the way The play seems to have resulted (in one innings) in favour of "Captain" Narasimha's party, though the opposite side were allowed two innings But what we would wish to call special attention to, is the unusual, but apparently *bona fide* entry, in the score, against three members of "Captain" Rama Rao's party. These immortal three had the misfortune to lay each a "duck's egg," in the first innings. At the second innings, they do not seem to have put in an appearance, and the entry against them in the score is as follows—"Fled from the field without coming for batting with despair" (!) Now, then, Captain Rama Rao look out for your laurels !

ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN COORG —The *Gazette of India* says that under the provisions of Section 6 of Act VI of 1879, for the preservation of wild elephants, the following rules are prescribed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with respect to the issue of licenses to kill wild elephants in Coorg —Applications for the grant of licenses to kill elephants shall be made to the Commissioner of Coorg, and shall be accompanied by a stamped paper of the value of Rs 15, on which the license, if issued, shall be engrossed Licenses shall remain in force for three months from date of issue, or, if renewed, from date of renewal. All applications for renewal of licenses shall be made as provided for applications in Rule 1, and shall be accompanied by a stamp paper of like value The licence holder shall be permitted to shoot elephants only in such forests or in such localities as may be named in the license, and shall produce the same to the Forest, Police and Revenue Officials on demand Immediate report of elephants shot or wounded shall be made to the Commissioner and to the Subadar of the Taluk in which the killing or wounding has taken place The tusks of any elephant that may be shot shall be the property of the Government, but any person who has shot an elephant in accordance with the terms of a license granted under these rules has priority of purchase, and may retain the tusks of the elephant which he has shot on payment of the price of the ivory contained in the tusks The license shall be liable to be withdrawn on infringement of any of the above rules Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act VI of 1879, for the preservation of wild elephants, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to declare that, for the purposes of the said Act, all roads in Coorg which are maintained and repaired by the Department of Public Works, or at the expense of the District Funds, shall be deemed to be main public roads

## Extracts.

### THE DE WINTON CASE

Sir Charles Turner delivered the following Judgment in the divorce case —

"*George William de Winton*,—You were committed for trial to this Court on charges of culpable homicide, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and hurt The evidence established the following facts that on the 12th December 1880 the deceased woman with whom he cohabited, were your servants, that they had quarrelled together, and that she was drunk, that on their return in the afternoon they commenced quarrelling in the cook house, and continued then the quarrel until half past six in the evening when the deceased struck the woman, who called for help, upon which arose an outcry, which brought you from the house, down to the cook house that having seen and heard the outcry you struck the deceased a blow in the face, and almost simultaneously kicked him on the hip that that kick caused such injury, to the peritoneum as to affect the urethra and induce a stoppage of water It is not clear whether death was the direct result of the injury, or if it was fatal treatment following the injury You appear to have endeavoured to do the man yourself, but you did not seek for such medical assistance as you could obtain At the same time you did not take the advice given by the treasurer, and send the man to a station where he might have had competent medical attention On these facts, I felt it my duty to direct the jury that in so far as the charge of culpable homicide rested on the allegation that you had intended to kill the deceased, there was no evidence to support it At the same time I could not direct the withdrawal of the charge altogether from their consideration, for it was for the jury to determine, whether death was or was not caused by your conduct whether you did or did not know that it was likely death would result from your act, and if the jury had found these issues affirmatively to you, it would have been their duty to convict you of culpable homicide. The jury acquitted you on this charge, and also on the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, I presume, because they considered it was not proved to their satisfaction that you intended, or knew yourself to be likely to cause such hurt, and in this conclusion they were justified by the evidence *Ch Tucada Thor* have carried out what I conceive to be my duty, in sentencing you, to give effect to the verdict At the same time, I am bound to use the powers committed to me for the protection of our fellow subjects. Fatal consequences have so often followed assaults by Europeans on natives, although no offence great in law than, here, may have been committed, that to protect natives from such assaults Judges are constrained to pass sentences that to one class of the community may appear severe though to another they must appear insufficient If it had not been shown that you were prompted by indignation suddenly excited by his treatment of the deceased of his concubine, I should have felt it my duty to sentence you to as long a term of imprisonment as the law appoints but giving due weight to this circumstance, and after consultation with my brother Judges, I feel it my duty to pass on you a sentence of one month's simple imprisonment. I do not think it necessary to add a fine as you have made some compensation to the complainant."

### THE DUMRAON INSTALLATION

*Dumraon, February 7th* — The festivities commenced so to speak, yesterday, but nothing of any importance took place until the evening, when lotteries on the first day's racing were held in the large shamiana which does the same duty as that for which the "old race stand" in town is celebrated Every body arrived to liv, guests coming in from north south, east and west, but the luckiest were those who came up from Calcutta by the special train which was placed at their disposal by the kind Maharajah His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived, under a salute from two guns of the R A at Dinapur here first received, by the Mail train Of course the "whole world" turned out to receive Sir Ashley Eden Many elephants and horses richly caparisoned were *en route* to camp the station was very tastefully decorated On alighting from his carriage H Honr was presented with the following address (after it was read out) by Babu Pegal Sing, Head Master of Dumraon Maharajah's School The address was a rather long one and is to be sent to Sir Ashley Eden subsequently

Sir Ashley Eden in reply said —Gentlemen, —I thank you for the welcome which you have given me on my arrival in Dumraon On the last occasion of the visit here you brought to my notice as you have said the loss of life and property which had been caused by inundations of the Kao river I went down to the spot with the Chief and Superintending Engineer and we drew out a plan for the protection of the town I only pray to hear that the arrangements then said have been carried successful You now ask that these works be extended by the erection of a bridge across the river Kao I cannot at present tell you how far Government can meet your wishes in this direction, but I will consult with Major Haywood on the subject It seems to me that this is directly a question which can very appropriately be considered under the new system of local self Government to which you have referred If you are determined that your local funds can be more as fully expended in this than in any other way, you will be able to make your bridge from funds of the Town and I shall then be glad to see how far Government should contribute towards the construction in proportion to its responsibility for having brought the water into the river I am very glad to hear your testimony to the prosperity and general happiness of the people of this part of the country Your remarks are in accordance with the reports of the chief officer of all parts of the province, and I trust that there are many more years of such seasons in store for Behar but I do not share your fear of scarcity in future bad seasons. I have arrived here under circumstances of peculiar and important interest to Dumraon I refer to the installation of the Maharajah I hope you will continue to show to the present Maharajah the same loyal and considerate conduct which you showed to my old friend the late Maharajah the natural protector and patron of this town

Everybody then trooped off to the Camp along a road skirted with floral decorated tents with and streaming pennons of all colors, shapes and sizes, with a triumphal arch here and there, the whole giving the scene a bright and joyous aspect The Great Eastern Hotel Company are here in great force catering for the creature comforts under Mr A Cumming, the Secretary, and when this fact is known, it is hardly necessary to say that their arrangements are excellent —*Englishman*

### THE INSTALLATION AT DUMRAON

The ceremony of the investiture of the Rajah of Dumraon with the title of Maharajah was performed by Sir Ashley Eden on Wednesday last. The ceremony was short on account of the serious indisposition of the Rajah, who consequently made no speech. There was a large attendance, both of Europeans and natives. Sir Ashley Eden, after investing the Maharajah, addressed him as follows —

Maharajah Radha Persad Singh,—It is a source of gratification to me that I have been able to meet your wishes and accept your invitation to compl te my original plan of visiting Dumraon, and that the opportunity is afforded me of personally investing you with the title of Maharajah Bahadoor, which his Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to confer on you It was a great sorrow to me, as it certainly was to his many personal friends, that the late Maharajah, for whom I entertained feelings of very great regard formed on a friendship extending over many years, should not have lived to enjoy the high honour of the Knight Commandership of the Star of India, which her Majesty the Empress of India was pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his unswerving loyalty and faithfulness towards the British Government, his high sense of public duty, the conspicuous liberality which he displayed in times of public calamity, and his kind and sympathetic treatment of his country We are all well aware that for some time past owing to the late Maharajah's failing health and infirmities, the acts which were done in his name were inspired and carried out to a great extent by his son and that the improved condition of the property and its present freedom from encumbrances are due to the excellent management of yourself and your present Dewan Your services, Maharajah in this respect, were most fully recognized by my predecessor when the title of Raja was conferred upon you in your father's lifetime in 1875 I can only express a hope that now, when the full and undivided responsibility of the management of this large property *rests on you, you will follow as earnestly* the noble example set you by your father, and that the Government of this country will find in you the same staunch loyalty and support, the same liberality towards your tenantry, and the same noble sense of duty that always distinguished the late Maharajah

The Maharajah bowed in reply

There was an accident shortly before Sir Ashley Eden's arrival, a furious elephant broke loose frightened by the crowd, and one camel was killed

The festive day concluded a banquet given by the Maharajah After dinner Sir Ashley Eden proposed the Maharajah's health He spoke of the merit of his father and mentioned the great and increasing prosperity of Shahabad, which is due, he could add to the system of canals carried out under the supervision of Mr Livings and Major Haywood His Honour spoke of the great interest taken by the late Rajah in irrigation and village channels made on the estate the prosperity of the cultivators, and the very interesting district Mr Nolan returned thanks for the Maharajah in a short speech He told the company of the long descent of the Maharajah from Vikramaditya and that his ancestors are the most prosperous in the district The Commissioner then proposed Sir Ashley Eden's health, and spoke of the high opinion held of him in Behar Sir Ashley Eden in his reply, regretted that in his early service he had left little or no experience of Behar He could not understand it that in no way it should be a drawback, now, when his service is almost completed, he can fully understand, and deeply regrets, the want of a previous knowledge of the district His Honor referred to the enterprise of Messrs Burroughs, Mylne, and Thomson, and to the way in which they had taught the natives to make sugar There was a magnificent display of fireworks after the banquet

### THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION

The Right Hon W E Baxter, M P, is at present on a visit to Mr Grant Duff at Government House, Madras On Saturday last, Mr Baxter received a depatation of Hindus and Mahomedans, who presented him with the following address —

Most Respectfully Sheweth,— That you

memorialists feel it a great grievance that the largest number of her Majesty's subjects in India should be taxed to support an official Ecclesiastical Establishment intended solely for the spiritual benefit of a comparatively small body of Christians, the proportion of non-Christians to Christians being 250 to 1, and that the British Government in India should recognise any one religion as the religion of the State while its subjects consist of people of various religions and persuasions

II That the maintenance of an Ecclesiastical Establishment by the Government of India costs the State sixteen lakhs of rupees a year, and that the present huge Ecclesiastical Department has grown out of a small establishment provided by the East India Company for the spiritual benefit of soldiers only, under the pressure brought to bear upon them by the political influence of the Church of England, that the said Ecclesiastical Establishment subsequently divided itself into three branches representing the Church of England that of Scotland, and that of Rome, and that it is now supposed to administer to the spiritual wants not only of soldiers as intended at first, but also of the Civil and Military servants of the State

III That of the million Christian population of India, nearly three fourths belong to the Church of Rome, more than half of the remainder to that of Scotland and only a small fraction of the whole to the Church of England that these divisions of the Church maintain 666, 7, and 167 ministers respectively, that at the sixteen lakhs of rupees which is the total cost of the Establishment nearly three fourths is absorbed by the Church of England, and more than half of the remainder by the Church of Scotland and that the Church of Rome which numbers, as has been pointed out, nearly three-fourths of the Christian population as her followers and has 666 ministers is maintained at the cost of two lakhs of rupees only or at ⅛ of the whole cost

IV That the highly paid Civil and Military servants of the State may be made to provide for their spiritual wants either by private contributions or otherwise, and, that in the case of soldiers, a course similar to that adopted in England and the Colonies may be here adopted

V. That as the Indian official Ecclesiastical establishment is a grievous burden on the overtaxed millions of India, your memorialists most humbly pray that as the policy of the Liberal Government with regard to the Irish Ecclesiastical Disestablishment has proved a success, that the Ecclesiastical Disestablishment in Ceylon is an accomplished fact, and that in the Straits Settlements it is proposed to follow the same policy, similar justice may be done to India

Mr Barton in reply, said that the idea expressed by the newspapers that he had come to India on a special self appointed public mission is entirely unfounded The English nation has began to take much interest in Indian affairs, and nothing so much increased that interest as the deplorable war in Afghanistan, which was one of the chief causes of the defeat of the late Government. It was lamentable that war should be carried on with money raised from the already impoverished and greatly over taxed people of India for a purpose in which the country was not at all interested He had had the honor of taking part in the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, and he hoped to see the same accomplished in Scotland and in England Their was much difference, however, between England and India, inasmuch as, strictly speaking, there was no established church in India, but the system introduced was tantamount to endowment There were a number of ministers paid by the overtaxed people of the country, not to preach to soldiers, but to merchants and planters, who ought to be made to pay out of their own pockets for their spiritual wants The system could not be allowed to continue Government grants did infinite harm to Christianity and hindered very materially its progress. He proceeded to say —

If the attention of the House of Commons is called to this great injustice to both India and Christianity, there will, I have no doubt, be a total revision of the whole establishment The Dissenters, without whom the present Government could not exist even for a moment are in favour of the stopping of the present grant when not applied to purely military purposes It is not, however, my intention to bring this matter now before the House of Commons, for I have great confidence in the present Government of India. I had the honour and pleasure of speaking to the Marquis of Ripon on the subject He is of course, in a very delicate position Any step he might take in the right direction would be attributed to the circumstance of his being a Roman Catholic I also spoke to the Finance Minister, Major Baring Several clergymen have written to me to say how much good they are doing, and so on But this is the simple question I ask them Are they preaching to soldiers? Of course most of them have no satisfactory reply to give to that The truth is there is that their arguments won't hold water for a moment I urge upon you the necessity of vigorously carrying on the agitation for our friends on the other side are trying to create an impression in England that there is strong against State patronage in England, and that the people of India do not at all complain of any grievance Here in Madras you have in Mr Grant Duff, a Governor the most liberal that you can hope to get You had better represent your case to him If there is not persistent agitation there will be great difficulty in getting redress from the House of Commons The Secretary of State might get up in his seat and say when the question is mooted in the House that these agitations were all got up by the Liberation society and the Dissenters and that there is no complaint in India I hope that for one, that you will communicate with all other similar Societies in India and with the various members of the House of Commons who take interest in Indian questions In my recent travels through your country, I was struck with nothing so much as the impoverishment of the masses You can rest assured that in doing I can do no injury to justice and the overtaxed people of India will be cheerfully taxed by me I was delighted to see that there was a strong opinion on this question among you in India We have now entered upon a new epoch Time should be given to India for rest Taxation is very heavy in this country and every opportunity should be taken to relieve the people from a portion at least of their heavy burdens I am glad to see that a body exists such as that of Hindoos and Mahomedans in this country who take interest in this matter I hope each of you will privately and publicly do everything in your power to bring the grievance to the notice of the Indian and English authorities

## TOUR OF THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

### HIS HIGHNESS AT COONOOR

His Highness arrived at Coonoor on Tuesday at 9 P M and was received at the railway station by Mr W H Newman, Agent for Southern India in the Deccan, Mr P Robertson the Commissioner Major Wise Capt M Phillips R E, Mr G W Richardson the City Magistrate and a large number of the native gentry The station had been prettily decorated, and there was a guard of honour present which was furnished by the 16th N I His Highness after being introduced by Mr Newman to some at those present left for Grannes Kandi where the Bungalow known as the Commander in Chief's was placed at his disposal

At 6 P M His Highness proceeded to the Town Hall the road leading to it being for some distance decorated with flag and bunting while at the main entrance was the inscription "Long live the Maharajah of Travancore" The hall was crowded to excess members of the Hindu community preponderating His Highness having ascended the dais Mr Sriram Hari Chipalunkar one of the secretaries to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha read an address of welcome, in which it was stated that His Highness was blessed with a singular union of great gifts, and was almost alone among native princes in having received the benefits of a liberal education both of the pundit and the scholar His history of the Sanskrit and English languages cultivated tastes high sense of moral duty his patriotism and his great anxiety for the industrial improvement of this country, all pointed out his Highness as one of the natural leaders and pioneers in the path of progress and regeneration on which this country had now entered. His Highness, in reply, said —

GENTLEMEN—The magnificent and cordial welcome which you have given me to-day on my arrival at this ancient capital of the great Maharatta nation, has been gratifying to me in the highest degree Its cordiality is equalled only by its spontaneity I accept it most gratefully It is the great Maharatta nation that by its bravery and patriotic heroism stayed and hurled back the all destroying wave of Mahomedan conquest planting its standard on the walls of imperial Delhi itself, and snatching the glory of the Peacock throne Mahomedan aggression has done to the civilization of ancient India what that of the Goths and Vandals did to that of the Roman Empire In Europe there has been a revival of letters a progressive culture of arts and sciences, after the prolonged darkness of the middle ages Here in India the advent of British rule may be considered as the first dawn of light after the long night of our middle ages It has given peace and prosperity to the whole land such as our forefathers never knew and such is only a strong and just Government can give It is given us all at one the advantages of Western civilization which is the gradual outcome of the growth of centuries of thought and learning, nourished by those master minds which have in all ages given a direction to human progress Placed under these favouring circumstances, it would be culpable were we not to strive to the utmost to revive and cultivate our ancient learning and adapt it to the modern state of society Gentlemen in the Sarvajanik Sabha which you represent I recognise one of the most conspicuous centres of such a movement, and I cordially wish it every success It behoves Native States to help on that movement in their own territories and elsewhere and for my part I can assure you that that help will be cheerfully rendered to the utmost of my resources I regret that my stay at Poona is so simply short that it will be out of my power to impart that information in Indian affairs that I hope you not to contribute into a book of interest to them Gentlemen you have been pleased to make most complimentary allusions to myself and my Government What future may be for me I cannot say but I have been all my life a home loving man and with the best of my judgment what I have conceived to be my duty I regret Gentlemen in gratefully so of the handsome reception you have given me to day

The address was signed in Sanskrit in Persian and English and presented in a gold casket with a gold pen and a bouquet of flowers and pinnacle Dhanchandra in Poona his Highness visited Government House Ganesh Khind the Sassoon Hospital and various other places of interest in the city and camp

## HIS HIGHNESS AT BOMBAY

His Highness arrived at Bombay yesterday afternoon at Poona Some time previous to the hour at which the train was announced to arrive an immense crowd had collected at a few European residences adjacent to the station where several arches had been arranged in the form of a tent and white cloth was suspended over the Bower Among the first to arrive at the station were Pandit Sri Mahadev Rao Sirsat who had come by the morning mail train from Sarsuna accompanied with two sons Mr Bangunath and Mr T Ramchandra Rao and Mr Ramnath two sons in law The Hon T A Pelet Chief Secretary Mr Aston Chief Secretary and Rao Bahadur S P Pandit Oriental Translator were present to receive his Highness on behalf of Government A guard of honour of a hundred rank and file of the 7th N I with band and colours was drawn up on one side under the command of Major Moore while the whole length of the road leading from the old Bore Bunder station to the Bore Bazar Street was lined with carriages of the visitors The special train arrived at the terminus at 5 20 P M local time in charge of Mr Middleton a salute of nineteen guns fired at the same time from the Apollo Pier Battery Accompanying his Highness were the Dewan Ramchandra Rao the Political Resident Mr Henvington, the Maharajah's son Shri Neraiyen Thumbi, Major Wise Superintendent of Police C I P Railway and a hundred followers His Highness had been preceded to Poona by Dr Houston and Major W D B Kitchen Commanding the Nasik Brigade, Trichinopoly, both of whom were at the station The Maharajah on alighting from his saloon carriage was received by Sir Madhava Rao who introduced the Hon T B Pelet to him The latter gentleman then introduced to his Highness Mr Aston, Major General W S Hewett and Mr Pandit Immediately afterwards several native gentlemen came forward and made their obeisance to the Maharajah His Highness seemed pleased with the hearty reception accorded him When the usual formalities were over, the Maharajah with the Hon T B Pelet Mr Aston and Major Kitchen, entered a Government House carriage drawn by four horses Sir Madhava Rao, followed in another carriage drawn by four horses and then came a long procession of carriages which went by way of the Breach Candy and Chaupatty Roads to the bungalow at Parsee of Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C S I Here there was a liberal display of bunting and the word "Welcome" was conspicuous among the general decorations. Music was discoursed by the band of the 21st N I The visitors were conducted to the hall on the upper floor of the bungalow which was gorgeously furnished and where the famous Tanjore dancing girls were already chanting a welcome to the Maharajah At 6 30 P M his Highness proceeded to the head of the hall and the members of the "Reception Committee" gathered around him The visitors having taken their seats, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy stepped forward and presented an address which was shortly got up on parchment and enclosed in a case of morocco His Highness in reply said —

GENTLEMEN—It is a source of great gratification to me on the occasion of this my first visit to this great city to find myself welcomed by so many of her influential and enlightened representatives I feel that I cannot adequately think you for this great and unexpected honour You are properly call attention to the results of British rule as evidenced by this great seat of commerce wealth and intelligence It is impossible for even a casual observer not to note that England under God has a noble mission to perform in India and nobly is she fulfilling her part But no Government can effectually help the people if the people do not also help themselves It is therefore the bounden duty of every educated native to do his part Government according to his means and opportunities in promoting good Government I trust that no Government can at the present time excel the present Government of India in its endeavours to promote peaceful progress to encourage industries to develop local resources, and to foster and advance self Government and no native whether prince or peasant, can do as well of his fellow creatures who does at opportunities and join in promoting his good work and in furthering the great object for which all governments exist namely the happiness of the people I trust we again enter on the kindly intercourse in which you received the Travancore Government and my self personally and for the hearty welcome you have given me the recollection of which I trust will never fade from my memory

Mr Shantaram Narayen then introduced several gentlemen to the Maharajah, who shook hands with each of them Garlands, bouquets and attar and pan were then distributed and he was dispersed Fireworks and illuminations in connection with the reception were very creditably carried out by Messrs Little Brothers and Company —*Times of India*


## THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Correct Advertisements entered out of course will be charged

Letters addressed to the Editor should be addressed *Rev Mr Kennedy* Money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of less than Rs 10, the latter not exceeding a dozen of one anna or three stamps of higher value are not required

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ENGLISH EDITION

THE

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*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.*

VOL IX BANGALORE—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1882. No. 8.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[FIRST SELECTIONS]

### EUROPE

GENERAL SKOBELOFF ON A RUSSO GERMAN WAR

*Paris 19th Feb*—General Skobeloff has made a harangue to some Russian students here which was a thorough diatribe against the Germans.

He said that a Russo German war was inevitable

*London 19th Feb*—General Skobeloff's Paris speech has caused the greatest sensation at Vienna and the Berlin Press has strongly denounced it

MASSACRE OF 1000 PERSONS IN PERU

Advices from Lima state that Peruvian marauders have sacked Pisco and massacred 1 000 inhabitants including 100 foreign residents who were defending the place against the attack

COSSACKS ORDERED TO MERV

*St Petersburg 19th Feb*—It is reported here on the best authority that detachment of Cossacks have been ordered to Merv

A PROTEST AGAINST THE CZARS SECLUSION

*St Petersburg 20th Feb*—The Metropolitan of Moscow has written a letter to the Czar urging him to quit his retreat since his seclusion resembles cowardice and endangers the dynasty

*THE WORKING OF THE IRISH LAND ACT*

Lord Granville has declined to participate in the constitution of a Select Committee to enquire into the working of the Irish Land Act Mr Gladstone will on the 27th instant move that a committee of inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act will defeat its objection and be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland

THE DISCUSSION ON NEW PARLIAMENTARY RULES

*London 21st Feb*—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone proposed the new Parliamentary Rules He traced the progress of obstruction and said the limits of patience had been reached and that a change of procedure was holden necessary He was willing to modify his proposals so that when a minority was less than forty the majority instead of two thirds should

Sir Stafford Northcote opposed the motion and after a long and animated debate the House agreed to an adjournment

THE VICEROYAL COUNCIL

*London 22nd Feb*—It is reported that Mr Hart has been appointed an additional Member of the Indian Viceroyal Council

FLOODS IN THE AMERICAN COTTON DISTRICTS

*Washington 20th Feb*—Heavy floods are causing damage in the cotton districts

### ASIA.

ABOLITION OF MONOPOLIES IN BURMAH

*Calcutta 20th Feb*—The Kings Agent at Rangoon reports that all monopolies were stopped on the 16th

A BURMESE EMBASSY TO INDIA

An Embassy, headed by Panjet Woon, a high official is about to be sent by the King and the Government of India have intimated their readiness to receive it

*FIRE IN A JUTE PRESS*

The Nasmyth Patent Jute Press has been greatly damaged by fire to-day The buildings containing presses were totally destroyed The damage is estimated at about Rs 2 80 000

THE MADRAS COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Sir Frederick Roberts and suite left last night for Allahabad Lady Roberts proceeds to Madras on the 27th

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY 27TH FEBRUARY, 1882

## THE RAILWAY AND IMPENDING SCARCITY

As stated, in our local columns, this morning, it was a very great and unaccountable disappointment to the public that the line of Railway between Bangalore and Mysore was not thrown open to through traffic, as was anticipated on Saturday before last, when the special train conveying the Maharajah, ran direct into Mysore No reasonable cause has been assigned for this unnecessary delay, in the face of the fact that the line has been thoroughly inspected and has been found quite ready for the purpose It is not the fault of the local Government, or of the authorities in charge of the railway The delay, which is a dangerous delay as we presently hope to show, is to be entirely attributed to the Government of India, and even the high authority has not shewn any good cause why a work which has been completed should not begin or rather, continue its beneficent operations, since the results of the traffic up to Maddur, where it stops at present, have been so satisfying from a public point of view, and have proved so remunerative to the state But the delay in the opening of the line, as we have said, is also dangerous In a recent article, in these columns, we drew attention to the reports forwarded, by two officers of the Hassan District, in which they pointed out the impoverished condition of the ryots of that district and the little hope there was of obtaining a sufficiency of crops, wherewithal to feed themselves and to pay the full revenue demanded for the year One of the officers, who described the ryots as "living from hand to mouth," recommended that there should be remissions of kandayam made in the villages mentioned in his letter and in others in the district where similar conditions may be proved to exist, and this recommendation he made after a careful personal inspection of the villages official The other taluq officer, the superior of the first while endorsing the report of his subordinate, to some extent, recommended that the revenue demand should be spread over eight, instead of, four instalments, so as to bring the part of the Province affected within the next South West monsoons The Dewan's order, as may be remembered, called attention to the "standing order" that no remissions should be made for the present year, and that as for allowing the kandayam to be paid by any increased number of instalments, he saw no reasonable cause for allowing it, as, in his opinion, it would scarcely be of use to the ryots The facts we have just recorded refer to the end of January last, up to which no rain had fallen, and the crops were then withering, or showing only a stunted growth, owing to the want of rain Since then, no rain has fallen, and the prospects of the agriculturists are as gloomy as before, or, rather, more gloomy than ever The fortnightly season reports show no improvement whatever, and what was true of the taluks of the Hassan district, in January, we are afraid, must be taken to be true of all the taluks of all the districts of the Province, for not a drop of rain has fallen, in any place, during the course of the last two months The water supply has failed—there is drought everywhere—there is hardly any fodder for cattle, and the ryot is looking on with despair at the hard, dry earth, and at the heat of the sun which is becoming intenser every day, and will grow still more intense, during the next three, or three months and a half. We do not wish to be taken for alarmists, and our remarks on the subject are not intended to awaken anything but the most reasonable fear, on the part of those who are responsible for the lives and well being of the agricultural population But we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, to which we cannot but give expression, that, if not a famine, at least, a severe scarcity is impending over the Province, a great scarcity of water, and consequently, a scarcity of the staple food of life, raggi, which depends so much on a timely water supply As we have said, we do not wish to play the *role* of alarmists, but it certainly will come to pass, that, if the heavens keep shut, as they are now, it will be something more than a mere scarcity that will visit this Province For the present, however, it is enough to know that a scarcity is impending, and that to meet it, and, possibly, some thing more serious, no precautionary measures are being taken by the Local Government, or if such are being taken, the public has not been informed of them, and still less does it seem that any regard is being paid to the interests—the vital interests—of that large class of the population which depends so much on the success of its agricultural operations, which again, depend upon the quantity and seasonableness of the rainfall Amongst the public works to which the famine of 1876-77 78 gave rise, was the construction of the Mysore State Railway, the first instalment of which was to have been in a direct line from Bangalore to Mysore town, a distance of 86 miles The work was begun, in the first quarter of 1877, and was to have been completed, the whole distance before the first quarter of 1881, that is, just within four years Making allowance for the obstacles and difficulties in the way, and above all for the want of a continuous supply of state funds, we might overlook the fact that the end of 1881 did not see the train run straight into the Maharajah's capital city, but now that the line has been completed, that it has been inspected and tested, by those European officers who are responsible for the strength and permanency of its construction, now that the public were justified in entertaining every reasonable expectation of seeing the line thrown open to public traffic throughout, and above all, now that a scarcity is threatening the Province, it seems incredible that the Government of India should postpone a measure on which so much will depend, in averting the evils through which the Province and its people passed scarcely five years ago It is from this abuse of the authority which the paramount power will insist upon exercising, in the so called independent native states, that many of the evils from which those states have suffered and are suffering, have arisen In the present instance of the opening of the State Railway to Mysore town, there is no earthly reason whatever why the step should not be taken at once, on the contrary, there is every ground for it, and yet the Government of India has directed that the opening be indefinitely held over! Here, in Mysore, as in other parts of the world, where railways have been constructed, all classes of the population take to this mode of locomotion with wonderfully speedy adaptation, and the merchants and traders especially seem to grasp the fact in their own interests, so that it should be the duty of a far-seeing administration to have this great public boon placed within the realisation of the people as speedily as possible How, then, are we to account for the delay in the through opening of the Mysore line? We trust it is not owing to any tinkering financial policy on the part of the Government of India. The revenues of this state pay already enough for the privilege which has been accorded to the Maharajah of being an "independent prince," it would be practically the proverbial last straw on the camel's back, if any further financial burden is to make the opening up of railways in this Province At all events, let us hope that the Bangalore-Mysore line will be thrown open to through traffic, before the impending scarcity has reached undue proportions

[Since the above article was in type we are glad to learn that the railway has been opened right through to Mysore, some particulars of which will be found in our local columns.]

## THE STATION MUNICIPALITY AND THE LICENSE VENDORS.

An unexpected turn has been given to the long pending controversy about the mode of taxation to which the licensed arrack vendors of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have been subjected, by the President, under the Municipal Regulations of 1871 It will be remembered, that in a recent issue, we pointed out that the President was perfectly correct in his construction of section 58 of the Act and its application to the licensed vendors of arrack, namely, that they should pay an annual lump sum of Rs 180 for each place of business for which they may apply, and this expression of opinion on our part was evoked by the reiterated statements and articles, which appeared, from time to time, in the columns of the *Daily Post*, to the effect that the President was perfectly wrong in his interpretation of the law and his action thereon, and the arrack vendors were a much injured and much ill-used race The *Daily Post* also indulged a great deal of unnecessary personal vituperation and unjust reflections on the conduct and motives of the President of the Station Municipality, with which, however, we did not intermeddle, simply contenting ourselves with a detailed statement of the arguments by which we felt convinced Major

Maltby's action was justified Amongst other hallucinations under which the *Post* laboured, in discussing the matter, was that the Resident of Mysore and the Municipal President were at variance with each other on the points at issue, and that the latter was guilty of deliberate disobedience and defiance, in not carrying out the order of the former For our temerity in venturing to differ from the *ipse dixit* of the *Post* on a subject, on which, as on all other subjects, surely, a difference of opinion was to be expected, the *Post* attacked us in a most outrageous manner, to which, we trust, we have made a suitable reply in our issue of Monday last. Since then, as we have said, things have taken an unexpected turn, a turn which shews that we, and all those who held with us, amongst whom was the *Bangalore Spectator*, are perfectly in the right as to the interpretation and application of the law to the licensed municipal arrack vendors What is more, the tirade of petulant philippics which the *Post* dealt out to the President of the Station Municipality, seems now to have been so much expenditure of energy in the wrong direction and totally uncalled for, and the unmerited suspicions expressed by the *Post*, as to an absence of cordial relations between the Resident and the President, have now been satisfactorily proved, beyond all doubt, to have been perfectly unfounded, and to have been bred only in the imagination of the editor of the *Post* In Saturday's issue of the *Bangalore Spectator*, two official papers have been published which, we think, ought to set the matter at rest for ever, though, we are afraid, that the *Post*, after its own fashion will be returning to the charge, being ashamed or unwilling to own its defeat The first of these documents shews that Major Maltby, since the latter part of January last, has been acting as Superintendent of Excise Revenue, under the Excise Act, 10 of 1871, and under such authority, the following scale of fees has been levied, the proceeds being assigned to the Municipality—"License to sell spirits and fermented liquors of all kinds free—unless the license permits liquors to be tasted on the premises, when an annual fee of Rs 25, will be charged License to sell beer brewed in the Nilgiris, or in the Mysore Province, Rs 2 per Hogshead on all sales in excess of 7½ Hogsheads a month, if the license permits the beer to be drunk on or off the premises License to sell arrack in retail, 4 annas a gallon on all arrack sold in excess of 55 gallons a month License to sell arrack by wholesale, Rs 24 a year or portion of a year" The other paper is a full vindication of Major Maltby's action with respect to the levying of fees on the arrack vendors, as holders of licenses After pointing out that considerable confusion has prevailed on the subject of the levy of these license fees, from a misconception of section 58 of the Municipal Regulations of 1871, a misconception which has been in existence for many years, the letter of the Resident to the President goes on to say —"Had the moneys thus collected been license fees imposed under the provisions of the Act X of 1871, as the President was led to understand such fees would be payable by such instalments as the Resident might fix, and under those circumstances Sir James Gordon would have adhered to the decision conveyed to you in my No 2343—856, dated 9th January, 1882, but what the arrack vendors have been required to pay, now for the first time in accordance with the terms of the law, are registration fees under the Municipal regulation, and these can only be paid annually in advance, according to Section 58 of Municipal Regulation" It will thus be seen that the mistake of law, which has been permitted to stand uncorrected for these many years, was this, that under section 58 of the Municipal Regulations, the fee paid by the arrack vendors was for the registration of their places of business, which fee has been fixed at Rs 180, to be paid yearly in advance, while the license fees, under the Excise Act, were leviable according to rates and by instalments to be fixed by the Resident The Resident then says that had he thought that the law, as it stands, acted harshly on the arrack vendors, he would have taken steps to have it altered, but Sir James sees no grounds, after the full explanation and information afforded, for interference, so that the extraordinary noise which has been made, but only in the columns of the *Daily Post*, to the effect that the arrack vendors were suffering great pecuniary hardships, and were selling their goods or borrowing at large interest, to meet the fee of Rs 180, comes to nought It has, indeed, been proved to be, but a voice and no more, but the worst of the voice which gave utterance to these moans was, that it was, at the same time, so unnecessarily vituperative of the President of the Station Municipality We cannot more fitly conclude these remarks and, at the same time, so completely prove the utter want of journalistic decency on the part of the *Post*, than by quoting the last para of Sir James Gordon's letter, which is as follows —"In conclusion I am to express the Resident's acknowledgements of the careful and painstaking investigations which you have made The Resident is aware of the delicacy of your position in moving in a matter which was against the interests of the licensed dealers and I am to say that your action in upholding and enforcing the law deserves his approval and support"

## SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND ITS RESULTS

UNDER the head of "legal," we publish elsewhere, in our columns, this morning, the judgment in a very interesting case which was heard and decided by Mr R Ragoonatha Rao, District Munsiff and first class magistrate of the town of Bangalore The case is of importance to the indigenous Hindu schoolmasters of the Province, who are, we are afraid, too prone in the exercise of their authority, to allow their zeal for discipline in school to out-run discretion and even to forget their sense of humanity In the facts of the case as set forth in the magistrate's judgment, we see that the old custom of severe chastisement for trifling offences on the part of school boys is not yet out of fashion, notwithstanding that the English schoolmaster, or, rather, the schoolmaster in English—for the pedagogue, professing to teach the language of the ruling race, is of various nationalities, in the present progressive age—we say, notwithstanding that the schoolmaster in English is abroad, with his gentler manners and milder ways than the Hindu pedagogue, who keeps his noisy school on a pyal We shall, probably, be accused of exaggerating the fact, if we ventured to affirm that the old barbarous modes of punishment, to enforce school discipline, are still in vogue amongst our countrymen, who have chosen the vocation of teaching the young idea how to shoot, in purely Hindu schools, where the Matriculation, the Middle School and Primary School examinations have not as yet found an entrance We know that truants from school were often, not only beaten severely, but their legs were also put into iron manacles, with a heavy bar of wood attached thereto which the victim had to carry in his hands, and move about as best he might, under such an inconvenience This mode of punishment, we believe, was considered to be efficacious in preventing a boy from playing truant, or running away from school, when he had once got there But these modes of punishment are now obsolete in large towns like Bangalore and other large places, and are only resorted to by schoolmasters in far-off towns and villages in the interior The rule of the rod, however, flourishes as lively as ever in all indigenous pyal schools, the masters of which are evidently of the opinion of King Solomon, that to spare the rod would be to spoil the child In the case under notice, it will be seen that the master very seriously misused his authority, by striking the boy on a part of the human body the most delicate of all, and the consequence is, that the lad has lost the use of his right eye for ever We do not think that the master intended to bring about so severe an affliction, and the magistrate very rightly acquitted the accused of an intention to cause grievous hurt but the result is the same The lad has been deprived of one of his eyes, and no amount of pecuniary compensation can make amends for so serious and permanent a loss The incidents of the case and their melancholy consequences only prove how cautious and careful a schoolmaster ought to be in the use of the cane, which the sanction of custom has placed in his hands, as a weapon of discipline and correction In this case, the master is proved to have beaten the boy for some mistake he committed in his lessons We think our Hindu school masters would do well to desist from a practice which is more severe than the occasion needs In all English schools, as a rule, where English as well as Hindu boys are taught, the rattan is very seldom resorted to as a mode of punishment for tasks undone, or imperfectly got up, unless, indeed, unmistakable evidence of an obstinate spirit is displayed by the learner The rod, in such schools is generally reserved for those who tell lies play truant or are guilty of any other serious misconduct It will be found by the teacher of youth, who uses his judgment and observation that, in the very large majority of cases, school boys are only too willing to learn—such is the natural thirst for knowledge in the young—and that those who shew an apparently contrary spirit, are really dull and stupid, qualities which should be looked upon altogether as misfortunes the victims of which ought not to be visited with corporal chastisement It is a consolation, however that Hindu school masters very seldom place themselves in a position where the arm of the law is required to vindicate excess of authority

## Original and Selected Notes

RAJAH Sourindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, M A Doc, C I E, has been appointed a Knight of the third class of the Order of Dannebrog

A CONTEMPORARY hears that a suggestion has been made by the Government of India to abolish the grade of Honorary Surgeons in the three Presidencies

ON the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of an Agricultural Department in that province

UP to date Rs 47 000 have been subscribed to the Madras Town Hall Fund, including Rs 5,000 from the Maharajah of Travancore A public meeting will be held shortly in connection with the project

A NATIVE correspondent writes to a contemporary that favorable reports continue to be received of the health of the Maharajah of Cashmere, who is said to be holding durbar daily, and going to hunt every evening

CATTLE disease is reported to have broken out in some of the hills near Simla Precautions, however, have been promptly taken to isolate the locality infected, and it is hoped that the spread of the disease may be prevented

THE Maharajah of Travancore has presented Rs 1,000 in Government paper to the Native General Library of Bombay, the interest of which will be used for the purchase of books every year in the name of His Highness

THE name of Mr Macpherson, lately one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, is now coupled with that of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, as a probable successor to Sir Erskine Perry in the Council of the Secretary of State

THE Viceroy has conferred upon Nawab Ali Kadr Syad Hassan Ali Mirza, the title of Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, and directed that the said title shall, on his demise, descend to, and be held by, his lineal heirs male, in perpetuity

THE Honorable V Ramengar C S I *Dewan to H H the Maharaja of Travancore* forwarded a donation of Rs 150 to the B B Library and Reading Room through its President Rao Nana Moroba at the recommendation of Mr Bhaskarrao Balkrishnajee Pitale

A MONSTER Company has been floated in London for the cultivation and manufacture of tea in Silhet The Company proposes to put 21,000 acres of land under tea, at the rate of 7,000 acres a year during the next three years This gigantic property will be divided into gardens of 300 acres each

A CROWDED meeting of the native community was held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, last Saturday, when resolutions were passed tendering thanks for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, making a protest against the Arms Act, and asking for its repeal, and expressing the views of the meeting on local self-government

THE aggregate revenue of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1880-81 was 98¾ lakhs, and the expenditure was 83½ lakhs, leaving a surplus of 15¼ lakhs The accrued surplus at the close of the year in favour of the Nizam was 58 3/5 lakhs, out of which 40 1/5 lakhs were paid to His Highness's Government The working cash balance is fixed at 40 lakhs

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was to receive last week a deputation composed of European and Native gentlemen, representing all sections of the Calcutta community, who were to present memorials praying that Government should deal with the evils resulting from the keeping open of the liquor shops throughout the city on Sundays, by closing them during the whole or a part of that day

THE latest news received from Cabul reports that there were no preparations being made for the despatch of a force of all arms to Herat, the rumour ascribing such an intention to the Amir having originated in the brains of the Afghan refugees located in the Punjab Troops were being got ready to march to Kandahar in order to disarm the Chilzai regiment there, but the state of the roads about Ghazni had delayed their progress southwards.

A SUM amounting to about 25 lakhs has, it is said, been diverted by the measures that have been so far taken in the substitution, for the supply of Government requirements, of country manufactured goods in the place of imported articles It is thought that when similar measures now under active consideration, connected with the wants of the Military Department, have been completed, a further diversion to the amount of a million sterling will be effected

ACCORDING to the Secunderabad paper the Nawab Ekbaloud Dowla Bahadur, the youngest son of the late Co-regent, was to receive the title of Vikar-ool Oomrah at the hands of the Nizam yesterday The title was one held by his late father before he succeeded to the family ones as head of the Shamsool Oomrah House The new Vikar-ool Oomrah will leave the City for Bombay on Saturday next, for embarkation on board the *Kaiser-i hind*, which starts on the 2nd proximo He will be accompanied by Dr Lawder his tutor, his Private Secretary, and three or four Mahomedan gentlemen

THE Maharaja of Kashmere has been making efforts to introduce grape-cultivation and wine-making into his territory, with a view to the development of the resources of the country A M Ermens was brought out to Kashmere in order to introduce the best French methods of viniculture and winemaking, and he has proved that a pure and sound wine of different qualities can be made from the Kashmere grape He has manufactured claret, white wine, brandy, and liquors which a store is now in the cellars of

Highness at Gopalkar These products can be made and sold in another year or two at a very cheap rate

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper draws attention to the practice of exporting rags and old cloths from India without any disinfecting process being insisted upon He states that cotton rags are collected from the gutters, mud heaps, refuse piles, and even from the various burning ghats, are carried through the streets to some press-house, "poisoning the air as they go," and are then screwed into bales for export Each bale, remarks a contemporary, may contain the germs of cholera, typhoid, or small-pox, all of which diseases are of daily occurrence in Calcutta, and it cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that the ports of discharge become infected The sporadic cases of cholera which are reported from time to time in Europe, may thus be easily explained, and all quarantine regulations will be useless so long as this export trade continues Rags, of course, are not likely to be spread abroad when they are landed at European and American ports, but still every rag bale that is shipped from Calcutta may carry the seeds of an epidemic

## Local and Provincial

CLOSING OF BUSINESS —Last Wednesday happening to be the anniversary both of the birthday of the Maharajah and of the Christian first the First Day of Lent, all the public offices and courts of law were closed

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM —The *Mysore Gazette* notifies that certain survey numbers belonging to the Late Government Experimental Farm will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, at 8 A M on Wednesday the 1st March, on the site of each survey number The sale will be conducted by the Auditor in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore or one of his Assistants

THE MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY —Wednesday last having been the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah, the public offices and law courts, throughout the Province, were closed in honour of the occasion At Mysore town, as usual, the event was marked with festivities and rejoicings, and the firing of royal salutes Sir James Gordon the Resident, and a large number of European and Native officials were invited as guests of the Maharajah and left Bangalore on Tuesday morning, returning on Thursday morning

OFFICIAL CHANGES —It now seems certain that the report is true to the effect that Sir James Gordon, the Resident, will shortly proceed to England on leave for six months, and that on his return to India, he may not come back to this Province, but be promoted to some higher appointment in the British Service in this country Mr J D Sandford, the Chief Judge, will be officiating Resident, and Mr Plummer, of the Madras Civil Service, now Civil and Sessions Judge of the North Arcot district, will take Mr Sandford's place as Chief Judge of the Province This arrangement, we believe, has been already made Mr Sandford's appointment will, probably, bring about some change of policy in the administration of this state

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —It was a great disappointment to the public at large when the railway between Bangalore and Mysore was not opened for through traffic on the 18th Instant, as was almost universally expected, the occasion being the most appropriate, as, on that day, His Highness left for Mysore town Now, however, we are glad to learn, that a telegram was received, on Saturday evening last, that the train which left Bangalore on the morning of Saturday, ran straight into Mysore town, which was reached at about five in the evening His Highness the Maharajah, several members of his household, the Dewan, and a very large number of all classes of the population were present at the station, to see the first train run into the town We are also informed that a royal salute was fired in honour of the occasion The Bangalore-Mysore line may now be considered as having been opened for through traffic to the public

THE EARLY AMBER CANE — The *Daily Post* writes —The Secretary of State has complied with the request of the Madras Government for a further supply of the seed of the "Minnesota Early Amber Cane" Surgeon General Edward Balfour in a recent letter to the Under-Secretary of State for India remarks —" There ought not now to be any scarcity of the seeds of the several varieties of the Sorghum The first supply which I obtained from China was only nine seeds, but the plants matured in nineteen days, and the produce was abundant The Early Amber gets its name from ripening early and from the colour of its seeds It is very rich in saccharine matter, the syrup readily grains and yields sugar equal to the best ribbon cane of Louisiana For Early Amber, the general opinion is in favour of a sandy upland well drained and not freshly manured as fresh manuring spoils the flavour of the syrup One cultivator obtained 200 to 300 gallons per acre" The plant has been recently introduced into the Lal Bagh

THE VENKATAPOOR MURDER CASE —At the last Sessions of the Bangalore District Court, which was held on Monday last, the 20th Instant, before Mr Thumboo Chetty, two men of the village of Venkatapoor, namely, respectively, Lyth Chetty and Venkatadri Chetty, were charged with the commission of offences under sections 302, 304, and 328 of the Indian Penal Code, that is of culpable homicide amounting to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and of administering a poisonous drug with intent to cause hurt The story of the prosecution, briefly, was that a young man named Gooroovappala (deceased) of the same village was known to be carrying on an improper intimacy with the wife of the second prisoner, for some years, and that the latter gave the first prisoner some powder to administer to the deceased, in order to wean him from his illicit affection It was shown, however, that the first prisoner was a very intimate friend and companion of the deceased for several years On the early morning of the 30th December the deceased died (as was proved by the Chemical Examiner's Report) of all the usual symptoms of a mineral poison, the poison having been administered to him on the 29th Idem, at about ten, probably The case, which was heard before two assessors, was adjourned for judgment to Saturday last, when Mr Thumboo Chetty convicted the first prisoner under section 328 of the Penal Code, chiefly on the dying declaration of the deceased and the prisoner's own confession before Mr Ranganatha Row, first class magistrate, before whom he was first taken the judge being of opinion that the prisoner had no intention of committing deliberate murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but only to cause hurt to the deceased, were him from the unlawful passion in which he indulged the Court acquitted and discharged the second prisoner, as there was no evidence to show that he gave or caused to be given the arsenic powder which caused the death of the deceased, except the confessional statement of the 1st prisoner The first prisoner was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment

Mr Singaravelu Chari, advocate, Government Prosecutor, conducted the case, and Mr A M Corner, advocate, defended the second prisoner

## LEGAL

### IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AND 1st CLASS MAGISTRATE OF THE STATION

Before G Rachoonatha Rao, Esq.
*6th February 1882*

RAMAKRISHNAIPA, Complainant *versus* PILLA NUNJOONDAPPA, a schoolmaster, accused

*Judgment*—The accused in this case keeps a Kanarese School in the Pettah About three months ago, the first witness put his son named Narainee, and aged 10 years in the school and agreed to pay a fee of 6 annas a month A month after this, the first witness was absent at a village for about 15 days, when on his return he found his son's right eye had become blind The pupil had become completely injured and the matter was protruding He took the boy to the Hospital where he was treated for some time, but his right eye was irreconverably lost. Upon this the 1st witness complained of it to the Police who submitted a Report stating that there was no evidence against the accused During the temporary absence of his father, the boy was under the protection and care of his mother the 3rd witness for prosecution She proves that on the morning in question her son went to the school as usual He returned home at 8 o clock A M crying that he had been beaten on the eye by his master With a matter was issuing out from the eye which had become already swollen She applied milk fomentations to the boy's eye but to no effect The boy himself is very intelligent He proves that in consequence of his having committed a mistake in his lesson, the accused's son complained against him to his father, who thereupon struck him with the rattan thrice Two of the strokes fell upon his back and the third stroke fell upon his right eye which pained him He therefore left the school and went home The defence was that the boy poked his own eye accidentally with a small stick which he pulled up from the accused's sons hand The points for determination in this case are —

1st Whether the accused hurt the boy, or whether the latter poked his eye accidentally in the act of his pulling a stick from the hand of the accused's son 2nd If the accused hurt him whether he exceeded his authority as a school master, and if so, what offence the facts amount to

The fourth witness for the prosecution is a schoolboy under the accused He could not be expected to give evidence against his own master, and moreover he must have been influenced by his master His evidence is therefore valueless I examined him only because the Police had examined him for prosecution The other two witnesses whom the accused cited were present in court over-hearing the accused's plea They supported the accused's statement saying that they saw the 1st witness son pull up a stick which the accused's son was holding and thereby poking his own eye accidentally But I do not believe these witnesses From their statement it is clear that they went to the school just before the 1st witness son was hurt in his eye It is improbable witnesses could not have gone at the same time as if to see the occurrence Further it is clear from the 2nd witness evidence that her son returned at 8 o clock A M from the school but the witnesses say that they went there at 10 o clock A M that is 2 hours after the boy's having been hurt and left the school Again the first witness was unable to describe precisely the manner in which the boy pulled the stick and poked his own eye On the face of it the defence and the evidence of the witnesses for defence appears to me to be highly improbable If what the witnesses say be true, the accused must have chastised his son then and there But they say nothing on this point I entirely believe the 1st witness' son and the circumstances under which he became blind of his right eye The accused bore no malice towards either the 1st witness or his son He did not certainly intend to cause grievous hurt to the boy To constitute grievous hurt it is not only necessary that grievous hurt must have been caused, as is the case now but also the offender must have intended to cause grievous hurt, which ingredient is wanting in this case The next question is, whether the accused exceeded his authority of school discipline The answer to this must be yes He struck the boy on that part of the body which a prudent school master would not have done He must take the natural consequence of his own imprudent act I have therefore charged him with having voluntarily caused hurt The point involved in this case is of a nature in which the public take interest An example must therefore be made of this case But the accused appears to me to be a poor man The court finds that Pilla Nunjoondappa is guilty of the offence specified in the charge that is, he has voluntarily caused hurt to Narainee, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 323 of the I P C and the Court directs that the said Pilla Nunjoondappa do pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default do suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months Under section 308 of the C P Code The Court further directs that the whole amount of the fine, when recovered, be paid to the 1st witness as compensation

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT —We have received from Messrs Higginbotham and Co a copy of their reprint of this Act. (No. XXVI of 1881), which comes into force on the 1st proximo. The reprint is of a convenient size and is excellently printed on good paper It concerns merchants who have not already done so to inwardly digest this elaborate enactment —*Mail*

BEYPORE CALICUT RAILWAY PROJECT.—The Government of India have authorised the survey for the projected extension of the Madras Railway between Beypore and Calicut being carried out, by the agency of the officers of the Madras Railway, on the understanding that all outlay, as it is incurred, will be debited against the Provincial Revenues, and that the Company will not construe this sanction for the survey into a permission to construct the line —*Ibid*

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION —The case in which J Holt was charged with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation was finally disposed of to-day by Colonel Weldon His Worship convicted the prisoner of cheating, and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was also found guilty of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, and was sentenced to another six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 250, in default to three months' further rigorous imprisonment. If the fine be levied, the whole to be given to prosecutor in compensation The prisoner gave notice that he intended to appeal against the decision —*Ibid*

A DELIBERATE MURDER.—A case of murder was recently disposed of at the Bellary Sessions The prisoner, a Sudra, named Genotappa, had taken up with a woman named Durgi, of an inferior caste (Madiga) After they had been living together for some time the man quarrelled with his mistress' brothers, and went away to his own village Subsequently, at his request Durgi and her mother (a blind woman) came to talk over matters, but Durgi could not persuade the young woman to return to her sister's protection The young woman accordingly left to go back to her own part of the country, but she had not proceeded far, when her paramour overtook her and cut her down with a dagger The woman died almost immediately, and the murderer gave himself up to the authorities confessing what he had done He was sentenced to death —*Ibid*

THE CHINGLEPUT CASE —In our issue of the 15th instant, it was stated that on the previous day their lordships Messrs. Justices Kernan and Kindersley ruled that the case of Alasinga Iyengar of Chingle, it, one of the complainants in the matter of the petition against the Tahsildar of Conjeveram be transferred to the North Arcot District Court In connection with this case Normand Barrister at law, last week appeared before the Hon Hope District Judge of Chingleput and pleaded for the reduction of the amount of bail fixed by District Magistrate, who ordered Alasingara Iyengar to be imprisoned in the subsidiary jail, if he did not furnish bail to the extent of Rs. 3,000 Mr. Normand applied for a reduction of the amount The District Judge passed an order calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the amount of bail should not be reduced The matter will be argued at an early date before Mr Hope —*Standard*

### BOMBAY.

A MEMORIAL —A numerously-signed memorial is about to be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the people living in the vicinity of Bazaargate street, protesting against the appropriation of Boree-bunder gardens as a site for building the proposed new Municipal Hall, urging, among other reasons, that the locality being very densely peopled, these gardens are, as it were, the lungs of that part of the town —*Gazette*.

CHARITY —Mr Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady, a member of the Dadey Sett family of Bombay has made a present to the Parsees of Ignatpoora of an iron carriage for conveying deceased Parsees to the Towers of Silence. Mr Jamsetjee during his recent visit to England, had the carriage manufactured there and brought it out with him to Bombay, at a cost of Rs 1,200 He recommended the trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Panchayet to adopt the carriage as a model one for conveying deceased Parsees to the Towers of Silence, but his recommendation, after much discussion, was not accepted, for it was alleged that the use of a carriage for such a purpose would be irreligious. Zoroaster had

Maltby's action was justified. Amongst other hallucinations under which the *Post* laboured, in discussing the matter, was that the Resident of Mysore and the Municipal President were at variance with each other on the points at issue, and that the latter was guilty of deliberate disobedience and defiance, in not carrying out the order of the former. For our temerity in venturing to differ from the *ipse dixit* of the *Post* on a subject, on which, as on all other subjects, surely, a difference of opinion was to be expected, the *Post* attacked us in a most outrageous manner, to which, we trust, we have made a suitable reply in our issue of Monday last. Since then, as we have said, things have taken an unexpected turn, a turn which shews that we, and all those who held with us, amongst whom was the *Bangalore Spectator*, are perfectly in the right as to the interpretation and application of the law to the licensed municipal arrack vendors. What is more, the tirade of petulant philippics which the *Post* dealt out to the President of the Station Municipality, seems now to have been so much expenditure of energy in the wrong direction and totally uncalled for, and the unmerited suspicions expressed by the *Post*, as to an absence of cordial relations between the Resident and the President, have now been satisfactorily proved, beyond all doubt, to have been perfectly unfounded, and to have been bred only in the imagination of the editor of the *Post*. In Saturday's issue of the *Bangalore Spectator*, two official papers have been published which, we think, ought to set the matter at rest for ever, though, we are afraid, that the *Post*, after its own fashion will be returning to the charge, being ashamed or unwilling to own its defeat. The first of these documents shews that Major Maltby, since the latter part of January last, has been acting as Superintendent of Excise Revenue, under the Excise Act, 10 of 1871, and under such authority, the following scale of fees has been levied, the proceeds being assigned to the Municipality:—"License to sell spirits and fermented liquors of all kinds free—unless the license permits liquors to be tasted on the premises, when an annual fee of Rs 25, will be charged. License to sell beer brewed in the Nilgiris, or in the Mysore Province; Rs 2 per Hogshead on all sales in excess of 7½ Hogsheads a month, if the license permits the beer to be drunk on or off the premises License to sell arrack in retail; 4 annas a gallon on all arrack sold in excess of 55 gallons a month. License to sell arrack by wholesale; Rs 24 a year or portion of a year." The other paper is a full vindication of Major Maltby's action with respect to the levying of fees on the arrack vendors, as holders of licenses. After pointing out that considerable confusion has prevailed on the subject of the levy of these license fees, from a misconception of section 58 of the Municipal Regulations of 1871, a misconception which has been in existence for many years, the letter of the Resident to the President goes on to say:—"Had the moneys thus collected been license fees imposed under the provisions of the Act X of 1871, as the President was led to understand, such fees would be payable by such instalments as the Resident might fix, and under those circumstances Sir James Gordon would have adhered to the decision conveyed to you in my No. 2343—856, dated 9th January, 1882, but what the arrack vendors have been required to pay, now for the first time in accordance with the terms of the law, are registration fees under the Municipal regulation, and these can only be paid annually in advance, according to Section 58 of Municipal Regulation." It will thus be seen that the mistake of law, which has been permitted to stand uncorrected for these many years, was this, that under section 58 of the Municipal Regulations, the fee paid by the arrack vendors was for the registration of their places of business, which fee has been fixed at Rs. 180, to be paid yearly in advance, while the license fees, under the Excise Act, were leviable according to rates and by instalments to be fixed by the Resident. The Resident then says that had he thought that the law, as it stands, acted harshly on the arrack vendors, he would have taken steps to have it altered, but Sir James sees no grounds, after the full explanation and information afforded, for interference; so that the extraordinary noise which has been made, but only in the columns of the *Daily Post*, to the effect that the arrack vendors were suffering great pecuniary hardships, and were selling their goods, or borrowing at large interest, to meet the fee of Rs.180, comes to nought. It has, indeed, been proved to be, but a voice and no more; but the worst of the voice which gave utterance to these means, was, that it was, at the same time, so unnecessarily vituperative of the President of the Station Municipality. We cannot more fitly conclude these remarks, and, at the same time, so completely prove the utter want of journalistic decency on the part of the *Post*, than by quoting the last para of Sir James Gordon's letter, which is as follows:—"In conclusion I am to express the Resident's acknowledgements of the careful and painstaking investigations which you have made The Resident is aware of the delicacy of your position in moving in a matter which was against the interests of the licensed dealers, and I am to say that your action in upholding and enforcing the law deserves his approval and support."

## SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND ITS RESULTS.

UNDER the head of "legal," we publish elsewhere, in our columns, this morning, the judgment in a very interesting case which was heard and decided by Mr. R. Ragoonatha Rao, District Munsiff and first class magistrate of the town of Bangalore. The case is of importance to the indigenous Hindu schoolmasters of the Province, who are, we are afraid, too prone in the exercise of their authority, to allow their zeal for discipline in school to out-run discretion and even to forget their sense of humanity In the facts of the case, as set forth in the magistrate's judgment, we see that the old custom of severe chastisement for trifling offences on the part of school boys, is not yet out of fashion, notwithstanding that the English schoolmaster, or, rather, the schoolmaster in English—for the pedagogue, professing to teach the language of the ruling race, is of various nationalities, in the present progressive age—we say, notwithstanding that the schoolmaster in English is abroad, with his gentler manners and milder ways, than the Hindu pedagogue, who keeps his noisy school on a pyal. We shall, probably, be accused of exaggerating the fact, if we ventured to affirm that the old barbarous modes of punishment, to enforce school discipline, are still in vogue amongst our countrymen, who have chosen the vocation of teaching the young idea how to shoot, in purely Hindu schools, where the Matriculation, the Middle School and Primary School examinations have not as yet found an entrance We know that truants from school were often, not only beaten severely, but their legs were also put into iron manacles, with a heavy bar of wood attached thereto which the victim had to carry in his hands, and move about as best he might, under such an inconvenience. This mode of punishment, we believe, was considered to be efficacious in preventing a boy from playing truant, or running away from school, when he had once got there. But these modes of punishment are now obsolete in large towns like Bangalore and other large places, and are only resorted to by schoolmasters in far-off towns and villages in the interior. The rule of the rod, however, flourishes as lively as ever in all indigenous pyal schools, the masters of which are evidently of the opinion of King Solomon, that to spare the rod would be to spoil the child. In the case under notice, it will be seen that the master very seriously misused his authority, by striking the boy on a part of the human body the most delicate of all, and the consequence is, that the lad has lost the use of his right eye for ever. We do not think that the master intended to bring about so severe an affliction, and the magistrate very rightly acquitted the accused of an intention to cause grievous hurt; but the result is the same. The lad has been deprived of one of his eyes, and no amount of pecuniary compensation can make amends for so serious and permanent a loss. The incidents of the case and their melancholy consequences only prove how cautious and careful a schoolmaster ought to be in the use of the cane, which the sanction of custom has placed in his hands, as a weapon of discipline and correction. In this case, the master is proved to have beaten the boy for some mistake he committed in his lessons. We think our Hindu school-masters would do well to desist from a practice which is more severe than the occasion needs. In all English schools, as a rule, where English as well as Hindu boys are taught, the rattan is very seldom resorted to as a mode of punishment for tasks undone, or imperfectly got up, unless, indeed, unmistakable evidence of an obstinate spirit is displayed by the learner The rod, in such schools, is generally reserved for those who tell lies, play truant, or are guilty of any other serious misconduct It will be found by the teacher of youth, who uses his judgment and observation, that, in the very large majority of cases, school boys are only too willing to learn—such is the natural thirst for knowledge in the young—and that those who shew an apparently contrary spirit, are really dull and stupid, qualities which should be looked upon altogether as misfortunes, the victims of which ought not to be visited with corporal chastisement. It is a consolation, however, that Hindu school masters very seldom place themselves in a position where the aid of the law is required to vindicate excess of authority.

## Original and Selected Notes.

RAJAH Sourindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, Mus Doc., C. I. E., has been appointed a Knight of the third class of the Order of Dannebrog

A CONTEMPORARY hears that a suggestion has been made by the Government of India to abolish the grade of Honorary Surgeons in the three Presidencies

ON the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of an Agricultural Department in that province.

UP to date Rs. 47,000 have been subscribed to the Madras Town Hall Fund, including Rs. 5,000 from the Maharajah of Travancore. A public meeting will be held shortly in connection with the project.

A NATIVE correspondent writes to a contemporary that favorable reports continue to be received of the health of the Maharajah of Cashmere, who is said to be holding durbar daily, and going to hunt every evening.

CATTLE disease is reported to have broken out in some of the hills near Simla. Precautions, however, have been promptly taken to isolate the locality infected, and it is hoped that the spread of the disease may be prevented.

THE Maharajah of Travancore has presented Rs. 1,000 in Government paper to the Native General Library of Bombay, the interest of which will be used for the purchase of books every year in the name of His Highness.

THE name of Mr. Macpherson, lately one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, is now coupled with that of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, as a probable successor to Sir Erskine Perry in the Council of the Secretary of State.

THE Viceroy has conferred upon Nawab Ali Kadr Syad Hassan Ali Mirza, the title of Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, and directed that the said title shall, on his demise, descend to, and be held by, his lineal heirs male, in perpetuity.

THE Honorable V. Ramengar C. S. I. Dewan to H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore forwarded a donation of Rs. 150 to the B. B. Library and Reading Room through its President Rao Nana Moroba at the recommendation of Mr. Bhaskarrao Balkrishnajee Pitale.

A MONSTER Company has been floated in London for the cultivation and manufacture of tea in Silhet. The Company proposes to put 21,000 acres of land under tea, at the rate of 7,000 acres a year during the next three years. This gigantic property will be divided into gardens of 300 acres each.

A CROWDED meeting of the native community was held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, last Saturday, when resolutions were passed tendering thanks for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, making a protest against the Arms Act, and asking for its repeal, and expressing the views of the meeting on local-self-government.

THE aggregate revenue of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1880-81 was 98¾ lakhs, and the expenditure was 83½ lakhs, leaving a surplus of 15¼ lakhs The accrued surplus at the close of the year in favour of the Nizam was 58 3/5 lakhs, out of which 16 1/5 lakhs were paid to His Highness's Government. The working cash balance is fixed at 40 lakhs.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was to receive last week a deputation composed of European and Native gentlemen, representing all sections of the Calcutta community, who were to present memorials praying that Government should deal with the evils resulting from the keeping open of the liquor shops throughout the city on Sundays, by closing them during the whole or a part of that day.

THE latest news received from Cabul reports that there were no preparations being made for the despatch of a force of all arms to Herat, the rumour ascribing such an intention to the Amir having originated in the brains of the Afghan refugees located in the Punjab. Troops were being got ready to march to Kandahar in order to disarm the Ghilzai regiment there, but the state of the roads about Ghazni had delayed their progress southwards.

A SUM amounting to about 25 lakhs has, it is said, been diverted by the measures that have been so far taken in the substitution, for the supply of Government requirements, of country manufactured goods in the place of imported articles. It is thought that when similar measures, now under active consideration, connected with the wants of the Military Department, have been completed, a further diversion to the amount of a million sterling will be effected.

ACCORDING to the Secunderabad paper the Nawab Ekbalood Dowla Bahadur, the youngest son of the late Co-regent, was to receive the title of Vikar-ool-Oomrah at the hands of the Nizam yesterday. The title was one held by his late father before he succeeded to the family ones as head of the Shamsool Oomrah House. The new Vikar-ool-Oomrah will leave the City for Bombay on Saturday next, for embarkation on board the *Kaiser-i-hind*, which starts on the 2nd proximo. He will be accompanied by Dr. Lawder, his tutor, his Private Secretary, and three or four Mahomedan gentlemen.

THE Maharaja of Kashmere has been making efforts to introduce grape-cultivation and wine-making into his territory, with a view to the development of the resources of the country. A M. Ermens was brought out to Kashmere in order to introduce the best French methods of viniculture and winemaking, and he has proved that a pure and sound wine of different qualities can be made from the Kashmere grape. He has manufactured claret, white wine, brandy, and liquors which a store is now in the cellars of

Highness at Gopalkar These products can be made and sold in another year or two at a very cheap rate

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper draws attention to the practice of exporting rags and old cloths from India without any disinfecting process being insisted upon He states that cotton rags are collected from the gutters, mud heaps, refuse-piles and even from the various burning ghats, are carried through the streets to some press-house, "passing the air as they go," and are then screwed into bales for export Each bale, remarks a contemporary, may contain the germs of cholera, typhoid, or small pox, all of which diseases are of daily occurrence in Calcutta, and it cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that the ports of discharge become infected The sporadic cases of cholera which are reported from time to time in Europe, may thus be easily explained, and all quarantine regulations will be useless so long as this export trade continues Rag, of course, are not likely to be spread abroad when they are landed at European and American ports, but still every rag bale that is shipped from Calcutta may carry the seeds of an epidemic

## Local and Provincial

CLOSE OF BUSINESS —Last Wednesday happening to be the anniversary both of the birthday of the Maharajah and of the Christian fast the First Day of Lent, all the public offices and courts of law were closed

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM —The *Mysore Gazette* notifies that certain survey numbers belonging to the late Government Experimental Farm will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at 8 A M on Wednesday, the 1st March, on the site of each survey number The sale will be conducted by the Amildar, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore or one of his Assistants

THE MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY —Wednesday last having been the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah, the public offices and law courts, throughout the Province, were closed in honour of the occasion At Mysore town, as usual, the event was marked with festivities and rejoicings, and the firing of royal salutes Sir James Gordon, the Resident, and a large number of European and Native officials were invited as guests of the Maharajah and left Bangalore on Tuesday morning, returning on Thursday morning

OFFICIAL CHANGES —It now seems certain that the report is true to the effect that Sir James Gordon, the Resident, will shortly proceed to England on leave for six months, and that, on his return to India, he may not come back to this Province, but be promoted to some higher appointment in the British Service in this country Mr J D Sandford, the Chief Judge, will be officiating Resident, and Mr Plummer, of the Madras Civil Service, now Civil and Sessions Judge of the North Arcot district, will take Mr Sandford's place as Chief Judge of the Province this arrangement we believe, has been already made Mr Sandford's appointment will, probably, bring about some change of policy in the administration of this state

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —It was a great disappointment to the public at large when the railway between Bangalore and Mysore was not opened for through traffic on the 18th Instant, as was almost universally expected, the occasion being the most appropriate, as, on that day, His Highness left for Mysore town Now, however, we are glad to learn, that a telegram was received on Saturday evening last, that the train which left Bangalore on the morning of Saturday, ran straight into Mysore town, which was reached at about five in the evening His Highness the Maharajah, several members of his household, the Dewan, and a very large number of all classes of the population were present at the station, to see the first train run into the town. We are also informed that a royal salute was fired in honour of the occasion The Bangalore-Mysore line may now be considered as having been opened for through traffic to the public

THE EARLY AMBER CANE — The *Daily Post* writes —The Secretary of State has complied with the request of the Madras Government for a further supply of the seed of the 'Minnesota Early Amber Cane" Surgeon General Edward Balfour in a *recent letter to the Under-Secretary of State* for India remarks — "There ought not now in India to be any scarcity of the seeds of the several varieties of the Sorghum The first supply which I obtained from China was only nine seeds, but the plants matured in ninety days, and the produce was abundant The Early Amber gets its name from ripening early and from the colour of its seeds It is very rich in saccharine matter, the syrup readily granulates and yields sugar equal to the best ribbon cane of Louisiana For Early Amber, the general opinion is in favour of a sandy upland soil well drained and not freshly manured as fresh manuring spoils the flavour of the syrup One cultivator obtained 200 to 300 gallons per acre" The plant has been recently introduced into the Lal Bagh

THE VENKATAPOOR MURDER CASE —At the last Sessions of the Bangalore District Court which was held on Monday last, the 20th Instant before Mr Thumboo Chetty, two men of the village of Venkatapoor, named, respectively, Iyah Chetty and Venkatadasi Chetty, were charged with the commission of offences under sections 302 304, and 328 of the Indian Penal Code, that is of culpable homicide amounting to murder, and of administering a poisonous drug with intent to cause hurt the story of the prosecution, briefly, was that a young man named Gooroo appah (deceased) of the *same village was known to be carrying on* an improper intimacy with the wife of the second prisoner, for some years, and that the latter gave the first prisoner some powder to administer to the deceased, in order to wean him from his illicit affection It was shown, however, that the first prisoner was a very intimate friend and companion of the deceased for several years On the early morning of the 30th Dec last the deceased died (as was proved by the Chemical Examiner's Report) of all the usual symptoms of arsenical poisoning, the poison having been administered to him on the 20th Idem at about ten, probably The case, which was heard before two assessors, was adjourned for judgment to Saturday last, when Mr Thumboo Chetty convicted the first prisoner under section 328 of the Penal Code chiefly on the dying declaration of the deceased and the prisoner's own confession before Mr Ragunatha Row, first class magistrate, before whom he was first taken, the judge being of opinion that the prisoner had no intention of committing deliberate murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but only to cause hurt to the deceased, wean him from the unlawful passion in which he indulged, the Court acquitted and discharged the second prisoner, as there was no evidence to show that he gave or caused to be given the arsenic powder which caused the death of the deceased, except the confessional statement of the 1st prisoner The first prisoner was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment

Mr Sangala Char, advocate, Government Prosecutor, conducted the case, and Mr A M Cornor, advocate, defended the second prisoner

## LEGAL

### IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AND 1st CLASS MAGISTRATE OF THE STATION

Before G Ruchoo natha Rao, Esq.
*ith Feb ary* 1882

RAMAKRISHNAPPA, Complainant *versus* PILLA NUNJOONDAPPA a schoolmaster, accused

*Judgment*—The accused in this case keeps a Kanarese School in the Pettah About three months ago, the first witness put his son named Narainoo, and aged 10 years, in the school and agreed to pay a fee of 6 annas a month A month after this, the first witness was absent at a village for about 15 days, when on his return he found his son's right eye had become blind The pupil had become completely injured and the matter was protruding He took the boy to the Hospital where he was treated for some time but his right eye was irreconverably lost Upon this the 1st witness complained of it to the Police who submitted a B report, stating that there was no evidence against the accused During the temporary absence of his father, the boy was under the protection and care of his mother the 3rd witness for prosecution she proves that on the morning in question her son went to the school as usual He returned home at 8 o clock A M crying that he had been beaten on the eye by his master Water matter was issuing out from the eye which had become already swollen She applied milk fomentations to the boy's eye but to no effect. The boy himself is very intelligent He proves that in consequence of his having committed a mistake in his lesson the accused's son complained against him to his father, who thereupon struck him with the rattan thrice Two of the strokes fell upon his back and the third stroke fell upon his right eye which pained him He then first left the school and went home The defence was that the boy poked his own eye accidentally with a small stick, which he pulled up from the accused's son's hand The points for determination in this case are —

1st Whether the accused hurt the boy or whether the latter poked his eye accidentally in the act of his pulling a stick from the hand of the accused's son 2nd If the accused hurt him whether he exceeded his authority as a school master and if so, what offence the facts amount to

The fourth witness for the prosecution is a schoolboy under the accused He could not be expected to give evidence against his own master, and moreover he must have been influenced by his master His evidence is therefore valueless I examined him only because the Police had examined him for prosecution The other two witnesses whom the accused cited were present in court over-hearing the accused's plea They supported the accused's statement saying that they saw the 1st witness's son pull up a stick which the accused's son was holding and thereby poking his own eye accidentally But I do not believe these witnesses From their statement it is clear that they went to the school just before the 1st witness' son was hurt in his eye It is improbable witnesses could not have gone at the same time as if to see the occurrence Further it is clear from the 2nd witness evidence that her son returned at 8 o clock A M from the school but the witnesses say that they went there at 10 o clock A M that is 2 hours after the boy's having been hurt and left the school Again the first witness was unable to describe precisely the manner in which the boy pulled the stick and poked his own eye On the face of it the defence and the evidence of the witnesses for defence appears to me to be highly improbable If what the witnesses say be true, the accused must have chastised his son then and there But they say nothing on this point I entirely believe the 1st witness son and the circumstances under which he became blind of his right eye The accused bore no malice towards either the 1st witness or his son He did not certainly intend to cause grievous hurt to the boy To constitute grievous hurt, it is not only necessary that grievous hurt must have been caused, as is the case now, but also the offender must have intended to cause grievous hurt, which ingredient is wanting in this case The next question is whether the accused exceeded his authority of school discipline The answer to this must be yes He struck the boy on that part of the body which a prudent school master would not have done He must take the natural consequence of his own imprudent act. I have therefore charged him with having voluntarily caused hurt The point involved in this case is of a nature in which the public take interest An example must therefore be made of this case But the accused appears to me to be a poor man The court finds that Pilla Nunjoondappa is guilty of the offence specified in the charge that is he has voluntarily caused hurt to Narainoo and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 323 of the I P C and the Court directs that the said Pilla Nunjoondappa do pay a fine of Rs 20, or in default do suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months Under section 308 of the C P Code The Court further directs that the whole amount of the fine when recovered, be paid to the 1st witness as compensation

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT —We have received from Messrs Higginbotham and Co a copy of their reprint of this Act. (No. XXVI of 1881) which comes into force on the 1st proximo The reprint is of a convenient size and is excellently printed on good paper It concerns merchants who have not already done so to inwardly digest this elaborate enactment —*Mail*

*BEYPORE CALICUT RAILWAY PROJECT*—The Government of India have authorised the survey for the projected extension of the Madras Railway between Beypore and Calicut being carried out, by the agency of the officers of the Madras Railway, on the understanding that all outlay, as it is incurred, will be debited against the Provincial Revenues, and that the Company will not construe this sanction for the survey into a permission to construct the line —*Ibid*

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION —The case in which J Holt was charged with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation, was finally disposed of to-day by Colonel Weldon His Worship convicted the prisoner of cheating, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was also found guilty of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, and was sentenced to another six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 250, in default to three months' further rigorous imprisonment. If the fine be levied the whole to be given to prosecutor in compensation The prisoner gave notice that he intended to appeal against the decision —*Ibid*

A DELIBERATE MURDER.—A case of murder was recently disposed of at the Bellary Sessions The prisoner, a Sudra, named Gooroappa, had taken up with a woman named Durgi, of an inferior caste (Madiga) After they had been living together for some time, the man quarrelled with his mistress brothers, and went away to his own village Subsequently, at his request Durgi and her mother (a blind woman) came to talk over matters but Durgi could not persuade the young woman to return to prisoner's protection The young woman accordingly left, to go back to her own part of the country, but she had not proceeded far, when her paramour overtook her and cut her down with a dagger The woman died almost immediately, and the murderer gave himself up to the authorities, confessing what he had done He was sentenced to death —*Ibid*

THE CHINGLEPUT CASE —In our issue of the 15th instant, it was stated that on the previous day, their lordships Messrs. Justices Kernan and Kindersley ruled that the case of Alasingaria Iyengar of Chingleput, one of the complainants in the matter of the petition against the Tahsildar of Conjeveram, be transferred to the North Arcot District Court In connection with this case, Normany, barrister at law, last week appeared before Mr Hope District Judge of Chingleput and applied for the reduction of the amount of bail fixed by District Magistrate, who ordered Alasingara Iyengar to be imprisoned in the subsidiary jail, if he did not furnish bail to the extent of Rs. 3,000 Mr Normandy applied for a reduction of the amount. The District Judge issued a rule calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the amount of bail should not be reduced. The matter will be argued at an early date before Mr Hope —*Standard*

### BOMBAY

A MEMORIAL —A numerously signed memorial is about to be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the people living in the vicinity of Bazaargate street, protesting against the appropriation of Boree bunder gardens as a site for building the proposed *new Municipal Hall, urging, among other* reasons that the locality being very densely peopled, those gardens are, as it were, the lungs of that part of the town —*Gazette*

CHARITY —Mr Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady, a member of the Dadey Sett family of Bombay has made a present to the Parsees of Ignipoore of an iron carriage for conveying deceased Parsees to the Towers of Silence Mr Jamsetjee during his recent visit to England, had the carriage manufactured there and brought it out with him to Bombay, at a cost of Rs 1200 He recommended the trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Panchayet to adopt the carriage as a model one for conveying deceased Parsees to the Towers of Silence, but his recommendation, after much discussion, was not accepted, for it was alleged that the use of a carriage for such a purpose would be irreligious. Zoroaster had

not authorized the use of a wheeled vehicle such an invention not being known in his day It is a fact, however, that Parsees residing in the mofussil towns, where Towers of Silence are situated at long distance from their residences, employ iron carriages for conveying the dead to the Towers The Parsees of Igatpoora, on hearing of such a carriage being in Mr Jamsetjee's possession made an offer for it. *The offer was much below the cost price*, and Mr Jamsetjee on learning that the intending purchasers were labouring under financial difficulties, made a free gift of the carriage to them —*Bombay Gazette*

## CALCUTTA.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION —At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Nawabgunge, held at the Sridhar Bongsidhar School, to consider the best means of encouraging successful candidates of the school at the University Entrance Examination, subscriptions were received we are told, on the spot, and the boy, who passed the last examination was awarded a monthly stipend of Rs 10 tenable for two years, at an affiliated institution of the Calcutta University

POSSIBLE HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE —During the squall which came on with great violence at three o'clock yesterday morning, cries attracted the attention of the Commander of the H S *Commonwealth*, and he picked up two men and a woman who stated that they were a portion of a party 14 passengers in a boat which had capsized Nothing more had been heard of the remaining 11 or the boat's crew up to noon yesterday The force of the wind caused the *Corbet Castle* to start her bow chains and nearly foul the *Commonwealth* —*English an.*

## PUNJAB

THE STATE OF PATTIALA —We hear from Pattiala that on the return of Sirdar Sir Deva Singh, President of the Council of Regency from the investiture of the Order of the Star of India, held recently in Calcutta he was warmly received and heartily congratulated by a crowd of friends at the Rajpoora station He expressed himself greatly pleased with the attention and hospitality shown him by the Viceroy in Calcutta He is now on a tour of inspection through the State, with H H the Maharajah, and is expected back at Pattiala about the 25th current

## THE SEASON IN INDIA

(*For the week ending the 14th instant*)

There has been more or less rain in every district of the Punjab during the week under report, and harvest prospects have much improved In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there has been some rain, but except in the northern districts, it has been insufficient to do much good, prospects are, however, fair on the whole. In Bombay the rain which fell has done much good to the *rabi* and other standing crops, and has facilitated ploughing but in some places showers are still needed In Assam also slight rain fell In the Central India and Rajputana States there has been very slight and partial rain, but prospects are generally favourable In the Central Provinces the *rabi* is generally good, and reaping is going on in some districts The reaping of *rice* crops is progressing also in the Bombay Presidency in Berar, in the Nizam's Territories and in Mysore; and, with the exception of parts of two districts of Bombay, and a few places in Mysore, general prospects are satisfactory In the Madras Presidency the harvest continues with a short outturn in some, and an average in other districts, standing crops are reported to be in need of moisture in some places In Coorg *rice* and ragi crops are being threshed the coffee and cardamoms which have been picked have not met with a market as yet owing to heavy fall in price

*Madras* —No rain any where, general prospects good.

*Bombay.*—Rabi harvesting and cotton picking generally in progress, scarcity of drinking water continues in part of Dharwar, as do also cattle disease and fever in a few districts, prices generally steady

*Bengal* —The rain which fell during the week has done much good to rabi and other standing crops and has facilitated ploughing in some places rain has not fallen and is still much wanted, there was hail in Durbhanga and Sarun, in the former district the rabi crops have been partially injured and in the latter some injury to the poppy plants is apprehended, sporadic cholera and small-pox continue to be reported in some districts, cholera is said to be rather increasing in places.

*N-W Provinces and Oudh* —Some rain fell during the week, but except in the northern districts insufficient to do much good, had fell in two districts, the damage done has not been ascertained markets are well supplied, prices rose in Jhansi and Rai Bareli but elsewhere are falling or steady, cholera has almost disappeared, cattle disease is confined to Kumaon

*Punjab* —Harvest prospects much improved by rain, health of Province good, prices steady

*Central Provinces* —Weather warm, cholera still reported from districts of the Jubbulpore and Nurbudda divisions amongst returned pilgrims prospects of rabi crops generally good and in some districts reaping going on, public health good, prices unchanged

## Extracts.

### THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHINGLEPUT CASE

*We must confess that* Mr Grant Duff has disappointed us We expected much from him His known sympathy with the poor, his activity of mind and body his impatience of contradiction and above all his maiden speech in Madras announcing that his policy as Governor will be laid on the lines adopted by Sir Thomas Munro led us to *build expectations of* the most sanguine character about the effects of his administration But our expectations have been doomed to a sad disappointment He has not shown sympathy with the poor he has betrayed a most dangerous coldness to the feelings of the people he has showed his sense of *justice to be outraged by some considerations* which we cannot conceive and above all he has done nothing to convince the public that *his administration will be like that of his* celebrated predecessor Sir Thomas Munro We do not judge of him too soon We have waited these four months, and these four *months he has been undergoing his term of* schooling We do not indeed wish that the Governor of a province like this Presidency *should* act precipitately without mastering his position nor do we like that he should get out of harmony with his Councillors the moment he may be convinced of the impolicy of their procedure But if he had Councillors to work in harmony with, he has also public interests to serve It is a serious disadvantage to the *reputation of Mr Grant Duff* that he succeeded to the administration of Mr Hudleston Mr Hudleston was never known as one possessing administrative talents of any respectable kind and even the little reputation he might have been at pains to acquire during his long, very long, term of service in this country *he has irrevocably lost by his indiscreet partiality* for his own service in this Chingleput matter It is beyond a scandal of the most outrageous kind that this Chingleput matter of very ordinary occurrence as it is, and one that can be and ought to be disposed of in a short time has been allowed to drag its *length of nine months and to branch off* into episodes, each sufficient to cast dirt on the fair face of British justice Though the ryots of Chingleput brought their complaints in the time of the late lamented statesman Mr Adam it fell to the lot of Mr Hudleston to dispose of them That gentleman *is a member of the Civil Service*, and by the laws of that service each member is bound to encourage, support and shelter the other members There is no exception to these laws, the interests or rather the prestige of the service first than come justice, fair play, and all those considerations that render the administration of justice a *real blessing to the people*, and prevent it from degenerating into an engine of tyranny under the cloak of law *But the powerful esprit de corps* that characterises this heaven born service, thrust all those considerations into the background and has no regard for any thing else than the selfish interests of its own Members. Turn where we will, we are flooded with instances of almost daily occurrence to illustrate the mischievous effect of this most deplorable spirit of sympathy prevailing among the service to the exclusion of all other consideration In every part of the country and in every department of the administration, this civilianism, if we may so term it, is rampant We are not making these remarks at random or from prejudice We have had occasion to learn the opinions of the Civilian and the non Civilian portion of the Anglo-Indian community on this Chingleput matter While those European gentlemen who have not imbibed the contaminating spirit of Civilianism condemn in the strongest language possible the scandal that is being enacted in the District of Chingleput, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the residence of His Excellency, the Civilian community has either applauded or justified it as a step calculated to enhance the *respect of the people towards the executive* Let the Civilians think what they may of their glorious brethren of Chingleput, we assure His Excellency that the Chingleput scandal has more than damaged the reputation of the Civilians who constitute the ruling class as well as it has done that of the British Administration of justice Mr Price has established his incapacity to be at the head of a district administration and if Mr Grant Duff has not arrived at the same opinion, it must be we are tempted to believe owing to the misrepresentation of his Civilian colleagues Imagine for a moment the virtuous indignation that will proceed from the Civilian class if this scandal arose while a native gentleman held the place of Mr Price If Mr Grant Duff is not in a position to act on his conviction that Mr Price is holding a place for which he is unfit we repeat that it must be because he has had the misfortune to succeed to Mr Hudleston's administration and breathes the atmosphere of Civilianism of which Mr Hudleston is the purest type and sample We again express our regret that *His Excellency has done* nothing to justify our expectations and our entertaining hopes of good results from the remaining period of his administration We can very well appreciate his desire to pull on harmoniously with his council, but at the same time he owes *it to his position as a ruler of the 32* millions of this Presidency and to his responsibilities as a statesman sent from England to overleap the restraints placed in his way by the Civilian class, and give a fair hearing to the loyal children of Her Majesty when they complain of oppression from the District authorities *If Mr Grant Duff requires further* evidence as to how as representatives of Her Majesty's imperial sovereignty Mr Price and Mr Farmer are conducting themselves in a manner of which the worst of the Turkish Padshas will blush to hear, we draw His Excellency's attention to the report of the examination of Mr Ramasami Naidu as a witness which we publish elsewhere What can be more scandalous than an officer of Mr Farmer's position should under cover of administering justice should drag respectable people into his Court to hold a most malicious and insulting inquiry What if Mr Ramasami Naidu's *relations to the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram* are not cordial how does it affect the case in question? Is it the rule that whenever complaints are brought against a public servant all his alleged enemies should be dragged into Court to be subjected to an inquiry utterly outraging to any respectable man's sense of *honour?* Again what *relevance has the private* opinion of Mr Ragoonath Row, or any other individual about the Chingleput case to do with the finding out of the truth or otherwise of the complaints brought against the Tahsildar We hear that Mr Ragoonath Row and Mr Farmer are close friends, yet Mr Farmer *felt called upon to drag in that gentleman's* name in a most irrelevant inquiry Mr Farmer has also thought it necessary to ask of Mr Ramasami Naidu's relations with the Editor of this paper and of the *Madras Times* Is His Excellency proud of the reputation which Mr Farmer is adding to the British *Administration of Justice?* Does not His Excellency think that he has had enough of proof to decree once for all the prohibition of these two officers from being appointed to any executive office till the end of their official term in this country? In the name of fairness in the name of justice, aye in the name of *prudence itself*, we appeal to His Excellency the Governor to take such steps as will mitigate if not altogether efface the stain that the administration of the Chingleput District has been casting on the fair name of British administration in this country —*The Hindu*

### MR. BAXTER AND THE POONA SARVAJANIK SUBHA

A Poona correspondent to the *Times of India* on the 15th instant says —

An influential and numerously-attended meeting of the Poona Sarvajanik Subha was held this evening at the Town Hall, Heerabag, to receive the Right Hon. W E. Baxter, M P, The hall was crowded to excess, over a thousand people being present. A number of influential sardars, jagirdars of the Deccan and leading citizens of Poona, were introduced by Mr Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee to the right hon gentleman. The chair was occupied by the Hon Gopalrao Harry Deshmook The Chairman opened the proceedings by explaining briefly the origin and constitution of the Poona Sarvajanik Subha and the useful work it has done during the last ten years or more He concluded his observations by calling upon the secretary of the Subha, to read a statement of the questions in which the assistance of the honourable members of Parliament is necessary for their satisfactory solution

After adverting to the increased interest now felt in Indian subjects by the parliament and people of England, the address went on to note a few points in which the memorialists felt that in the interests of England and India the administrative machinery set up in this country failed to give satisfaction to the people and required to be carefully looked after with a view to adapt it to the wants of the present day

The address next referred to the desirability of liberalising local administrations in the large towns and the more advanced districts, the question of the admission of natives on equal terms with Englishmen in the ranks of the covenanted services, Indian finance and taxation the disestablishment of the Anglo Indian Church, Sir D. Wedderburn and Mr Fowler's proposed Commission of Inquiry

Mr Baxter, who on rising was received with applause replied as follows —Mr Chairman and *Gentlemen*,—It *affords me great pleasure* and satisfaction to meet such a numerous and influential assembly in this Town Hall to day and to listen to observations on topics deeply affecting the Weal of India Let me congratulate you, gentlemen, on your having a Governor General of great ability and prudence *honest as the day, determined to perform his* arduous duties conscientiously, and who I believe, is leaving home let to the study and consideration of all the private and upper classes in your land especially of that subject of land tenure which you have so prominently brought under my notice He has a just and well balanced mind, and I am sure you may rely on his impartial treatment of questions connected with the extension of the representative principle as the Civil Service and others *referred to in your thoughtful address* It is gratifying to know that the people and Parliament of great Britain are now taking more interest in India, and I have no doubt that in future years a greater number of members of the Imperial Legislature will visit your shores and try to obtain some knowledge of your condition wants and requirements My impressions on the whole are decidedly favorable There are evils to remedy, abuses to be got rid of, and institutions to reform But the way to bring about beneficial changes is not by unreasonable requests and violent harangues but by a calm, consistent and faithful representation which in the end must commend itself to the governing power The memorial refers to the severity with which our taxes press on the population *The impoverishment of the masses is* the most striking phenomenon to my eyes visiting the country, and surely their taxation should be reduced to the very lowest point consistent with financial equilibrium This cannot be done if any frontier wars are to be carried on It can be done by a Government whose policy is peace not military glory, and whom therefore I begin to support with all your moral powers The second substantial question referred to in your concluding sentences is not a point of money a large one, but the present system of paying chaplains out of the public revenue who minister, not to soldiers, but to rich merchants and planters, must be altered I am quite willing to endure scolding of those people who by and by will have to pay for their own clergymen and the choice language their friends of the press will hope and believe that our little meetings will help to put an end to a state of things derogatory to Christianity, unworthy of the congregations themselves, and contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the Proclamation You have done me, gentlemen, great honour by convening this assembly, and I will endeavour to the best of my ability to make your sentiments known to men of influence at home

Mr Baxter afterwards suggested that copies of the address be sent to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governors of other presidencies, as it was calculated to be of much use to them in the solution of intricate problems He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the chairman for his having kindly consented to preside on the occasion Mr Baxter was repeatedly cheered in the course of his speech

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE

#### THE NEW LAW MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL

*London 27th Feb*—It is officially announced that Mr C P Ilbert, of the Equity Bar succeeds Mr Whitley Stokes in the Viceregal Council

#### GERMANY DEMANDING EXPLANATION FROM RUSSIA

*St Petersburg 22nd Feb*—The Czar has summoned General Skobeleff to St Petersburg The German Government have demanded explanations of his speech

#### TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

*Constantinople 24th Feb*—As a mark of friendship towards Austria the Sultan has sent troops to the frontier in order to prevent the Albanians joining the insurgents of Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA

*Pesth 24th Feb*—The fighting in Herzegovina is general, and of seven thousand destitute insurgents have received Montenegro

#### A CONFERENCE OF LIBERALS

*London 27th Feb*—Mr Gladstone has called a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, to-day, to consider the action of the House of Lords, and the present course of business and to state the views of the Government

#### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN

*London 3rd March*—The Queen has been shot at but escaped unhurt at the Windsor station The shot was fired straight into the carriage which Her Majesty was entering at the station to drive to Windsor Castle The assassin a miserable object, named Roderick Maclean was immediately arrested

*London 3rd March*—Maclean the would be assassin is a Londoner and a clerk by occupation but is without employment He is supposed to be insane The bystanders prevented him firing a second shot, and seized his revolver The Police had great difficulty in preventing his being lynched Her Majesty, who was quite unnerved, attended the usual dinner party at the Castle last night

#### THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA

*London 3rd March*—Sir Charles Dilke replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the whole question of the Russian advance in Central Asia is now a subject of discussion between the British and Russian Governments

#### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN

*London, 3rd March*—The Queen is perfectly well and not at all affected by yesterday's excitement Universal sympathy is expressed for her The bullet which was fired at her has been found

A Magisterial enquiry took place to day Maclean, who was quite collected pleaded poverty, and said he had no intention of committing murder but only wished to excite alarm He has been remanded until the 10th instant

### ASIA.

#### THE EDUCATION COMMISSION

*Calcutta, 27th Feb*—Various Provincial committees have been formed consisting of the representatives of different provinces These Committees are of three kinds—(1) *General*, into which the whole Commission resolves itself for full and fresh discussion of details, (2) *Special appointed by the Commission to enquire* into and report on special questions, (3) *Provincial* Committees each of which consists of representative members from each province Witnesses will be summoned this week It is hoped that within a fortnight the examination of witnesses will commence The witnesses selected by the Government are strictly representative men with special knowledge of the subjects with regard to which the Commission has been instructed to enquire

The second source of reports will be the Provincial Committees showing the exact state of instruction in each province The annual reports of the Directors of Public Instruction fail to deal with some of the most important questions contained in the Commission

The Council of Education in England, and several important Missionary bodies formally impeach the Indian Department of Public Instruction of having diverted an undue share of public money from the general education of the people at large, to the over education of a small and favoured class This is a concrete question upon which the Commission must pronounce The reports of the Provincial Committees will form the ground work of this decision

#### ANOTHER FIRE IN JUTE MILLS

A fire is reported to have broken out at the Company jute mills on Saturday A considerable quantity of jute was burned

#### ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE

*Calcutta, 28th Feb*—There was a severe shock of earthquake this morning at 6 A M, causing houses to shake violently The morning is dull and oppressive

*Hillcheerri 28th Feb*—A slight but distinct shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at 6 to 7 accompanied by a low rumbling sound travelling from east to west

*Ootacamund 28th Feb*—A shock of earthquake was experienced this morning about half past six A rumbling sound was also heard and articles of furniture vibrated for several seconds

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1882

## CONSERVANCY IN THE PETTAH

The Municipality of the town of Bangalore have all of a sudden awakened to the fact that large improvements are necessary, in measures of sanitation and conservancy Such an attempt on the part of our Municipal Commissioners would be all very well, had they directed attention to the more thorough and constant cleaning of the streets and lines of the town, and the drains and gutters which run along side of them, for it must be admitted that the public thoroughfares of the Pettah require a great deal more of looking after than they have had hitherto, instead of giving their time and attention to this most obvious and important part of sanitation and conservancy, the Municipal Commissioners, or, rather, we should say, their President, have begun to talk about introducing a most unwelcome, unsavory, and unhealthy innovation in the internal sanitation and conservancy of the private dwellings of the inhabitants of the town Up to the present moment, the system of cleaning the houses of what is known as 'night soil' is, that once or twice a month, the municipal sweeper calls with his cart and basket and broom, climbs up the roof of a house, lets himself down into the back yard, and removes from the cess-Pool within it all the accumulated dirt and fecal matter, which is carried over the roof and emptied into the cart, the dwellers in the house thus suffering little or no inconvenience Such a system arose from the very construction of the far larger number of the houses in the Pettah Most of these houses have no sort of outlet at the back, that is to say, there is but one door for ingress and egress, and that is, the front or street door, which, when closed, completely shuts the dwellers inside from the world without It was in consequence of this peculiarity in the construction of the houses that the system of conservancy, which we have above described, took its rise, and, up to the present moment, has been working very well, without causing inconvenience annoyance, and risk to the health of the inhabitants The President of the Town Municipality, however, being an Englishman, is naturally led away by a desire, sincere, no doubt, and well meaning, to benefit the people with what he considers, from an Englishman's point of view, an improvement in the mode of conservancy and the number of times it is applied to the dwelling houses of the town So far as we can understand from what has transpired in the shape of discussion of the subject at the Board meetings—its final disposal has been happily deferred—we gather that the President wishes to introduce the municipal sweeper into our houses about two or three times a week, for the present, and daily hereafter, if the system is approved, in order that the dirt and fecal matter might be removed from the cess pit in the backyard of the houses to the municipal cart standing at the front door and this frequent removal of disagreeable and unhealthy matter it is proposed to carry out through the front door, that is to say, that (for the present) two or three times a week, the municipal scavenger should make his journeys with his basket to and from his cart, in close proximity to the most retired and reserved apartments of a man's house, a measure which if it causes no other inconvenience, will fill the whole house and impregnate the surrounding atmosphere with the most nauseous effluvia arising from the removal of the night soil from the cess pit at the back This is the kind of 'improvement' in modern municipal conservency with which the inhabitants of the town are obligingly threatened, and at which our Municipal Commissioners stand aghast, so much so the they have not apparently had the courage as yet to face the subject and argue it out with the President, but have incontinently postponed its consideration for a more convenient season, which may never arrive We freely admit that the subject is the most unsavory with which we have had to deal in these columns but it is necessary that the European President of the Board should have a proper idea of the inconvenience, annoyance, and risk to the health of the inhabitants which the introduction of his system of bi weekly, tri-weekly, or daily conservancy would entail As we have said above, the want of a door at the back of the premises is the one insuperable barrier to the introduction of the proposed measure. In other Indian cities, Madras, for instance, the houses in the native quarters of the city and inhabited by natives entirely, have, almost as a rule, small doors leading into the back yards, which are, for the most part, situated in a back lane or street, so that the dwellers in a house are not put to the slightest inconvenience or danger to their health, by the daily removal of the night soil Unless therefore, the President of the Bangalore town Municipality can devise some scheme by which the houses in the Pettah could be so reconstructed as to have doors on one side of them leading to the backyard, or at the backyard itself, we think that his new scheme of frequent conservancy of the houses cannot be carried out, without an amount of risk to health, annoyance and the general inconvenience of the community, which can be compensated by no corresponding advantage. In addition to the considerations which we have already advanced, there is another which we would commend to the attention of the President, as carrying some weight against the adoption of his scheme of conservancy Members of all castes of the Hindu community never admit a non-caste person, much less a sweeper or scavenger, to enter their premises on any pretext whatever If they are obliged to allow such an individual to pass through the innermost recesses of their houses, while he is employed on so unsavoury a work, there will be with most, if not all of them, the question of constant purification of the premises, which will entail more or less extra expense to the household, according to what each person considers to be necessary to rid his house of contamination, and thus the President, with his English notions of conservancy in houses which are entirely Hindu, will be placing an extra burden of expenditure on every family in the town. Under all these considerations, then, we think the President's proposal for a more frequent system of conservancy, in the manner set forth, in Bangalore town, can hardly be considered opportune and appropriate though, as we have said it would be more opportune and most appropriate, if the houses had a side or back entrance to them, in order to allow of the municipal scavenger going in and coming out without causing risk to the health and inconvenience and annoyance to the dwellers therein. From the description we have given of the present system of cleaning out the cess pits in the backyards of the houses, we think that that system may be continued, and carried out more frequently, even daily, if it be deemed necessary The extra expenditure which the Municipality will have to incur—and they have enough of funds for it—will be to construct an extra number of carts, to purchase an extra number of bullocks, and to provide the sweepers with an extra number of baskets and ladders, or they might get the whole work done under a properly supervised contract Let us have improvement and progress in modern conservancy, by all means, but only do not attempt the thing under impossible architectural and social conditions

## THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

Amongst the institutions to which the shears of retrenchment do not seem to have been applied with that energy and determination which were applied to other departments of the state service, before and at the time of the rendition, was His Highness the Maharajah's Government Press On the death of the Superintendent of the Press, while he was away in England on furlough, all that was done was that his place was not filled up, but the Press was put in charge of the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, M H Hudson, who, at the present moment, draws an additional allowance for the discharge of the duties of the appointment Beyond this, there has been no sort of retrenchment and reduction in a department which may well bear both, without impairing its efficiency, as we presently hope to shew

To begin with, the 'piece work' system, which is at present in force in the Maharajah's Government Press, does not in our opinion, require the services of a highly paid Manager, the present man getting Rs 150 for the performance of work which may be equally well done by a subordinate on 40 or 50 rupees a month The manager of the Press is not held responsible either for the correctness of the work executed, or for keeping the accounts and books His duty simply consists in distributing work amongst the compositors, a duty which may be discharged by any printer of competent knowledge, and for which he will be content with a salary of Forty or Fifty rupees a month, as we have said Instead of such an economical and, at the same time efficient, arrangement, the Manager has an Assistant, on Forty rupees a month, and it would be hard to say what his duties are, unless he helps the Manager to distribute work amongst the printers We think the time has arrived to put an end to this needlessly expensive arrangement The present manager is 60 years old, and is fully entitled to half pension on retirement, and we are of opinion that it was time he was pensioned, in the interests of the state The arrangement we have suggested may then be carried out, namely, to employ a distributor of work in the Press on a salary of Rs 40 or 50 per mensem Then, we think, there should be a great deal of modification in the 'piece work' system That system was originally intended, if we mistake not, to apply only to the compositors and the pressmen, at all events, such was the order of the Government of India But the late Superintendent extended the system to every branch of the establishment, every branch, that is, the members of which were engaged for and were to be paid a fixed salary. The result of the change from fixed salaries to payment by the job, is, that some of the employes who were drawing small salaries, under the former plan, are now drawing double, and even treble amounts, under the latter plan, without any corresponding advantage accruing to the state Again, there is another consideration arising from this indiscriminate application of the piece work system to all the employes of the Press, and it is this The Government of India, not having intended the extension of the system to all the branches of the Press, to type-casters and book-binders, for instance, did not lay down any specified rates as payment for such work by the job When the piece work system was applied to all the branches of the Press, the Superintendent fixed such arbitrary rates as he was advised to fix, and which, we presume, did not receive the sanction of the Government of India In the face, then, of the piece work system being so largely applied, it is apparent that there is no necessity for the maintenance of so large a staff of compositors and other classes of workmen on fixed salaries, by the month We admit that by the piece work system, work is turned out at a more rapid rate than it would otherwise be turned out, but the higher authorities, the state accounts department, for example, have no means of checking the expenditure under this head, and, therefore, so long as the Budget allotment for the Press—and a very large figure is provided for the purpose in the Budget—is not exceeded, the Press continues, year by year, to absorb the whole amount allotted, and no saving is shown This is clear that such a system of expenditure and such a mode of supervision over expenditure are not financially correct, and cannot conduce to economy in state expenditure, of which we hear so much in other departments To add to this consideration, we often hear complaints of the work not being equally distributed amongst all the employés of the Press, and of the gauging of the work done not being properly carried out by the supervising officers, complaints, which, if true, tend to show that there is more money spent on the Press than absolutely necessary In the meantime, since the establishment of the Press the number of hands employed has increased year after year, and as the budget allotment has not been increased, nor has any increase been asked for, a circumstance which obviously proves that the Government Press has more money allowed to it than is necessary, or that the managers of it are conducting it out of some source which has not is yet been revealed to the public During the last two or three years, every department of the state service has undergone retrenchment, and there have been large reductions of expenditure made, and some departments have been twice subjected to the shears of retrenchment, it is curious that the Government Press, with the one notable exception of the Superintendent's appointment, has apparently escaped the notice of the authorities In suggesting a revision of the Government Press establishment, we would recommend that an example be taken from the state of Travancore There the Govt Press is conducted on a scale of just economy, with satisfactory efficiency, so much so that the *Travancore Government Gazette* is sold at a very low rate to the public

## Original and Selected Notes

According to the present arrangements the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 19th instant for Simla, breaking the journey for one day at Umbala, and arriving at Simla on the 21st

It is rumoured in Jeypore that a separate Agricultural Department is to be created in the Central Provinces, and that Mr L Prison, c s, Commissioner of Excise, will be placed in charge

A Madras correspondent hears that Sir Ashley Eden, who concludes his five years' service as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in May next is spoken of in connection with the vacancy on the India Council, created by the retirement of Sir E Perry But it is thought that the chances are largely in favour of the appointment of Sir Michael Kennedy

Two native gentlemen belonging to well known families in Bombay, arrived there last Friday by the China steamer, after travelling round the world They were greeted with an address of welcome, congratulating them on their enterprize before they landed, but on the same evening one of them was formally outcasted by his co religionists for having violated the caste-rule which forbids foreign travel altogether

A Rangoon paper states that the Marchioness of Ripon has presented a number of Burmese gentlemen each with a gold watch and chain, with the name of the donor and recipient engraved on a pendant attached to the watch by way of acknowledgment of her appreciation of their services on the occasion of the Viceregal visit The presents were delivered on the 13th ultimo by the postman, showing that the gift was of a private rather than of an official nature

An Allahabad telegram states that information from Sibi, dated the 20th, says that it is reported that a number of Merv Turkomans have made a great raid on the Horat border, and carried off large numbers of sheep and cattle from the Chur Armak tribe The Agent to the Governor General has returned to Sibi from Bagh where he had been to meet the Khan of Khelat and his Sardars The visit is believed to have been satisfactory in all respect Several awkward disputes between the Khan and his nobles were amicably arranged through the Agent's intervention

A Baroda correspondent says, it is understood in that city that there has been a difference of opinion in high quarters, and that matters have got to such a point that it is quite on the cards that Sir T Madhava Rao may resign at once In this event, it is deemed likely that his successor would be the Rao Saheb V N Mandlik The Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee, the Chief Judge at Baroda, will probably go back to his own appointment under the British Government, his successor will probably be Mr H A Wadia, Barrister at Law

According to the *Indian Daily News*, the Home Government contemplates transferring at no distant period, the management of all the State Railways in India to the East India Railway Company for certain considerations and taking over at once, as an experimental measure, the Sindhi State Railway to the Company Intimation is said to have been accordingly given to the Agent of the Company that the Government of India would be prepared to advance to the extent of £7 lakhs, to enable them to complete certain unfinished portions of the Sindhi line

The Baroda correspondent of the *Maharatta* writes as follows —Baroda 22nd Feb 1882 Two Gurukhi Brahmins have been apprehended by the Baroda Taluka Police on the act of invoking the influence of Mahakali and other Evil Genii against the life of the Maharajah Sahib Phy, must have been cursing for somebody else Let us see to whom the connection will ultimately be traced All eyes are turned to the matter Very few Gaekwars have died natural deaths The two wretched men who were arrested while invoking the influence of evil genii against the life of the Gaekwar have been pronounced insane —*Maharatta*.

A London telegram to the *Times of India* says —The Marquis of Hartington has after inquiry given his decision regarding the charges brought against Sir Richard Meade formerly Resident at Hyderabad by the London *Statesman* The Secretary of State is satisfied that Richard Meade simply acted upon the orders he received from the Government of India, and that the imputation of corruption is entirely unfounded His Lordship describes Sir Richard as an upright and zealous servant of the Government, and says, his confidence in the late Resident's integrity and honour is unshaken Sir Richard Meade says he is quite satisfied with this vindication of his character I hear that strong opposition is manifested in the Viceroy's Council to the proposed abolition of the separate armies that a majority of the India Council are against it, and that the Commander in Chief in India is still undecided

Mr John Dawson Mayne formerly Advocate General of Madras, and now Lecturer on Common Law to the Inns of Court, London is preparing for Messrs Higginbotham, the Madras publishers, a second edition of his "Hindu Law," the first edition of which has been all sold What with lectures, practice before the Privy Council, and the revision of his law-books Mr Mayne's time is fully occupied His lectures are the attractive of any that have been given under the auspices of Inns of Court, the hall of the Inner Temple being crowded with students whenever he makes his appearance on the platform Some lecturers are satisfied with an average attendance of twenty five, but Mr Mayne draws to the extent of two or three hundred His recent course of lectures on the Law of Torts will form the basis of a work on the subject which he intends to publish Another labour he has in contemplation is to re-write his commentaries on the Indian Penal Code

## Local and Provincial.

Postal —From and after the 7th March 1882, the Foreign or Overland mails will be closed at the Bangalore General Post Office on every Tuesday, until further notice

Mr C Rajavachariu, B A —Mr Raghavachariu B A, has, been appointed Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore. He is, the only son of Mr Ranga Charlu

Assistant to the Resident —Mr W. J Cunningham, Assistant to the Resident, will proceed on furlough, about the middle of the current month, Major H Wylie, c s i will officiate, during Mr Cunningham's absence

Arrival of the Dewan —The Dewan, accompanied by his Secretary, arrived at Bangalore from Mysore on Thursday afternoon last Mr Ranga Charlu had gone to Mysore on the occasion of the Maharajah's birthday

The Maharajah's Council —The Council of His Highness the Maharajah, it would appear is to meet, in a day or two hence for the discussion and despatch of some emergent business in connection with the state

The Central Jail —D W Henderson, Superintendent Central Jail, Bangalore, having proceeded on furlough, on the 1st Instant, Dr Brown has taken charge of the institution, in addition to his duties as physician of the Bowring Civil Hospital

The Mysore D P W —Colonel W R Johnson, Superintending Engineer Mysore department of Public Works, having proceeded on furlough, Colonel Le Mesurier Engineer in Chief Mysore State Railway, will officiate, in addition to his other duties

The Government Clerks —It is said to be the intention of the clerks employed in the several offices to petition the Heads of their departments to be allowed to attend office during the hot weather, which begins in March and ends about the beginning of June, from 7 to 11 a m —*Pyé*

Civil Court, C and M Station —Colonel R A Cole, Civil and Sessions Judge, C and M Station, we believe has obtained an extension of six months' leave, so that Colonel H G Thompson, the present incumbent, will continue to officiate till the end of August next, when Colonel Cole will decide whether he will return to the post or not

The Holi Festival —The Holi festival came to an end on Saturday, with the usual display of *lamachas*, and, we must add, tomfoolery, in the town and the Native quarters of the Civil and Military station Saturday last, being the first day of the fest, and an authorised holiday, the courts and public offices were all closed

Major G E Mabry —This officer having obtained leave for three months, of which he will avail himself at the beginning of next month, Colonel McGrath, at present Assistant Commissary General, will officiate as President of the Station Municipality, take charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, officiate as Superintendent of Excise and First Cantonment Magistrate

Special Test Examinations —Candidates in Bangalore who have passed in one or more Special Test Examinations held in August last, and whose names are given in the classified lists published in the supplement to the *Fort St George Gazette*, will be furnished with certificates on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Candidates in applying for their certificates should state the office they hold

The B A Results —Four candidates from the Bangalore Central College have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of Madras, at the examination held in January last The following are the names of the successful candidates —

Cadambi Srinivasa Chari *2nd Class* Cent Colle.
B Narasimha Chari, *3rd Class*
M Kasturi Rangayangar,
B S Krishnaswamiengar,

THE RESIDENCY —We understand that Sir James Gordon, Resident at the Court of His Highness, takes his departure on leave about the end of the present month, and that Mr J D Sandford, Chief Judge, will then take up the Residentship Mr W J Cunningham, Assistant to the Resident goes on leave about the middle of the month, when Major H Wylie, c s i, will enter upon the duties of the office

ELECTRIC LIGHT, MYSORE —Last Saturday a large Dynamo Electric Light Machine, 6,000 candle power, was successfully tried at the Maharajah's Palace, Mysore, by Mr Wallace, the engineer attached to the Palace One lamp was put on the Mohan Mahal, a distance of about 200 yards from the engine The light was most brilliant and continuous The projector was afterwards tried, and the light thrown all over Mysore the light illuminated the houses and trees for a distance of a mile and half His Highness the Maharajah, and the Dewan Mr Rangachariar, were on the Mohan Mahal, and were much pleased Other lamps will soon be fitted up in the Palace and square —*Post*

EXTENSION OF THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —It is now generally reported that, the line of the Mysore State Railway having been opened between Bangalore and Mysore town, the line from Bangalore to Tumkur and Shimoga districts will soon be taken in hand It was at first thought that the construction of this line would be given to a European company, under the auspices of Messrs Rothschild of London, whose representative is, or was in Bangalore with a view to completing negotiations and making arrangements We now however, understand that the line will be constructed under the Government of the State, for which purpose a loan will be given by the Government of India, in which case Colonel Le Mesurier will be the Engineer in Chief

THE CANTONMENTS MUNICIPALITY —The President having notified that an alteration is to be made in the mode of collecting the Municipal House Tax for the ensuing official year, within the limits of Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in substitution of the present mode, which, it is stated, has hitherto worked so satisfactorily to the tax payers as also to the Municipality, the House Owners and House Agents of Bangalore convened a public meeting on Saturday last to consider the steps necessary to be adopted on behalf of all House Owners to protect themselves against the action of the President of the Municipal Board, in demanding and levying the House Tax in advance for the ensuing official year, which they say is in direct opposition to the mode which has hitherto prevailed, and for which alteration no just reason, it is stated, can be assigned

## General Summary

### MADRAS

PRINCESS OF TANJORE —This lady having intimated that she intends returning to Tanjore the Madras orders have been issued that she shall be received at all military stations with the honors due to her rank and with the salutes she is entitled to —*Mail*

MADRAS UNIVERSITY —The undermentioned candidate has been declared to have passed the Bachelor of Civil Engineering examination held in January 1882 —Second Class —Hormasji Nowrojee 270 candidates appeared for the B A examination, of whom 141 have passed —*Ibid*

CHOLERA CASES AT VELLORE —Fresh cases of cholera have occurred in the camp of the 29th Regiment N I, at Vellore, the Deputy Surgeon General of Her Majesty's Forces has recommended its removal to another camp 7 miles distant from Vellore The regiment will move to its new camp on the necessary tents being supplied by the Camp Equipage Department —*Ibid*

DISCOVERY OF OLD CANNONS —Within the last few days, while some workmen were clearing the site of an old house near the ramparts in Northern Street, Tanjore, recently acquired by Tevvamattu Nadar, toddy renter of the district, they came upon four old cannons of massive metal The guns are each about 8 feet long and of 4 inches bore, and are supposed to have been overlooked when the Tanjore fort was dismantled in 1860 —*Ibid*

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS —It would appear that Mr Grant Duff will not visit Bangalore this week The *Madras Times* says that His Excellency the Governor will leave Madras by the mail train some time, the 3rd instant, for Coimbatore, whence he proceeds to Ootacamund Thence His Excellency will visit some of the adjacent Districts, and will return to Madras on the 14th instant, to be present at the meeting of the Council on the 15th instant —*Ibid*

DECISION CASE —On the 23rd ultimo the Chief Justice wrote to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Dewanship as follows —"Honorable Sir —I have the honor to forward for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council a copy of a letter addressed to me by the special jury in the case of George Willmade Winton, convicted of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced by me to a simple imprisonment for one month This enclosure copy of my letter to them, and some minutes and notes of the evidence If His Excellency in Council shall see fit to remit the sentence passed by me in view of the representations of the jury, I venture to assume that orders may issue

The following is the Order of Government thereon published —

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is unable to find any reason for remitting any portion of the sentence in question —*Ibid*

OVERLAND MAIL —The latest safe days for closing the Homeward Overland Mail at the Madras Presidency Post Offices during the current year are as follows —Up to the 28 February on Tuesdays and from 8th March to 24th May (inclusive) on Wednesdays and from 7th May to 17th September (inclusive), on Saturdays 5 p m, from 21st September to end, from 27th September to 20th December (inclusive), on Wednesdays 5 p m —*Standard*

## BOMBAY

THE JUDGE OF POONA —We hear that Mr W Wedderburn is to succeed Mr Newnham who resigns the service on leave at Poona The story in question will give a moral satisfaction *Gazette*

CHOLERA —Outside of Bombay city, we regret to see that it here continues to cause many deaths in the Salsette and Panwel talukas From the latest intelligence received at Colaba from Mr Sutherland Powell Superintendent of Police, it appears that the disease prevails in the Dharavi and Mahim villages, where the Mahim Wards district 70 cases and 12 deaths —*Ibid*

LAND QUESTIONS —The appeal of the Bombay Bunder has been rejected by the Governor General's Agent, Major-General Wilson, and Dhanji's petition has gone to the Viceroy The women were sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 5000 for the dishonest misappropriation of three cows worth Rs 50 —*Times of India*

A BLEACHING FACTORY —A Bleaching Factory in India was opened at Bombay recently for the purpose of bleaching and finishing the grey goods manufactured in native mills This is said to be the first independent attempt of the kind in India The factory turns out 1,000 lbs of finished cloth a day, and the samples are bleached and finished stuff closely resemble good English drills —*Ibid*

NAWAB VIKAR-UL-OOMRAH —There was a large gathering at the Hyderabad Railway Station last Saturday to bid farewell to Nawab Vikar-ul-Oomrah who left by train, for Bombay *en route* to England There were present His Excellency Sir Salar Jung G C S I, Raja Sir Maharaj Persaud the Peshcar, Nawab Bashiruddoulah, Nawab Kurshed Jah, the two sons Captain Clerk, Major Gough and a number of the high officials of H H the Nizam's Government and gentlemen of the City —*Deccan Times*

RIVAL EDITORS —At the First Police Court yesterday, M K N Kalikrishna editor of the *Rast Gopter* applied for a summons against Mr Muneherjee Cowasjee Langrie, editor of the *Satya Vatta*, charging him with defamation In the information it was stated that the accused had published divers false, malicious, and scandalous imputations regarding M Kalikrishna's character, aims, pursuits and calling, with reference to the character and reputation of his oldest daughter, a young unmarried lady The accused's motive was, if possible, to deter complainant from doing his duty as a journalist by insinuating that in the discharging of his duties as a public writer and promoter of social reforms he had been actuated by corrupt, venal and sordid motives The Magistrate, Mr Ryan granted the application for a summons and made it returnable on the 16th instant

## SECUNDERABAD

RAILWAY ACCIDENT —We have to record a painful accident which occurred at the Hyderabad Station of the Nizam's State Railway on the morning of Thursday last The mail train from Wadi had just come in at about 5 a m and having delivered her passengers and disengaged her wagons, the engine was proceeding at a slow pace towards the Turn-table" when the carriage examiner—a man named Gasper, who was late for his work that morning, was hurrying across without a light from his house towards the platform The unfortunate man met the engine as it was approaching the T Table" not far from which he resides and attempting to cross the line, missed his footing and fell when the engine passed over his body Those who came up to his assistance found poor Gasper in a dying state and his body fearfully mangled His right leg from the thigh, and his left leg below the knee joint were horribly crushed, and his right arm and wrist presented a similar appearance All that could be done at the time was to place him in the broke van and telegraph to Secunderabad to have a doolie waiting at the Station Fearing from loss of blood he cried two or three times for water which was given him, but he was unable to converse or afford any information as to how the accident occurred "Water, water" was all that he could faintly articulate to the guard who had him in charge and in less than twenty minutes, just as the train was nearing the Hussain Sagor Junction the unhappy sufferer breathed his last After the usual inquiry in the course of the day into the cause of the accident his remains were interred in the evening in the Roman Catholic cemetery east of the line near the old Lancer barracks —*Deccan Times*

OUTBREAK AT THE CHENCHELGOODAH JAIL —On last Thursday night there was an outbreak at the Central Jail at Chenchelgoodah adjoining the City of Hyderabad The cause of the outbreak is supposed to be the introduction of the 'Triangle' for the purpose of whipping the unruly or disobedient prisoners Some of the convicts broke out of their cells and attempted to make their escape Mr Gordon on hearing of the affair drove off to the Jail but before doing so he applied to Major Neville the Commander of the Regular Troops for assistance and two companies of Infantry under Captain Allen and we believe two squadrons of Cavalry under Lieutenants Gerald Perrel and Barnett were ordered out but before their arrival Mr Gordon secured the services of Captain Alix's Regiment which is stationed at Chenchelgoodah Captain Alix at once surrounded the Jail with his men and placed some of them on the top stories of the building The prisoners were much excited and made a fight of it with sticks and stones, which they had secured before the arrival of the troops Not being able to quell the disturbance by fair words the troops were ordered to fire on the heads of the prisoners to intimidate them, but unfortunately, three of the prisoners were shot down—one through the head who died immediately, one through the left arm and shoulder who is not expected to live, and the third slightly in the foot It was not until the order to fire was given a second time which rather frightened the convicts that order was restored Five of the ringleaders were brought and flogged publicly, for by this time large crowds of people had assembled Mr Gordon and Captain Alix deserve credit for the prompt measures taken in putting down the disturbance There was a rumour that the convicts succeeded in disarming some of the guard and turning their own weapons against them, but this we believe is false This is not the first time that the convicts have broken out in this Jail, and on the last occasion it will be remembered that several succeeded in making their escape The Jail is said to be in a very insecure state, and we would suggest strong barred doors and gates, and also that the prisoners should be kept more isolated and not grouped together as they are at present Then again the European Jailor should reside in the Jail premises, and instead of Mahomedan and Hindu Warders who are prone to fraternize with their countrymen there ought to be at least able European Warders on whom the European Jailor could rely in cases of outbreak, &c Then too it is evident that the whole Jail management requires a thorough overhauling and measures ought to be taken to secure efficient arrangements not only for the well-being, but the safety of the prisoner to say nothing of the protection of the people against a lawless set of ruffians who might at any time be let loose upon them The convicts who made their escape from this Jail about a year ago were the terror of the surrounding villages for some time —*Ibid*

## CALCUTTA

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.—The oldest man living within the Patna Municipality is a Mahomadan butcher, of *Mohalla* Dholpurah, aged 122 years. He lives close to Shere Shah's Mosque and was present at the burial of Ashruff Ali *alias* Khokha Khan, foster brother of Shah Alam, who died at Patna in the *Hejira* year 1187, and was buried within the compound of Shere Shah's Mosque The man was nine years of age at the time the present year of *Hejira* is 1299 He tells the visitors many pleasant stories as how Maharajah Ram Narain brought the English to Patna, how there had been great fights at the Patna City gates, &c., and how he was present when a boy of nine years at Khokha Khan's burial Khokha Khan's tomb is yet in fair state of preservation, with a marble slab commemorating the date, &c The year is given in numerals as also under the rule of *Abjad*, the words, *surooro rafe Dilha*, delight of the heart, has disappeared, expressing both the high estimation in which Ashruff Ali was held as a humourist amongst his contemporaries, as also the year of his death in accordance with *Abjad*.—*Lahor Herald*

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE —His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from the Maharajah of Travancore yesterday afternoon A guard of honour with the band and colours of the Warwickshire regiment was in attendance at Government House —*Englishman*

DACOITY WITH MURDER.—A dacoity was committed across the water some eight miles south of Howrah on Friday last, accompanied by murder, and as far as we are able to gather, the chief object of the outrage was revenge rather than plunder, as out of considerable property only Rs 100 was taken by the dacoits The story of the case is as follows —There were two brothers who owned some land and one was desirous of purchasing the share of the other In consequence however, of a quarrel the brother sold his share to a neighbour, and shortly after died The surviving brother made many overtures to the neighbour to induce him to part with his property but in vain, so the former collected a gang of about 12 men together, and on Friday night proceeded to a house in which the latter was living with a friend—the only other inhabitant with them being an old woman When the uproar commenced, the owner of the house dashed out of it followed by "the neighbour," who was seized by the dacoits and dragged towards a tank close by The unfortunate man in struggling to get hold of a tree held on so tightly and struggled so hard for his life, that his murderers were unable to force him to loose his hold they therefore bore him to the ground and cut his throat from ear to ear. Villagers from a neighbouring village turned out in pursuit of the dacoits and one of the latter was seized, but effected his escape again after severely wounding his captor The Police near the place were soon on the scene, and, a few hours after them, the District Superintendent and the Inspector, and the result of their efforts is that every one connected with the cowardly murder has been arrested and the stolen property recovered —*Ibid*.

EXTENSIVE FIRE —At about 10 a m yesterday morning Mr Turner, the manager of the Nasmyth's patent Press Co, at Goosery, whilst in his office and in conversation with the Secretary, heard an alarm of fire, and on looking into the godown from which it proceeded saw some bundles of jute, on the top of a pile of that material, a blaze The Secretary at once drove off in a conveyance for the Howrah Fire Brigade, while Mr Turner started his steam and hand pumps Within fifteen minutes from the time the alarm was given the whole range of buildings, in the centre of which the premises are, was on fire and burning fiercely, aided by a stiff north wind, which rose almost simultaneously with the first alarm The manager, seeing no hope of effecting any saving of the buildings already burning, directed his whole attention to those opposite, and severed their connection from them by cutting down the wooden causeway. To this piece of foresight

is due the saving of an enormous quantity of both baled and loose jute and the principal building on the premises By 11 A M, the whole range under fire was completely gutted, the roofs falling in with tremendous crashes on to the presses and machinery beneath, and the flames from the burning jute shooting many feet into the air It is difficult to say how the fire originated for the jute which was first discovered alight was at the end of a godown near which there was not a soul The total loss in jute and buildings (it is believed no lives have been lost) is supposed to be about Rs 2,80,000, the Press Company's property being, however, insured The service of the local fire brigade was as good as it could be taking into consideration the inefficient machines the men had to work, and it does seem hard on people paying large sums of money to a municipality that the latter do not look more to that branch of it which was brought into requisition so unexpectedly yesterday morning —*Ibid*

## PUNJAB

AMRITSAR.—We are glad to learn from Amritsar that the municipality of that place is taking all necessary precautions against the recurrence of an epidemic like that of last year All the wells the water of which has been pronounced unwholesome by medical authorities, have been ordered to be emptied The emptying and clearing of the tanks is also under the consideration of that body —*Civil and Military Gazette*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.— The Bishop of Lahore delivered a lecture at Lahore on the 14th instant on the subject of the Punjab University College the educational system of which he is said to have defended with great ability After dwelling at some length on the importance of acquiring a knowledge of ancient classics, the lecturer observed that some of the natives were of opinion that the Sanscrit and Arabic languages as well as the modern vernaculars of India which were derived from those languages, were unfit to serve as a medium for imparting instruction in the western sciences, to the masses of the country, and not capable of conveying European modes of thought, and consequently the scheme of educating the people by means of translation was impracticable. The lecturer did not share in any such opinion On the contrary, he maintained that those languages were capable of expressing every shade of thought and meaning What was wanted was good translators, who, to a thorough knowledge of the English language and western sciences, should combine a sovereign command over the vernaculars of this country His lordship also stated that, at the last meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University College, he strongly impressed on that body the importance of encouraging good translations, and suggested that large and handsome prizes should be awarded to those who made the best translations of scientific works into the vernaculars His Lordship expressed his great regret at finding that, whilst in the Universities of England, France, Germany, America, and other civilised countries of the world, Professorships of Arabic and Sanscrit were being established, those very languages, instead of commanding respect and admiration and of being cherished in India, should be neglected and dishonoured in their birthplace.—*Ibid*

## Extracts

### HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, MADRAS

We have received a prospectus stating that —

According to the Hindu Law (1) A girl is married either after she is given away by her guardians, or selects a husband for herself (2) Guardians can give her away, as a rule, only once, but if the party to whom she is given away by the guardian is found, before capacitated, to be incompetent for the consummation of marriage, the guardian can give her away to another person (3) She can give herself away if the guardians neglect to give her away up to three years after the attainment of her puberty (4) She can give herself away also in cases in which her husband has died after the saptapadee was performed and before the consummation of marriage The law being so, it has been resolved to form an Association called "Hindu Women's Re-marriage Association," to advocate and encourage, celebrate and pay for, the marriages of girls who are or may be widowed before the consummation of marriage with their husbands, and to receive them, their supporters and sympathisers, into society. All persons wishing to join this Association shall pay an annual subscription of not less than Rs. 6, payable in advance before the 3rd January every year, or at the time of joining the Association Pundits and others who cannot afford to pay the subscription will with the approval of the President, or of any six members of the Association, be admitted as honorary members. All persons who are not beyond the pale of the Hindu religion are eligible to become members of this Association The following persons have already been enrolled as members of the "Marriage Association" —

*Members*

R Ragoonath Row, Dy Collector Mylapore Madras
P Chentsal Rao Pantalu Garoo Hd Sbe Rev B Mad
T Venkasami Rowjee First Assistant, Govt office
K Govinda Row Sirkele Tanjore
S Seshagiri Row Grandson of Reddy Row, at Combaconum
C Sambiah Chetty Garu Engineer
P Rajaratna Moodelliar Salt Dy Com Mylapore
K P Sundera Mudaliar, Vakeel, High Court Mylapore
S Sreenivasa Raghava Aiyengar, 1st Assist Rev B
K Ramachundra Row Jahgeerdar, Conabaconum
T Ganapathi Aiyar Sub Judge Madura
C Ramachundra Row, Sahib, Vakeel High Court Mad
M Venkataramiah, Asst Master, Chengalvaroya Naicker's School
M Butchiah Pantulu Telugu Pundit, Govt Female Normal School Madras
M Venkata Prasith Tawaree Hd Asst, Office of the Supt of Family Payments and Pensions
C Runga Charry, Vakeel Dist Court of Chengleput

*Honorary Members*

C Sreenivasa Row Mylapore
I Appaliner, Mylapore
G Soobramania Aiyer Head Master Triplicane Anglo Vernacular School
V Basha Charry, Asst Master, Patchaiappa's Col Mad
M Veeraraghava Charry Asst Master Patchaiappa's Col Mad
A Thyaga Rajier, Triplicane
K Ramanuja Charriar, Triplicane
P Narayana Charriar, Triplicane
T C Sreenivasa Aiyengar, Ex-Secretary, Ly Sy T
C Lochun Raju, Clerk, P W D Examiners Office
S Subbayya Charryar Articled Clerk with Mr J Carr
T Yathoonath Row Conabaconum
Bindu Acharier, Mayaveram

*Sympathisers*

Krishnamoorthy Aiyengar Mylapore
S Seshiah, Professor Prov Col, Combaconum
A Venkatakristna Row, Tahsildar, Trichinopoly
The Honorable Rajah G N Gajapathi Row Garu
G Moothoosamy Chetty Garoo, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras
P Vijiaranga Moodaliar, Ins of Schools Madras
P Ramaswami Chettiyar, V P Madras Municipality
R Sreenivasa Aiyengar, Negapatam
S Narayanasamy Chetty Garu Nellore
A Soodarsan Row, Deputy Collector, Salem
A Narain Row, Deputy Collector, Nellore
A, Ramachendra Ayer Judge Trevandrum
V Nalbari Row, Manargudy
H Chintaman Row, Mysore
T Pattabiram Pillay, Trichinopolly
T Ramaswamy Moodliar, Mylapore
N Subramania Iyer Avragal, Tanjore
Durb Venkata Sastry, Vizagapatam.
T Krishna Row Mayaveram
P Ruthinasabapathi Pillay Negapatam
K Veerasalingam Garu Rajamundry

### LORD LYTTON ON INDIA

Lord Lytton, speaking at Manchester on Feb 1, vindicated his policy as Viceroy of India, and refuted Lord Hartington's accusation that he had advocated a policy of annexation or military occupation of Afghanistan Lord Hartington (his lordship continued) subsequently informed him (Lord Lytton) that the accusation was founded on a minute addressed by him to his Council in India on Sept 4, 1878, that minute was written on the eve of a supreme effort to avert, if possible, an Afghan war caused by the illegitimate and hostile action of Russia, who at that moment was negotiating with the Ameer of Cabul a most formidable alliance against us In reviewing the various future contingencies involved in the incessant advance of Russian power towards the north west frontier of India—an advance which might still oblige us to accept either unprovoked conflict or permanent contact with Russia in Central Asia—he pointed out the military importance to us in that event of the triangle formed by Cabul Ghuzni and Jellalabad Now that triangle so far from embracing the whole of Afghanistan contained but a very small portion of it But he never proposed the annexation of even this small portion He said in that minute that they should endeavour to re establish such relations with the Ameer as would give us due influence in Afghanistan and for ever exclude Russia there from but if it appeared that they could not find in a friendly alliance with the Ameer the necessary security for our north west frontier, they must then be prepared to take immediate steps for making its security independent of him and he concluded It is not by a military occupation of Afghanistan that our position there is best won or secured (Hear, hear) It would have been more to the point if, instead of imputing to him views he had never entertained Lord Hartington had favoured them with some intimation of the views which were entertained by the present Government of India as to the policy involved in our relations with Afghanistan—(cheers)—and more particularly as regarded the advance of Russia towards Herat which had so rapidly followed upon our own withdrawal from Candahar The silence of Ministers about the opinions of the present Government of India on these points was very remarkable and the more so because Ministers had not hesitated to assert that those opinions were shared by the responsible authorities in India Were they to think from this silence on these points that the views of Lord Ripon and his Indian advisers were after all substantially not very different from those of their predecessors and that in their opinion the completion of the Ministerial programme, which included our further withdrawal from Pishin, would not be unattended with danger present or prospective? (Hear hear) His lordship went on to speak at some length on the financial policy pursued in India during his term of office They decided to give effect to the idea of Lord Northbrook that provision should be made for future expenditure but the taxes they imposed for this purpose were accompanied by a reduction or abolition of import duties so that whilst increasing the revenue they did not increase the general burden of taxation They also abolished inequalities in the salt duties The somewhat higher rate at which the tax was now retained in Bengal fell almost exclusively upon the salt imported from Cheshire and naturally it was resented by the manufacturers of Cheshire and He believed if at their relief would involve a sacrifice of £300,000 of revenue But the financial condition of India was now so flourishing and he sincerely believed so essentially sound, that he trusted the Government in India might soon feel able to dispense with different al duty Although this measure involved a reduction of taxation over the greater part of India yet it afforded such a powerful stimulus to the consumption of salt in Bengal that it was followed by a considerable increase of revenue The noble speaker then replied to a recent statement of Mr Bright's to the effect that the late Government neglected the cotton duties the salt tax, and public works in India With regard to the cotton duties, the only Indian Administration that ever effected any reduction at all in them or even plainly condemned the principle, and strained every effort to render their total abolition inevitable was the Administration over which he (Lord Lytton) had the honour to preside Lord Hartington was right when he said that the last reduction of the duties was intended to render their total abolition inevitable and it was pretty clear that Lord Hartington himself did not disapprove of this policy, but when Lord Hartington said that the British Government would not be justified in carrying out a measure which it well knew to be for the best interests of the people of India until it had persuaded or enabled them to perceive as clearly as it does itself that the measure was for their best interests he (Lord Lytton) could not agree with him The Government of India was intellectually, morally, and politically, centuries in advance of the people of India Mr Gladstone, had declared that the question was, be all the laws of right, a question purely for the natives of India themselves This was quite in accordance with the opinion also favoured by Mr Gladstone, that the question of how Ireland should be governed ought to be settled in accordance not with English but with Irish ideas Such a doctrine was without a germ of truth, but it was a doctrine which required copious qualification He had no hesitation in saying that the theory of governing India by Indian ideas and Ireland with Irish ideas could have but one result if consistently carried out In both cases the natives would ask us to clear out and leave them to themselves (Hear, hear) If native, ideas and native notions of right were to prevail in India it was not government either English or native it was anarchy and bloodshed to which they would be hurled (Cheers) India was one of the most highly taxed countries in the world Without any increase of the general burdens of taxation, and with great relief to the burden upon commerce, permanent financial provision had been made for future famines to the extent of £1,500,000, and Sir John Strachey had left to his successor the easy and pleasant task of administering a normal annual surplus of certainly more than £2,000,000 and probably not less than £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 The amount of revenue surrendered by the total abolition of the cotton duties would probably not exceed £600,000 They saw therefore, how absurd it was to say that the remainder of these *duties were required for revenue purposes* and that the Indian Treasury could not afford to dispense with it (Hear hear) The preservation of all that had been achieved for us and for the people of India by the genius and the labour of the great Indian administrators depended on two conditions The Government of India must continue to do what it knew to be right for India without reference to the passing popularity or unpopularity of its measures as judged by their relation to the prevailing form of our own very different political experience and in the next place the Government of England must keep the approaches to India free from the disturbing influence of any other great European Power The influence of such a Power if firmly established whether in Afghanistan Belochistan or in Egypt would be absolutely incompatible with the permanent tranquility of British India (Hear hear)

Lord Lytton also addressed a meeting of Conservatives in Manchester on Feb 2 He taunted Mr Gladstone with having sent Mr Goschen to Berlin to inquire what Prince Bismarck would allow England to do in Egypt He condemned the Government policy in India and South Africa and in regard to the Irish Land Act said the history of land legislation throughout Europe was mainly the history of efforts to extend the system of divided ownership which Her Majesty's Government had now established in Ireland Lord Lytton deprecated any interference with the freedom of commerce —*Deccan Mail*


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# Karnataka Prana.

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1882

## PROSPECTS IN THE PROVINCE

In our issue of a fortnight ago, we published an article, in which we called attention to the prospects of the season and the crops in this Province for the next three or four months, a period of considerable uncertainty, if not of actual anxiety, for the agricultural population, and which ought also to be felt by the local administration, if only they can be brought to see the doubtful character of the situation The state of the crops, and the prospects of the season with regard to water supply and fodder for cattle, were then unsettled enough, though not, perhaps, alarming Since then, two whole weeks have passed over us, and there has not been the slightest improvement in the prospects of the season We have not had the smallest drop of rain The sources of water supply dependent on the rainfall have almost all dried up; those from natural springs are rapidly diminishing The prices of all kinds of grain are fast rising, and fodder for cattle has altogether ceased in some localities, yet, in spite of those signs of an approaching severe scarcity, which may, should the June and July rains fail, or prove scanty, merge into a famine, the authorities do not seem to think that there is any thing the matter, or that there is any cause of foreboding We look at the season report for the week ending 25th Ultimo, and we find the following results, as given in an analysis of it by the local *Daily Post* Our contemporary says —"A comparison of the rates quoted in the last reports with those published the previous week, fully justifies the remark we made when last alluding to this subject, that prices are rising in the most unmistakable manner. In Bangalore rice has risen from 12¼ to 12, and horse gram from 35 to 31½, seers per rupee In Mysore the "price of second sort rice has slightly risen, that of other articles of food is stationary" In Hassan the increase is remarkable, rice being quoted at 11 to 10, ragi at 16 to 28, and horse-gram at 20 to 40, seers per rupee, the corresponding figures last week being 12 to 19, 22 to 28, and 24 to 48 Shimoga shows a rise in the poorer kinds of rice and of jola, one seer less of the former grain and two seers less of the [illegible] being now obtainable for a rupee Chitaldroog shows a considerable increase,—rice, which was quoted last week at 12, being now sold at 10, seers per rupee cheapest sort ragi having risen from 14 to 42, and javari from 40 to 38 No reliance whatever can be placed on the report from Kolar, the author of which has taken the trouble of throwing ridicule on his own labours, by certifying that "prices are unchanged," while he goes on to quote figures which do not bear out his statement Kadur is the only district which shows a slight change for the better, but as no explanation is given of a circumstance which, judging from the tenor of the report, ought to be otherwise, no great importance can be attached to the statement"

Such are the prices of grains of all kinds, in all districts of the Province As to the prospects generally, that is to say, as to water supply for man and cattle, fodder for the latter, cattle disease and other items which make up these "prospects," the picture, as given in the official reports themselves, is very discouraging There is hardly a district, or subdivision of a district, or a taluk, or a village in a taluk, which does not shew signs of an approaching scarcity of all those requirements, which are necessary for the welfare and the very lives of the agricultural population While these things are so, it is curious to observe the baseless fabric of hope which officialdom has been building for itself, and its almost utter disbelief that things could be as bad as they appear to the public, and to those who will be the great sufferers, we mean, the ryots, should a severe scarcity come on, and scarcity merge into real famine So far as the public is aware no general remission of the revenue demand has been ordered to be made, that "standing order" of the Dewan still stares the unhappy and impoverished ryot in the face, and, as under it, no remissions whatever are to be made this year, the district officers have no alternative but to go on enforcing the kandayam till the Government demands have been satisfied The result will be that the ryots will have to sell what stores of grain they have, at whatever prices they can obtain, in order to meet the revenue demand When they have sold all, then will come a rapid rise in the prices of all classes of grain Since a result is already beginning to manifest itself, as has been shown above, in the differences in the prices of grain up to the 25th Ultimo and in the week previous No kinds of grain can, of course, be sown during the next three months, and the wet and dry crops which were sown on the fall of rain—scanty as it was—during October and November last, are reported as withering, or already quite withered, so that the situation, really, is this, that, before the beginning or middle of May, we may expect a severe scarcity, though not quite a famine, unless the South West monsoons of June and July altogether fail, or prove very scanty Under such ominous circumstances, we should expect that the Maharajah's Government would adopt such measures as may relieve the ryots, and inaugurate such public works, chiefly the Bangalore—Tumkur railway, as may afford the unemployed and impoverished ryots and labouring classes generally, such work as would enable them to tide over the distress till the next rains, which we can only hope will fall abundantly If they do not, the sorrowful events of 1877 must surely be repeated to a great extent, relieved, however, by public works, if they are started without any further delay Instead of doing these things, the authorities seem content to sit idle and to publish half-hearted reports of the condition of affairs, half-hearted reports which show a disposition to avoid facing the reality of hard facts. The *Madras Times* has, in some mysterious manner, been invoked to cry up and support the pseudo-rescate reports of the Mysore administration A correspondent from Bangalore professes to give the "other side of the question," that other side being the audacious statement to the effect that prices of grain are normal, in fact, may be said to be even below the normal rate In short, this apologist of the Mysore Government seems evidently to have been inspired to cry out peace when there is no peace, and to keep up that full of fancied security, which may very soon prove to be as hollow as the complaisance of the Government was just before the great famine of 1877, or rather that great famine which, in reality begun in the first quarter of 1876, continued during the whole of 1877, and did not terminate till after the first quarter of 1878. The *Madras Times* correspondent says that "there are no reasons whatever for apprehending a famine like that of 1877," to which the *Daily Post* very properly replies, by referring us to the uniformity of Nature's laws, "which teach us that three seasons of inadequate rainfall are quite sufficient to occasion famine We have had two such seasons, since the last visitation, nothing whatever has been done in the form of preventive works, and the most unfavourable symptom of the case is the indignation with which our officials regard every attempt to remind them of those unpalatable truths." The Mysore Government evidently wishes for prophets in the public press who will only prophesy smooth things unto them.

## MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

As recorded in the local English papers of Monday and Tuesday last, there was a large and influential meeting of the landlords of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore All classes of the members of the community of houses and land owners met together to protest against the action of the late President of the Municipality, in notifying that, from and after the 1st April ensuing, the assessment, under section 64 of the Municipal Regulations of 1871, on houses, buildings, lands, and huts, will be levied in one annual lump sum, and not by two equal half yearly instalments in advance, as has been the practice during the past eleven years, under the Presidentship of Dr J. H. Orr, Major Maltby's predecessor. Major Maltby—for whom by the way, Major H. M S Magrath is acting—holds that the law, under section 64 of the Act, gives him no option but to levy the assessment in one annual lump sum and that the practice hitherto has been a mistaken interpretation and application of the law The land and house owners of the Civil and Military station, on the other hand, maintain that section 64 of the Act permits the levy of the assessment in instalments and at times within the power of the President and the Municipal Commissioners to fix, and this contention they urge is supported by the words "from and after the first quarter of each year" used in the section. As in the case of the arrack vendors, under section 52 of the Act, so it seems to us the Municipal President is correct in his interpretation and application of section 64 to the case of the landlords. We shall not, however, insist upon the correctness of our own opinion, in the face of the very large number of persons who hold and have urged the contrary view Indeed, it is not necessary on our part, to enter into a detailed argument on the question, as it is beside the object of our present remarks. We are glad, however, to note that the landlords of the Station, in their memorial to Sir James Gordon on the subject, have asked that, in the alternative of his concurrence with the action of the Municipal President, the Resident will be pleased to recommend a modification of section 64 to the Viceroy in Council, with a view to meeting the undoubted hardship, under which the landlords of all classes will labour, by reason of the assessment being levied in one annual lump sum. Apart from the question of the legality of the Municipal President's action, we have no hesitation in affirming that it is one which will create a very palpable grievance amongst the owners of houses, buildings, lands, and huts, especially amongst the smaller class of owners, who are hardly in a position to meet even the half yearly instalment of assessment hitherto demanded of them This latter practice has, we think, answered very well during the last eleven years, and though it may be contrary to the strict letter of the law, yet its spirit equitably met the means and circumstances of all classes of landowners. The same practice is continued up to the present moment, by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Bangalore, and we trust they never will abandon it, unless they are compelled to do so under the orders of a higher authority than themselves, and then, too, we hope, they will not effect so undesirable a change without a strong protest, in behalf of the land and house owners in the town. If it is hard enough for the landlords of the Civil and Military Station to pay assessment in one annual lump sum, it will be a still greater hardship for the townspeople, who are, in the vast majority of cases, very small owners of houses and lands, many of the former being of little more value than ordinary huts.

The object, however, of these remarks is

we have said, is not to discuss the question of the contention between the Municipal President of the Station and the landlords Our object is far otherwise, and is two-fold The first is to draw attention to the difference between the action of the community of the Civil and Military Station and that of the rate and tax payers of the Pettah, when a question as to their interests arises We have seen how the landlords of the former place have rallied, in almost one body, to protest against what they consider an illegal and unnecessary disturbance of their interests, in the matter of the mode and time of levying the assessment on their houses, buildings, and lands The inhabitants of the Pettah, on the other hand, do not seem much disturbed at any action against their interests which the Municipal Commissioners may take They did, indeed, make a feeble sort of a protest, the other day, when the fronts of their bazars and shops, along the great thoroughfare leading to the fort, were knocked down, after a very brief and summary notice from the Municipal President, but that protest was not only feeble, but made too late, after the measure had been carried out, and the protest, too, was rather doubtful in its character inasmuch as it is necessary that a crowded thoroughfare should be as clear as possible of all obstructions that impair the safety and convenience of the public But here is another chance for the rate and tax payers of Bangalore town The President of the Municipality has a design to introduce a mode of frequent, and even daily, conservancy of the private houses of the inhabitants, which will tend to create a nuisance much worse, and, indeed, more dangerous, than that which now exists or is supposed to exist We need not here detail the new scheme of conservancy proposed by the President, or again point out how it will affect almost every inhabitant of the town, or again describe the alternative method of conservancy, better and safer, which we suggested, as we have done all this in our leading article of Monday last What we wish to point out to our fellow townsmen of Bangalore is, that, imitating the good example of the landlords of the Civil and Military Station, they should "take time by the forelock," and address to the Municipal President—in the first instance, if necessary—a respectful remonstrance, pointing out to that officer the danger to health, the utter disregard to caste customs and observances, and the undoubted general inconvenience, which his new scheme of frequent, or daily, conservancy would entail on the dwellers of almost every house in the town of Bangalore, *simply because the houses are so constructed that there is but one door, the street door, both for ingress and egress, and that the municipal scavenger must pass and repass this door, with his filthy and unhealthy load, thus contaminating and impregnating the atmosphere of the whole house* We say a representation of this kind, made in time and on this ground alone, ought to prove efficacious with the European President of a Native Municipality, and if not with him, then with the Dewan, who will, without doubt, understand the full force and justice of such a representation Such, therefore, we think, is the duty which the rates and tax payers of the town owe to themselves, and, as they have a laudable example before them in the action of the landlords of the C and M Station, we are of opinion that they should follow it, and thus protect their own interests

Our other object in making these remarks is to draw attention to the fact that the rates and tax payers of the town, like those of the C and M Station, are governed under the provisions of an enactment which ought to be entirely recast and thoroughly modified, in almost every particular We have no space to point out every minute particular in support of our opinion of the enactment. It will suffice to call attention to the fact that almost every section, which, at the time of its enactment, was intended for the benefit and advantage of the public, has, during the last eleven years, been held in abeyance, suffered, in short, to remain a dead letter, for no good reason whatever. For instance, by section 5 of the Act, we should have had, any time during the past eleven years, our municipal representatives *elected by the popular vote*, yet such a boon has never been vouchsafed to us Again, by section 12, the President of the Municipality should be an independent officer, holding no other place or appointment, and devoting all his time and attention to the duties of his office, yet ten years after date, that is, in March last year, this section was entirely ignored—it has never been repealed—and a President holding two or three other offices, has been thrust upon us, without so much as "by your leave" to the rates and tax payers Such is the character of the municipal institutions under which we are governed If the tax payers of the town, and the Municipal Commissioners themselves, have any regard for their own interests and progress as a community, surely, they ought to follow the example of those of the C and M Station, and ask the Government of His Highness for those privileges and rights of self government which are being conceded almost every where else in India

## THE LANDLORDS OF BANGALORE STATION

With reference to a leading article, which appears elsewhere in our columns this morning on the subject of the contention between the President of the Bangalore Station Municipality and the land and house owners, regarding the levy of the assessment by one annual lump sum, instead of by two half yearly instalments, we observe from the *Daily Post* of Saturday last, that a deputation of landlords waited on Sir James Gordon the Resident, for the purpose of presenting the memorial which was got up on the subject It would appear that the committee of landlords had not sent a copy of the memorial to Sir James, previously to waiting on him, so that what took place between the Resident and the members of the deputation was of an informal nature, and Sir James Gordon promised to forward a written reply to the memorialists In the meanwhile, however, it must be a source of satisfaction to the memorialists, and we congratulate them upon it, that they have succeeded in carrying the main point of their contention, namely that the assessment on houses, buildings, lands, and huts, under section 64 of the Municipal Regulations of 1871 *may be collected by two equal instalments*, as has been the practice during the past eleven years According to the report of the meeting between Sir James Gordon and the memorialists, in the columns of the *Daily Post*, the Resident said that "with reference to the main object of the memorial, he could tell them that, in *disposing of the communication* already received from Major Maltby, he had communicated to that gentleman his views on the subject, which were that, on the one hand, *he looked upon section 64* of the Municipal Regulations as not making it compulsory to collect the house rate in one lump sum annually in advance In this respect, therefore, he *differed from the President* and Commissioners, and could not admit that the law as it stood, forbade payment by two instalments, and consequently it did not stand in need of the alteration asked for by Mr Leonard's motion On the other hand he did not consider it illegal for the Commissioners and President to levy it in one sum, in advance, if they thought it necessary to do so He was, however, of opinion that these taxes, which, he thought, were necessary evils, should fall as lightly as possible on those who had to meet them" Sir James Gordon then read the two concluding paragraphs of his letter to the Municipal President, on the subject of the house assessment, which paragraphs were to the effect that the house rate should be collected in two instalments, one after the end of the first quarter, and the other, after the end of the third There was then some conversation on other matters connected with the meeting of Saturday and the wishes of the memorialists as to Municipal affairs generally, on which it is not necessary for us to make any remark for the present It affords us much pleasure, then, to note the success which has attended the representations of the landlords of the Civil and Military Station, on the subject of the house assessment, a success which confirms the long established practice of collecting that assessment, in the town of Bangalore, by half yearly instalments, a practice so equitable and convenient to the rate payers, that really no change is or was required, unless indeed, the change permits the collection of the tax in three or four instalments

The article on municipal matters which we publish elsewhere, and to which we have referred, was written and set up in proof, in the course of the week, before the deputation of landlords waited on the Resident We see no reason to alter the opinions therein contained, or to offer any further remarks than we have now done

## Original and Selected Notes

Mr. Justice Pontifex, of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed Legal Adviser of the Secretary of State for India in the place of Mr Arthur Macpherson, late of the Calcutta High Court

Sir Stewart Bayley, Resident of Hyderabad, has asked the Bengal Government to lend the Nizam the services of two experienced Mohamedan Deputy Collector, to be employed as Judges at Hyderabad

Mr A M Monteath Director General of Post Offices in India having intimated to the Government of India that he has no intention of returning to this country after the expiration of his furlough, Mr F R Hogg the Officiating Director, will be confirmed in his present post

The receipts of the Suez Canal for last year were 51 080,3 francs or 11 239,866 francs more than in 1880 Of the vessels which passed through 2 206 were English 109 French 70 Dutch, 63 Austrian, 61 Italian, 46 Spanish, 40 German 20 Russian 14 Belgian 13 Danish, 11 Egyptian 11 Turkish 10 Norwegian, 4 Chinese, 4 Portuguese, 1 Liberian, 1 Siamese

We regret to learn that his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Madras has sustained a severe domestic bereavement by the death at Hampton Court Palace, last Tuesday, of his mother, at the age of eighty three years She was a daughter of the Revd R N Rakes, Vicar of Longhope Gloucestershire and she married in 1833 Major General Sir Abraham G Roberts K C B, who died in 1860

The Governor General in Council has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta —Hon'ble L R Tottenham, C S, Hon'ble Franklin Prestage, Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, C I E, Right Reverend P A Bigandet, D D, Colonel S T Trevor, R E, D O'C Raye, Esq, M D, E A Birch, Esq, M D, G Bellett, Esq, M A, S F Downing, Esq, B A, J Wilson, Esq, M A, and Syud Ameer Hosein

In order to promote the growth of genuine Urdu literature among the Mahomedans of India, and also to mark its sense of gratitude to Sir Ashley Eden for his interest in the welfare of the Mussulmans, the National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta offers a gold medal of the value of Rs 100 to be called the "Eden Medal" for a work in the Urdu language, on "The Poet Sa'ada and his Contemporaries," together with a sketch of the Mahomedan female poets of India

The Maharajah of Travancore has, we read in a Calcutta paper, altered his plans, and does not intend to return to his territory, via Allahabad and Jubbulpore His Highness will go on to Lucknow from Benares From Lucknow he will visit Agra, Muthra, Delhi, Jeypur, Ajmere, Indore, and return to Madras via Poona It is said that the Maharajah will proceed from Arconum to Travancore via the Chingleput Railway and arrangements are being made for His Highness' reception in Madura, Tinnevelly and other places

A Rangoon paper reports that King Thebaw is venting his rage on his subjects Five men were put to death at Myungun, a fortnight ago The unfortunates were divested of all clothing, and lashed to an arrangement resembling a St Andrew's cross Then their bodies were opened so that the viscera, &c, were exposed to view, and then they were left in the sun and to the mercies of the crows and kites, to die Those who endured the *horrible* agony till night fall had their legs broken, and were then left to shuffle off this mortal coil as they best could

The inhabitants of Burdwan and Hooghli have presented a memorial praying for the construction of a branch railway from Howrah to Schmabad in the Burdwan district, a distance of 43 miles It is pointed out that the line would open out the interior of the districts of Burdwan and Hooghli and afford facilities now wanting for the development of the internal trade of those districts The line, it is estimated, could be constructed for Rs 2,000 000 According to careful computed figures, a goods traffic yielding an income of over three lakhs per annum could be counted on A large passenger traffic can also be safely reckoned upon especially of pilgrims to the shrine of Tarkeswar A return of 7 per cent is, on the whole, estimated on the outlay

The Coimbatore memorialists have tried to make Mr Grant Duff believe that there is a misunderstanding in that town between the Hindus and Mahomedans The cause of this misunderstanding is a Government order by which men of either party are prohibited from beating tom toms, or playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the temples of the other To most people it will occur that the Government order in question has been made in lieu of preventing misunderstanding between Hindus and Mahomedans The prayer of the memorial may be likened to the petition of an Irishman begging for liberty to try the tail of his coat at Donnybrook Fair No wonder Mr Grant Duff found this a "knotty subject," and declined to be ingenuous at the expense of his discretion

During the past week, the Education Commission has gone on with its outline of subjects to be dealt with in the reports of the provincial Committees and this, it hopes to complete in two or three more meetings The evidence Committee has also been engaged in drafting a set of questions to be put to the twelve or fourteen witnesses who are examined in Calcutta during the present session of the Commission Among the witnesses are Missionaries and native gentlemen and educational officers—men representing a wide variety of opinion and possessing special knowledge on almost every point of educational interest Their examination will not be confined to answering the questions framed by the evidence Committee but each witness will be asked to send in a list of any questions to which he may specially wish to give answers and as these are expected to be very numerous, the Commission will probably continue to sit until the end of the first week in April

The Lahore paper which never takes a cheerful view of the state of things in Afghanistan now informs us that "there is a perfect reign of terror throughout the kingdom, and the Ameer sits armed upon the throne All whom the Ameer suspects are either condemned to death at once, or thrown into prison, and have their eyes put out There is a report that Abdul Kuddus Khan, Governor of Herat, has been made away with, the sons of Abdul Karreem Khan have been deprived of sight, and there is a general repentance in Cabul for the murder of Sir L Cavagnari, and the destruction of the mission, which has brought about the present deplorable state of affairs Travellers from Candahar tell their friends that the whole province is bitterly hostile to the Ameer, and ripe for revolt, and that Ayoub Khan has many correspondents among the principal Chiefs

Moghul Khan, son of the late Khan of Kosht, disappeared promptly from Jellalabad when invited through the Governor to proceed to Cabul, as also did Syud Mahomed Khan Konar"

## Local and Provincial.

MAJOR E P MALTBY —This officer left Bangalore, on Thursday evening, on the leave which has been granted to him

H M'S TREASURY —Mr E Pereira, first Class Magistrate, and second Cantonment Magistrate, took charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, on Monday last, from Major E. P Maltby, who has proceeded on leave

SCHOOL HOURS —We note that most of the schools in Bangalore now open at half past seven in the morning, and close for the rest of the day at half past eleven, and will continue to do so during the prevalence of the hot weather

EASTER HOLIDAYS —Notice is hereby given that all Public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed from Thursday the 6th to Tuesday the 11th April 1882, both days inclusive for the Easter Holidays Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of emergent business during the vacation —*Madras Standard*

RELEASE OF MR DEWINTON —The one month's simple imprisonment passed by Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice, at the late Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on the European Coffee Planter, George William DeWinton, for the offence of simple hurt, having expired on the 6th instant, he was that day released from prison, and proceeded to Bangalore by train —*Standard*

RAILWAY ENGINES —Four powerful locomotive engines for the Mysore State Railway were landed at Madras, the other day, from the steamer *Duke of Sutherland* Three of the locomotives were landed opposite the railway station at Royapooram, as the cranes attached to the pier were not able to lift them Each engine weighs about ten tons, the lifting capacity of the pier cranes is about seven tons —*Star Ind*

MR T J O'CONNELL —We are glad to learn that Mr T J O'Connell, a well known Inspector of the Bangalore Police, and for a very long while attached to the Pettah Division, until lately Inspector of Police, Mysore town, has been promoted to the grade of Assistant Commissioner, and posted to the District Police, Mysore district It is stated that Inspector Sveloo deen of the Pettah police will be transferred to Mysore

THE PETTAH MAGISTRACY —Mr S H Varlon, Assistant Commissioner, Third class Magistrate, President Registrar, and officer in charge of the Town Police, having lately recovered from an attack of small pox, has been granted three months' privilege leave Mr B Sreenivasa Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, will act for Mr Varlon in all these offices, without prejudice to his own duties as first class Magistrate and revenue officer of Closepet Sub division.

MAHOMEDANISM —Islamism also, like Christianity, endeavours to make converts A Mahomedan priest from Hyderabad has been going about the Pettah and the station of Bangalore preaching his tenets and expounding the Koran, and, it is stated, has succeeded in converting five Hindus from the religion of their forefathers We have no doubt these converts are people of some low caste, mere "belly converts," as the homely but expressive phrase has it.

INSPECTION OF THE PETTAH —The inhabitants of Petta, chiefly bazarmen and other traders, who carry on business on the great road leading from the Yellahunka gate to the Fort, having petitioned the Dewan against the action of the Municipality in widening that thoroughfare, by removing all the alleged encroachments in front of their shops and bazars, and having urged the Dewan to make a personal inspection, Mr. Ranga Charlu *accordingly* inspected the locality, and expressed himself quite satisfied with the measures adopted by the Municipality, and said that he thought so crowded a thoroughfare wanted further widening.

THE "ROLL OF MAN'S FATE"—We have to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of a copy of a book entitled—"The Roll of Man's Fate," from its compiler Mr W R L. King It is somewhat similar to Napoleon Buonaparte's "Book of Fate" We need hardly say that the contents of Mr King's *compilation can hardly be said to settle, once* for all, the "fate' of those who may consult it However, though in the present age, when progress has become the order of the day, and superstition is being rooted out, and books of this kind can command no confidence whatever, still the present work is calculated to create a good deal of amusement

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

A LYING IN HOSPITAL FOR VELLORE —It is proposed to open a Lying in Hospital at Vellore, a want much felt, and Government have sanctioned the appropriation of Rs 2500 from the amount provided in the Municipal Budget for drainage towards the erection of the proposed Lying in Hospital The Commissioners have inspected the proposed site and unanimously consider that the hospital should be built on the piece of ground to the right of the main road leading to the Regimental Hospital The road leading from S Namappa Moodelly Street, is to be so diverted as to permit the hospital to be built on this site —*Mail*

LAND ADJACENT TO RAILWAY STATIONS —As much inconvenience is entailed by lands in the vicinity of Railway Stations, being given over to private individuals, the Board of Revenue have ordered that Collectors should under no circumstances dispose of any Government land for private occupation of any kind within half a mile of the boundary of any Railway Station land without the sanction of the Board in each individual case and they should give their taluq subordinates to understand that they are prohibited from permitting any such occupation without special orders and that they will be held personally responsible for any unauthorised occupation whether by their action or neglect —*Ibid*

THE UNIVERSITY —The annual Convocation of the Madras University for conferring degrees will be held on the 23rd instant at 5 P M. *Standard*.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE —Mr Evans a Professor of the Presidency College now on leave is expected to return to duty about the end of this month The anniversary meeting of the college takes place on the 29th instant —*Ibid*

IMPORTS OF GOLD —During the first ten months of the current financial year, the value of gold imported into India was Rs 4,22 12, 982, and of that exported Rs 94,301 while the value of silver imported was Rs 3 70 21 412 and of that exported Rs. 91,00 630 This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs 7,00,16,478 —*Ibid*

THE TOWN HALL FOR MADRAS —The provisional committee appointed to consider measures for erecting a Town Hall for Madras held a meeting last Friday evening when it was decided to hold a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras at Pattiappah's Hall at 5 P M on Friday next, the 17th instant The meeting will be convened by the Sheriff and we believe that the Hon'ble D F Carmichael will preside —*Ibid*

THE MADRAS LIGHTHOUSE —Kerosene oil is *hereafter* to be used for the Madras Lighthouse an experiment was made last Wednesday night by using Kerosene oil instead of cocoanut for the revolving lamps The Master Attendants accompanied by Mr Sanders of the Madras Railway, and one or two other gentlemen, went out for some distance to the sea in the steamer *Margaret Northcote* to see the effect of kerosene oil burning The use of kerosene oil will reduce the cost of maintenance of the lighthouse —*Ibid*

THE RECEPTION OF THE MAHARAJAH AT TREVANDRUM —We learn from Trevandrum, that on Saturday last, the 25th ultimo, a meeting was held to concert measures for the reception of His Highness the Maharajah on his return from Northern India There was a pretty large gathering, and among those present were Peshcar Rama Row, Chief Justice Ramachundra Iyer, and Puisne Judges Narayana Pillay and T Kunhi Raman Nair of Travancore High Court, Judge Raghunatha Row, Professors Ross and Harvey, and other prominent members of the Bench, the Bar, and the public service of the State Peshcar Rama Row was voted to the chair, and the first resolution was moved by the Chief Justice to the effect that an address of welcome be presented to His Highness, and a certain sum of money be collected to be utilized as may be determined hereafter The substance of the resolution was translated into Malayalam, for the benefit of those who did not understand English, by N Madhaven Thumby Others followed the Chief Justice and all present seemed to be very anxious to do as nothing to do honour to the Maharajah It is only to be hoped that the whole affair will not end in "smoke"—*Western Star*

### BOMBAY

GOA DACOITS—In consequence of a telegram from the Government of India to the Goa authorities, patrols have been posted along the frontier between the villages of Cusquem and Cotigaum to prevent the dacoits from committing robbery in British territory and taking refuge in Goa.—*Gazette*

THE GOA RAILWAY —It is stated that the price of the land which is being taken up for the Goa Railway at Marmagoa and along the line to the British frontier will be paid by Portugal from the Lisbon treasury This measure is due to the representation of the Governor of Goa, who has succeeded in convincing the Lisbon Government of the impracticability of imposing further taxation on the Goanese.—*Ibid*.

THE DEFAMATION CASE —At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr Webb, the case in which Mr Tilak the editor of the *Mahratta* newspaper, is charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadev Wassoodew Barve State Karbaree of Kolhapore, was proceeded with One of the two witnesses who were examined for the prosecution was Major Reeves, whose evidence went to show that there was not the slightest truth or foundation for the imputations contained in the *Mahratta* newspaper against Mr Barve After the case for the prosecution was closed, Mr Pherozeshah Mehta contended on behalf of the defence that the prosecution had failed to prove that the publication of the letters upon which the charge of defamation was based was malicious or made without due care and caution on the part of the accused The magistrate formally committed the case to the Sessions —*Ibid*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A case of breach of promise of marriage in connection with a respectable family has been the subject of general talk in the Parsee community during the past week The bride groom elect is the son of a widow in comparatively poor circumstances while the bride is the only daughter of a respectable Parsee possessing some wealth They were betrothed about nine months ago in the course of which time the young man was, on holidays and other occasions, invited to dinner at the house of the bride's parents and was presented with diamond rings and other articles of value The bride's father not only used his influence and secured for his intended son-in-law a lucrative post in a Government establishment, but also decided to present to him a sum of Rs 10 000 on the occasion of the marriage Everything went on smoothly until Thursday last, which was fixed for the celebration of the marriage ceremonies, and preparations had been made on an extensive scale for giving the marriage feast at the "Allibless Baug" A day or two previous, the bride's mother and female relatives went, according to Parsee customs, to invite the young man's mother and female relatives to the feast, when they learned to their consternation that the bride-groom had disappeared and could not be found The rejoicings at the house of the bride's father were turned into grief and disappointment. He found himself in a predicament from which he could see no escape Contracts had been given for the feast much money had been spent in the preparations made at "Allibless Baug," invitations had been issued for the expected wedding on Thursday last, and the worst of it was that the guests on going to the place fixed for the marriage, would find themselves apparently hoaxed Every effort was therefore made to get at the absconding bridegroom, but without success Every reasonable temptation of costly presents was put in the way of his mother, who, however, professed her ignorance of her son's whereabouts. The reason of the foolish young man's sudden disappearance is stated to be that he wanted to be paid Rs 20,000 in cash, which demand the bride's relatives had objected to The upshot of the matter was that Parsee priests had to be sent round to the invited guests to give notice that the marriage had been postponed owing to an unlooked for obstacle The object of the young man in keeping out of the way is said to have been to extort more money in cash from the bride's father than the latter felt disposed to give him He returned to Bombay on Saturday last from a short trip, it is said, to Damaun or some other neighbouring railway station on the B. B. and C I Railway line —*Ibid*.

### DECCAN

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS —No sooner did it become known that the Co-regency was to be abolished than Dame Rumour busied herself mightily with Hyderabad affairs, and of course with the usual amount of truthfulness with which she is credited There is not the slightest intention to make any radical change in the administration of the country His Excellency the Regent is anxious to have a Council to assist him in the conduct of business, not only to make laws and regulations but in the general management of affairs. No sudden changes are to be made, and the machinery of the State will move on very much the same as usual The Chanda Railway is to be taken in *hand at once*, and the *State* line to be transferred to a company in England, with whom negotiations are now going on for its purchase under condition that the extension to Chanda be constructed and worked by the same Company who will have such concessions made to it in view to the development of the resources of the country, Mr Abdul Hak, C I E, has been deputed by the Government to proceed to England, to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion, and there is every hope that before long the new railway will be commenced There is, however, a vast deal more to be done, which no doubt His Excellency is aware of. The district roads are in a very unsatisfactory condition and sadly want looking after Traffic and communication are materially affected Then again both in Hyderabad and in the districts public offices are much required. At present the Government pays an enormous amount of money as rent, and the buildings that are rented are not always suitable, and very few of them indeed look like public offices —*Deccan Times*

### N W PROVINCE

THE AGRA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE —The abolition of the Government College at Agra will not injuriously affect higher education in that city, where there are already two other Colleges—the St John's College, which is in connection with the Church Missionary Society and the Victoria College or School which was founded by Pandit Bansee Dhar and other natives of Agra, and which is supported by the Maharajas of Jaipur Alwar and Bhurtpur Of course the endowment of the Agra Government College, which consists of the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh and Mathra Districts, will have to be applied in accordance with the wishes, expressed or implied of its Donor, the late Pandit Ganga Dhar, who founded it as a School in 1823 Subsequently the Government added to its income and raised it to the status of a College —*Pioneer*

THE HOLI HOLIDAY —A well supported native memorial is going up to the Magistrate at Allahabad, we hear, begging for the suppression of indecent songs and behaviour in the streets on the approaching *holi* European magistrates may often be timid about interfering with customs of this kind, not knowing how far the best intentioned prohibitions may not roughride some really cherished native religious prejudice But, supported by native public opinion regulations for the protection of public decency can hardly be in danger of giving rise to trouble Indeed those questions of administration which seem to many European authorities so thorny, by reason of being entangled with religious customs, would often be simplified surprisingly if British officers were more in the habit of studying the religions of the people, so as to be able to distinguish essential ideas from accretions—*Ibid*

## Extracts.

### THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY

An address has just been presented to the Viceroy in the name of some sixty vernacular and other papers. The address was printed on parchment in gold letters, and enclosed in a silver case. The text of the document is as follows:—

We, the undersigned representatives of the Vernacular Press in Bengal, Behar, N W Provinces, Oudh, the Punjaub, Central India, Rajputana, Bombay and Madras, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with an expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the kind feeling towards the people displayed by your Excellency in the repeal of Act IX of 1878.

2. The freedom of the Press is dearly valued by the people of this country and the respect and veneration with which the memory of Lord Metcalfe is cherished, bears ample testimony to this fact. The boon conferred by him forty-six years ago, was jeopardised under circumstances of unwonted public peril, during the administration of Lord Canning, but was shortly after restored to the people, in all its integrity by that noble statesman

3. That gift, again suddenly taken away from the people four years ago, has now been fully restored to them by your Excellency To a distinguished statesman, bred up in the free atmosphere of the British Parliament, nothing new or original can be said with respect to the noble privilege of a Free Press We will content ourselves, therefore, with assuring your Excellency that we fully recognize our grave responsibilities, and shall strive as we have always done, to prove equal to them, as representatives of the people, and loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress

4 With the removal of the Vernacular Press Act from the Indian Statute-book, your Excellency has the satisfaction of seeing that the whole country rejoices at this noble act of your Excellency, restoring, as it does, a gift which the people have been taught to believe is their right.

5 This measure of your Excellency's administration has been worthy of England's great Consul in the East, and we pray to the Most High that your Excellency may continue to cherish and guard the interests of this Empire for years to come

### ALIENATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSE

The *Englishman* —We published on Monday some information regarding religious endowments and charges in the Madras Presidency It cannot be urged that these alienations of 32 lakhs of revenue, and these enormous grants cannot with justice be described as "State aid," to native religions Whether a sum is paid in cash or in the shape of an equivalent rent of land, no essential difference is presented affecting the argument. Nor, again, can such a difference be allowed, because these alienations and grants were the works of former Governments. These lands represent so much revenue which otherwise would flow into the Imperial Exchequer, and the religious institutions reaping the benefit may, without any straining of language, be held to be aided by the State If the existing Government of India holds it just to sanction acts of the Government of India of two hundred years ago, there appears no reason why on similar grounds it should not sanction acts of the Government of India of a hundred or fifty years back The argument that these alienations have been due to old Muhammadan and other native governments does not warrant the conclusion attempted to be drawn from it. While, however, the Ecclesiastical Establishment may claim at least as much support from the State relatively as is granted to Hindoism and Muhammadanism it is not warranted in claiming the undue share it now undoubtedly possesses The reduction of the establishment to suitable limits, and not its abolition constitutes an unanswerable demand The civil servants of Government may be presumed to have as much need of the services of a chaplain as its military servants, and while the reasons shown would warrant these needs being supplied, it would be difficult to justify the maintenance from public revenue of Bishops and Archdeacons and ministers in large and populous towns

### POREBUNDER AFFAIRS

We are very sorry to hear that some misunderstanding has come to exist between His Highness the Rana of Porebunder and Col Barton the Political Agent of Kattiawar The circumstances, which have led to this misunderstanding, are being very generally talked about in Bombay and have, it may be said, created something like a sensation among the local Bhattia community We even hear that the misunderstanding threatens to assume a serious aspect although it has arisen from a matter, which should have been settled quietly, and ought to be so settled by the exercise of mutual forbearance by the parties concerned. As usual the facts of the case, so far as we know them afford an instance of the undue interference of the Political Agents with the affairs of the States, to which they are nominated It appears that some months ago Captain Hunter, a Subordinate Political officer, enquired into the general state of the administration in Porebunder and found that His Highness had not been very prompt in disposing of appeals in judicial cases, and ascribing it to pressure of work on the part of the Rana, suggested to his Highness the necessity of appointing a Karbhari Capt Hunter, it seems, informed the Rana that he should nominate his own Karbhari, and that if he did not do so within a certain period, the matter would have to be reported to the Government. Accordingly, the Rana appointed a local Vakil to be his Karbhari The nominee is, we hear, an educated gentleman and is known to be an honest and able man But, unfortunately, he happens to belong to a class, which is hated by the Political Agent for no other reason than that its members as Vakils, draw up petitions for their clients and thus give voice to the dumb In this case, too, Col Barton, when the appointment was reported to him, refused to recognize it, and sent word Rana that he must make a new choice The Rana, it appears asked Col Barton why he objected to the appointment and in reply his Highness was informed that his nominee had, in his capacity as a Vakil, drawn up petitions, which the Agency did not like and that he (Col Barton) had proposed the appointment to another man It is also reported that the Rana's nominee waited on Col Barton but the gallant Col refused either to speak to him or to shake hands with him. It is also reported that Col Barton, on hearing that the Rana was going to visit him with his Karbhari elect, informed His Highness that he would not be received if he came with his nominee Now, it is just possible that there is some exaggeration in these accounts, but, making every allowance for the proverbial inaccuracy of reports this much remains—that Col Barton has placed himself in opposition to His Highness for no other reason than that the latter insists on nominating a favourite of the Agency to be his Karbhari, appointed a Vakil to that post, and that in showing his displeasure to His Highness, Col Barton has been somewhat indiscreet It is difficult to conceive Col Barton could go so far as to refuse to receive the Karbhari *elect* It is one of the beauties of the English system—and one of which Col Barton himself could not but be proud—that even a poor man may secure an interview with Her Majesty If Col Barton had no other objection to the appointment of the particular gentleman than that he, as a Vakil wrote petitions for his clients against certain measures of the Political Officers, why, a little thought would have convinced the good Colonel that Vakils should not be hated merely because they did their work and were paid for doing it But this is nothing What is of really greater importance is, why should Col Barton so obstinately force a man on his own, on the Rana, instead of leaving the matter to his choice It is not by controlling in a querulous spirit but by discreetly guiding them that Native Princes and their subjects are secured from anarchy And as it is the Rana, who is to rule and be responsible for it to the Paramount Power, common sense would suggest that the best thing to do would be to leave the Rana to make his own choice, the supervising eye being only directed towards seeing that the person selected is not an objectionable person altogether It is by helping and not by dictating that a Native State can be reformed, and the Government does not surely mean that a chief ought to be a mere puppet in the hands of the Political Agents—nominally in power and nominally responsible for good administration but in reality the "wonderful boy" of the Political Agent We hope the unhappy misunderstanding between the Rana and Col Barton will be quietly settled There is nothing to be gained by encouraging the idea which is daily getting abroad, that the Politicals are usurping all power in the Native States and if such occurrences, as the one reported to have happened at Porebunder, be frequent, the actions and intentions of Government will undoubtedly be misconstrued by the people of India.—*India Prakash*

### THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Major Baring made his Financial Statement in the Legislative Council to day The figures are reckoned in pounds sterling at Rs. 10 the pound

The accounts for 1880 81 show the following results —

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue ... | £72,560,000 |
| Expenditure ... | £76,604,000 |
| Deficit ... | £ 4,044,000 |

The net result is better than the regular estimate by £2,175,000 The principal reasons for improvement are —first, £2,695,000 English war contribution, credited to 1880-81 instead of £2 000,000 as originally estimated, secondly, £601,000 being the capital expenditure on the Punjab Northern State Railway transferred from ordinary to productive Public Works, the account thus diminishing the first by that amount, thirdly, the working up of the Nizamat Stipend Fund giving an extraordinary receipt of £294,000, fourthly, land revenue collections retarded by ceasus operations less than was expected, to the extent of £157,000

The Report of the Comptroller General on the accounts of 1880-81 has been published, and gives full explanations of the differences between the accounts and the regular estimates

Excluding from the receipt side of the account the English contribution and ordinary war receipts, which together amount to £3 298,000, and excluding from the expenditure side of the account the war expenditure, which, including frontier railways, is £11 662,000 the revenue of 1880 81 was £69,262 000 and the expenditure £62,942,000 The surplus is £6 320 000

The budget estimate of 1881 82 was—

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | £70 160,000 |
| Expenditure | 69 30 000 |
| Surplus | 830,000 |

The regular estimate is—

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | £72 913 000 |
| Expenditure . | „ 71 336,000 |
| Surplus | „ 1 577 000 |

The expenditure includes £670 000 repayment to local Governments of contributions made by them to Imperial funds during the Afghan War, also £300,000 credited to Local Governments in the accounts of the year in connection with the renewal of provincial contracts

The budget estimate provided for £3 000 000 English war contribution being credited to 1881 82 The regular estimate credits only £2,305 000 to 1881-82, the balance of £695 000 having been credited to 1880 81

The expenditure on War and Frontier Railways during 1881 82 is about £250 000 in excess of the amount of English contribution credited to 1881 82, namely £2 305 000

It is announced that the pay of the subordinate native executive service will be improved at a cost of £50 000 a year

Full explanations are given of the terms on which provincial contracts with the Imperial Government have been renewed, the net result is a loss of 26 000 pounds a year for five years to the Imperial Government

The principal changes are in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces The Bengal contract is revised favorably to the Imperial Government by 213 000 a year The Patwaricies in the North Western provinces will be abolished, and patwaris in Oudh, now paid by villagers will in future be paid by Government these two measures involve a remission of taxation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the extent of 316 000 pounds a year, being 156 000 a year in excess of famine cess imposed in 1878

Measures for further decentralisation by handing over items of revenue and expenditure which are now provincial to local boards and committees, and thus promoting local self-government are under consideration Several local Governments notably Bengal have already relieved the smaller municipalities of Police charges, thus setting free their incomes for primary education, conservancy, &c

The total cost of the Afghan War is now estimated at 21 611 000, pounds being 17,551,000 pounds for military operations and 4,060,000 pounds for frontier railways This calculation does not pretend to great accuracy, owing to the difficulty of separating ordinary and war expenditure during 1881 82

750,000 pounds has been applied to Canals and Railways which afford protection against famine, and 750,000 pounds to the reduction of the debt, making a total of 1 500,000 pounds famine insurance expenditure

The net railway receipts of 1881 82 are now estimated at 914,000 pounds in excess of Budget estimate

Turning to the year 1882 83, the statement deals fully with the opium question, contests the views of the Anti Opium Society, and announces that the Government do not intend to abandon the Bengal monopoly as regards low opium The estimate for 1881-82, is £6,500,000 net. It is pointed out that the real point at issue is to what extent Government can take off taxes in reliance on opium This depends on the nature of the tax taken off There would be no objection to taking off salt duty in partial reliance on opium, as it may reasonably be hoped that the loss by reduction will be to some extent recouped by increased consumption

The opium estimate for 1882-83, is taken therefore at £7 250 000 net being £548,000, less than the regular estimate of 1881 82, and £1 200,000 less than the actuals of 1880-81

The Salt duty is to be at once reduced to a uniform rate of Rs 2 a maund everywhere except in Burma, and the Trans Indus districts of the Punjab, where the existing lower rates are maintained This involves a reduction of duty amounting to 30 per cent in Bengal and 20 per cent, elsewhere

The loss of revenue is estimated at £1,423,000

Dealing with Customs Duties the Statement says that the issue Government have had to decide was, not, whether direct should be substituted for indirect taxation, but what form a remission of taxation may best take It is pointed out, that defects in the present tariff as regards cotton duties are so great that some change is absolutely necessary, that the duty on white and coloured goods cannot be maintained, if grey goods are allowed free entry that the general import duties involve an amount of friction scrutiny and interference with trade, incommensurate with the revenue they produce, and that their maintenance is indefensible if the cotton duties are abolished If new taxation had to be imposed, it might be necessary to bear with some of these evils but under actual circumstances, there is no reason why the benefit of free trade should any longer be withheld from India

It is therefore been resolved to abolish all import duties, except those on wine, beer spirits liquors arms ammunition salt, and opium The net loss of revenue is estimated at £1,108,000

If opium were taken in 1882 83 at £6,500 000 net, as in 1881 82 and the salt duty is not reduced there would still remain a surplus of 947 000 pounds after the abolition of import duties

As regards the income tax the Government recognise the evils of the present tax but do not propose any change at present The objections which originally existed on account of the pressure of the tax on the poorer classes, have been met by raising the minimum of assessable income to Rs 500 The highest local authorities also strongly deprecate frequent change Government to consider, therefore, that it is advisable to postpone any alteration in the law, until such time as they can speak with more confidence than at present as to the improbability of any further change being required

No new general direct tax is contemplated, but the extension of the present of direct taxation so as to embrace in a more equitable manner, all classes of the mercantile cultural community, would, if it should be found necessary be just and open to no valid objections. Whilst therefore making no present change Government reserve complete liberty of action in the future either to propose the abolition of the license tax or to recast it or even if desirable when the finances admit of it in 1883 84 are considered to allow the tax to continue in existence in its present form for a while longer

After allowing for the remission of taxation in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the repeal of the customs duties, the reduction of the salt duty, and, on the other hand for an opium estimate of £7 250 000 net instead of £6,500,000 as in 1881 82 the budget estimates for 1882 83 give the following result —

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | £66 459,000 |
| Expenditure | „66,174,000 |
| Surplus | „ 285 000 |

The net Receipts are taken at £468,000, less than 1881 82

The net military expenditure is estimated at 15 260,000 pounds less than the ordinary expenditure of any year since 1876 77

The loss by exchange is estimated at 519,000 pounds less than in 1881-82 The rupee is taken at 1 shilling 8 pence

The Secretary of State's drawings during 1882 83 are estimated at 15,322,000, pounds as against 17,203,000 in 1881 82

A scheme is announced for facilitating borrowing from small local investors by the issue of stock notes in small denominations, interest on which will not be enforceable in Europe

As regards ways and means the cash balance on March 31st 1882 is estimated at £14 500,000 The balance on March 31st 1883, without any loan and without taking any credit for receipts on account of stock notes, is estimated at £10,848,000

It is at present uncertain, whether Government will have to raise any special loan during the year for productive public works, but if any loan is raised it is probable that its amount will not exceed £1,500,000

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

#### A PLEBISCITE IN NATAL

*Durban 11th March*—The Lieutenant Governor of Natal has dissolved the Legislative Council, in order to allow the people to decide whether Lord Kimberley's offer of self government be accepted

#### THE BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES

*London 11th March*—The Navy estimates amount to £10 500,000, showing a decrease of £2 1 000 as compared with last year

#### DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN COSTA RICA

*London 14th March* Advices from Central America state that an earthquake causing great destruction and loss of life, has occurred in Costa Rica destroying four towns Hundreds of thousands of people perished

#### THE ENGLISH ARMY ESTIMATES

In the House of Commons last night Mr Childers in moving the army estimates said that although there was still a considerable number of recruiters amongst the recruits their character physique, and intelligence, were improving The rosters of the commissioned officers were very satisfactory The army reserve now numbered 75 [illegible] Referring to the reorganization of the Cavalry he proposed to add next year the artillery reorganization scheme he hoped the House would approve of the proposal to move the coast, field and garrison batteries will be divided into groups The Mounted Artillery becomes Royal Artillery, and will be a prime Brigade of Artillery

#### THE QUEEN'S GRACIOUS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Queen has sent a letter to Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary in which Her Majesty says her deep sorrow is touched by the entire unanimity of loyalty, affection and devotion to her recently from assassination and expresses her heartfelt thanks to the highest and humblest of her subjects The Queen concludes by expressing her assurance that she will continue her unceasing efforts to promote the honour and glory of her dear country and the prosperity and happiness of her people

#### THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY TO MENTONE

The Queen has arrived at Cherbourg *en route* to Mentone

#### THE RUSSO PERSIAN DELIMITATION TREATY

The Russo Persian Treaty was signed on the 21st December last. It gives delimitation of the new Russo frontier as follows —

After following the river Atrek to Chat, the line of the frontier proceeds to Khojeh Kalah on the river Sumbar, giving Kuchan to Russia, thence along the hills, passing seven miles south of Askabad to Bahadurapuz, situated about twenty miles east of Geoers

The treaty stipulates that Persia shall evacuate the district of Germaos Kilkilah, Russia on her part engaging not to erect forts therein Both parties mutually agree to prevent the sale of arms to Turcomans

The treaty is to be ratified within four months

#### THE IRISH SUSPECTS

*London, 15th March*—There is a movement among Radical members of Parliament, to obtain a mitigation of the alleged harsh treatment of Irish suspects.

#### THE EARTHQUAKE AT COSTA RICA

*London 17th March*—Latter advices from Costa Rica state that the accounts of the earthquake are greatly exaggerated

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE IRISH LAND ACT

*London, 16th March*—IN the House of Commons last night, Mr Findlater introduced a Bill for amending the Irish Land Act After a protracted discussion, the House agreed to a Ministerial motion for the adjournment of the debate Mr Forster admitting that revision was necessary if the block in the Courts continues

### ASIA.

#### RETIREMENT OF MR JUSTICE PONTIFEX

On Saturday morning the Attornies of the High Court, waited on Mr Justice Pontifex, and presented him with a parting address on his retirement from the Bench His Lordship responded in feeling terms

#### THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT INDORE

*Indore, 12th March*—The Maharajah of Travancore with the President, arrived here on Thursday last The Maharajah Holkar the Princes, and Colonel Thomson received the Maharajah at the station and a salute of honor was fired There was a grand procession to the Lalbagh Triumphal arches and the Maharajahs mottoes spanned the road, which was filled with immense crowds The Indore Infantry and Cavalry escorts, and elephants with their rich ornaments and gold and silver howdahs lined the road

A Durbar was held in the afternoon at the palace, in honor of the distinguished guest The reception was splendid The illuminations and fireworks the Lalbagh were most brilliant

#### THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN

#### THANKSGIVING IN BOMBAY

*Bombay 13th March*—Yesterday, thanksgivings were offered in most of the churches in Bombay, for the escape of the Queen

The Parsees assembled in great numbers at one of their principal temples, and offered solemn thanksgivings the proceedings being prefaced by the reading of a statement setting forth the addresses of British rule, and commending the Queen to mercies

The Hindoos also met in great numbers, and offered similar thanksgivings A celebrated Hindoo preacher delivered an address, extending over two hours denouncing the attempt on the Queen's life

#### REDUCTIONS IN THE CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT

In consequence of the abolition of import duties, a reduction of two-thirds will take place in the Bombay Customs establishment The officials have already received notice to leave

#### THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATING SCIENCE

The Viceroy yesterday presided at the laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Indian Association for Cultivating Science In his speech he laid stress on the very liberal donations of native gentlemen in accordance with the views expressed by his Lordship on Saturday at the Convocation of the university

#### THE LATE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE

*Bombay, 16th March*—In reply to a telegram forwarded to the Prince of Wales, regarding the recent Parsee thanksgiving ceremony, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has received the following communication from His Royal Highness —"Pray thank the Parsee community of Bombay for their kind telegram"

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1882

## JUDICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE

A local contemporary states, on apparently good authority, that certain important changes are to be shortly effected in the Judicial administration of the State of Mysore These changes will comprise the following —

"The Ashtagram and Nundidroog Divisions are to be amalgamated for judicial purposes, and one Sessions Judge placed over both, Nagar remaining as it is The eight districts are to have one Munsiff each, instead of three, as at present, but their jurisdiction is to be increased from between two and three-thousand rupees, with Small Cause jurisdiction as well The Sub judges are to have unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction, as is the case now of the Civil Judges, the latter appointments being abolished A High Court will be established for the whole Province, to which all appeals, Civil and Criminal, are to be directed The Bench will consist of one European and two Native Judges"

There has been a talk for some time past that the constitution of the Chief Court would be altered, so that the information now afforded by the *Spectator* on the subject is probably correct It will be seen that the Maharajah's councillors, in the reconstitution of the Chief Court of the Province, have taken for their pattern the supreme Court of Travancore, which is presided over by two Natives and one European Judge, the only difference being, that while the President of the Travancore Bench is a Native, the corresponding position in the High Court of Mysore will continue to be occupied by a European, for some little time to come The progressive administration of Travancore has thus been paid a graceful and fitting compliment, and that State has fairly earned the appellation of "model," which has been applied to it The present Judicial system of Travancore, supplanting the rotten and corrupt machinery which, by a scandalous contradiction in terms, was honored with the style of "*Justice*," has stood the crucial tests of nigh a couple of decades, and under the fostering care of its organiser, Sir T Madhava Rao, and his successors in the Dewanship of the State, it has arrived at a stage closely allied to perfection That corruption does still exist, here and there, in the Courts of Travancore, is as true as that such practices occasionally obtain in British tribunals in this country, but where such defects are detected, they cannot be traced to the system, but to unprincipled individuals entrusted with its administration The advantage of having a High Court Bench of three Judges for Mysore, or, for the matter of that, for any Native State, is quite apparent Beginning with the sound principle laid down by a healthy English saying,—"two heads are better than one," and where two or more Judges are associated together in the hearing of a case, exchange opinions, and argue abstruse, knotty problems of law, there is a greater chance of just and equitable decision being delivered, than if a single Judge had sat to dispose of the case Moreover, an English Judge, isolated on the chief bench of the Province, occupies an anomalous and difficult position. On almost every occasion that the Court sits, questions affecting Hindu caste, customs, usages, privileges, and so forth, crop up, and it is hardly fair to expect an English Judge, however well read he may be in Hindu Law, to be able to adjust such disputes with nicety, discrimination and equity. The present learned chief of the Mysore Courts, than whom a more accomplished, just, and upright Judge has not occupied the Chief Bench of the Province, has experienced the difficulty we refer to, on more than one occasion, and has had, therefore, to call to his assistance Mr. Thumboo Chetty, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundidroog Division Were Native and European Judges associated together on the Chief Court Bench, such difficulties would cease to exist But there is another, and perhaps stronger, reason, why the Chief Court should be presided over by more than one Judge It must be borne in mind that from the decisions of this Court, there are no appeals, either on questions of law or fact The Maharajah may exercise his prerogative in heinous cases, such as convictions for murder, under exceptional circumstances, but it is very improbable that he will ever interfere to upset a judgment of the Chief Court in a Civil dispute In British Territory, appeals can be carried from the High Court of the Presidency or Province, to the Viceroy-in-Council, and from thence to the Privy Council in England It is very desirable, therefore, that in the case of a Native State like Mysore, where appeals from decisions passed by the subordinate Courts of the Province, are finally disposed of, the highest forensic talent should be employed, and that by the appointment of at least two or three Judges on the Bench, the association of ideas and interchange of opinions thus brought about, may secure just, equitable, and satisfactory conclusions. We cannot, therefore, but accord our unqualified approval to the changes sought to be introduced into the constitution of the Chief Court of Mysore With regard to the other changes, affecting the subordinate Courts, there is not much to be said at present They seem to have been initiated in pursuance of the policy of political economy which is now engaging the attention of the Maharajah and his advisers, and time alone will shew whether the saving sought to be effected is judicious and practicable, or whether it may not result after the fashion of "penny wise and pound foolish" The proposal to reduce the number of Munsiffs certainly does not recommend itself. As it is, the Munsiffs frequently have more work than they can well get through, and a reduction in their numbers will probably create a mountain of arrears of civil cases, which, like the British national debt, it will be found impossible to wipe off

## DR COOK'S LECTURES.

BANGALORE has been favored, during the past sennight, with a visit from Dr Joseph Cook, the celebrated Christian lecturer from Boston, who is making a tour of the globe. The reverend gentleman delivered two lectures at the Cubbon Hall, during his brief stay here, both of which were attended

by crowded audiences of educated Hindus as well as Europeans The subjects of Dr Cook's two lectures were —' *Does Death end all?*" and,—" *The Religious Future of India*" We do not intend to inflict our readers with a theological disquisition upon the topics treated upon or religious views enunciated by Dr Cook Whether he is right or wrong is a question with which we, as secular journalists, have nothing to do Dr Cook has the courage of his convictions, and we must give him the credit of being thoroughly sincere, and honest in purpose But there are one or two points, dealing more with matters of fact, and affecting social problems, put forward by the learned lecturer, in the latter of his discourses, which call for a few remarks and reply, from the Hindu point of view, and we propose, briefly, to refer to these

In foretelling in terms which his warmest admirers and most devoted disciples cannot but characterise as altogether too sanguine, the complete conversion of the millions of India, within the next hundred years, to Christianity, Dr Cook quoted certain figures intended to demonstrate the steady increase in the number of converts in India, to that religion within the past three decades From these figures, Dr Cook sought to convince his audience, that in spite of the stoutest opposition, Christianity was bound to advance, for a short time in gradual but steady steps, and then, gaining courage and strength from past successes, in such gigantic strides that would, as the lecturer put it, "be almost too rapid for its health" As we have not Dr Cook's figures before us, or any means by which we might test their accuracy, we are not in a position to challenge them But even were we to take Dr Cook's word for their correctness, and admit the figures, the question which next, most naturally suggests itself is,—can they stand the searching scrutiny of analysis? It is a pity that, when addressing such a respectable audience, composed for the most part of highly educated Hindus Dr Cook was either not frank enough, or did not take the pains, to inform his hearers, of what classes of Hindus the converts were made up, and the proportion to each The truth probably is, that the reticence displayed by Dr Cook and other lecturers of his class, arises from a feeling of unwillingness to admit, that Hindu converts to Christianity are almost exclusively recruited from the ignorant and uneducated masses, from, in fact, the lowest of the castes of the great social system in India This is no reckless, idle assertion on our part, but one which is borne out by facts, more patent, tangible, and incontrovertible than the figures so glibly quoted by Dr Cook Is it not a fact that a Christian convert of high caste in India, is as rare as the sparrow is in an English vineyard When a convert from that class is secured by the missionaries, is he not as much exhibited on Missionary platforms as a curiosity, as a giant or human monstrosity is, at a travelling show? And when such conversions do take place, is it not equally true that the converts are raw, impressionable youths, who have received their education in Mission schools, and have, thus early been brought under the immediate, daily influences of the teachers of the Christian religion? When a convert of the kind is made, the fact is invariably a marked one in the district where the conversion was effected, from the circumstance that the parents of the convert (in all probability a minor,) enter protestations, and probably file actions for "abducting from legal guardianship," against the missionaries instrumental in bringing about the defection The rarity or conversions of high caste Hindus to Christianity, has been, on occasions, admitted by the missionaries of that religion themselves At the Missionary Conference of South India, held in 1879 in Bangalore, it was generally conceded, that conversions of the people of India to Christianity, had been confined for the most part to the paraiahs As we said at the commencement of this article, we have no intention of enquiring into the evidences of Christianity,—they must stand or fall on their own merits and find down by Dr Cook himself Put it cannot be said that a newly introduced religion has achieved a triumph over the already existing creeds of the country, where it was planted, till it has taken a firm hold of the minds of the educated and higher classes of the population, those who superior natural endowments and acquired abilities, enable them to discriminate with greater accuracy and judgment between right and wrong than the half civilized and uncultured masses Our advice to Dr Cook and other enthusiasts of his class, who so confidently predict the speedy conversion of the peoples of India to Christianity, is in the words of an apt English proverb —" *First catch your hare, then cook it*"

A few words will dispose of the other point on which we have placed ourselves at issue with Dr Cook In concluding his discourse on the religious future of India, Dr Cook entered upon a violent tirade against Caste, which he declaimed against as the opponent of all attempts at religious and moral reform in India We repel the accusation as utterly baseless and unmerited Caste is the stumbling block over which would be reformers from the West unversed in the history, traditions and customs of this country, have come to grief There is scarcely a European who has given the subject careful thought study and research who is not fain to admit that Caste has accomplished many and beneficial results for India and that, with all its defects it is no worse (while perhaps it is better), than the uncompromising social system which obtains in all European circles That Caste has its defects is perfectly true, what system on the civilized globe, of human organization, has not? But to decry it as a pernicious and corrupt system, which should be made a clean sweep of, is a painful exhibition of ignorance on the part of those who advance the accusation Caste is inseparable from the institutions of a conservative country like India What account could India have given of the arts and manufactures, the literature, the civilisation, of its past history, if Caste had not existed? Where would have been the boasted lines of ancient pedigree of its professions carrier had not the bonds of caste kept each class of its peoples together in distinctive groups? As a strictly class distinction, Caste is no more arbitrary than the social distinctions which obtain in conservative England In that country, society is cut up into classes,—Royalty and the aristocracy, the gentry, the upper and lower middle classes, the upper and lower labouring classes, and—the scum of the population Now as an almost invariable rule, it cannot be denied, that a member of any one of those classes would as soon think of breaking bread with one of a lower class, than a thrice-born Brahman would of eating with a Pariah We see the operations of this class system in English society in our very midst,—in Bangalore, where it is found necessary to have two distinct tennis grounds in the public Park, one for the upper the other for the middle class,—and where the Resident has to give special entertainments, to which the middle class of Europeans are, by mutual consent, admitted Other points suggest themselves in connection with this great social subject, but space will not allow or our dwelling upon them in this issue Suffice it to say, that it would be as well if European lecturers, before they undertake to treat on such topics, would first take the trouble to master them

## Original and Selected Notes

THE Viceroy and Lady Ripon left Calcutta last night for Simla

SIR CHARLES Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., is gazetted Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has completely recovered from the illness from which he was recently suffering

SIR ALFRED Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., is gazetted Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh

COLONEL RIVETT CARNAC comes out on the 28th inst., to take up the Military Secretaryship to the Bombay Government

THE Government of Bombay propose to amalgamate the Customs Department with the Collectorate of Bombay This will effect an annual saving of Rs 30,000

Mr Justice Innes has done Mr T H Nelson the Judge of South Arcot the honor of critising at length that learned gentleman's brochures on Hindu Law The critique will probably be published in the next week

ALTHOUGH the Decision of Government in Mauvered Hyat Khan's case has not yet been made public, the *Civil and Military Gazette* has reason to believe, that it is favourable to that officer

THE London correspondent of the *Times of India* states that at no distant date the Crown will be pleased to confer a mark of honour on the eldest son of the late Mr W P Adam, in recognition of the services of his lamented father

A MEETING was held on the 8th instant at Secunderabad, for the purpose of arranging for the necessary steps to be taken in establishing a local volunteer corps It was announced that there were 245 members already on the list

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington replying to a question said he has no reason to believe that the American persists in claiming that the sum he proposed him was £1 000,000, the total paid him up to the present time is £40 000

THE Commander in Chief in India commences his spring tour to-morrow He will go from Calcutta to Allahabad and thence to Cawnpore, Shajahapur, Bareilly Ramnagh, Nainital Kaladunkee Nainital, Bareilly Moradabad, Meerut Saharanpore, Rupore Masuri, Chakrata Masuri Roorkee, Saharanpur, and Umballa, where he should arrive on the 3rd proximo

A PRIVATE meeting of the principal members of the leading Calcutta associations has been held when it was decided to call a meeting by invitation of the representatives of all sections of the community to draw up an address congratulating the Queen on her escape The meeting is not to be a public one In the meantime a telegram has been despatched in anticipation

THE Municipal Committee of Rangoon have accepted the offer of the Oriental Telephone Company to establish an exchange in that town, the Company paying a royalty of one rupee per post, and four annas per bracket erected per annum The Municipality have also agreed to pay the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company fifty thousand rupees per annum to light all streets already provided with kerosine lamps by electricity

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce the Trades Association and the British Indian Association were to have a public meeting yesterday, when an address to the Queen will be adopted congratulating Her Majesty on her recent escape In the meantime the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Queen that a Committee has been formed to prepare an address expressive of the loyal and heartfelt congratulations of all sections of the Calcutta community at the providential escape of Her Majesty

IT is reported that Sir Salar Jung, the Regent of the Nizam's Territory, contemplates the formation of a Council to assist him in the government of the State Hitherto the Minister has had too much to do, and in consequence much business has been unavoidably neglected and many serious complaints from the Talooks have not received such prompt attention as they ought to have received, and would have received but for the multiplicity of work with which the Minister was burdened

THE Maharajah Rana of Dholepore has been appointed an Honorary Major of the British Army It is a pity, remarks a native paper of Calcutta that, instead of making such a fancy appointment, the Government does not it once throw open the commissioned grades of the Military Service to cadets of royal and noble houses and to the gentry at large The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior and the Maharajah of Cashmere were some few years ago made Lieutenants of the Army But, though since their appointment the Government has been engaged in a great war with Afghanistan we are not aware whether either of these two Princes was invited to take up a command

THE abolition of the import duties announced by Major Baring has caused considerable consternation among the Customs employés The policy of the Government seems contemporary, will for them mean the suppression of several departments, and a general reduction of the establishment, of the others for the exclusion of about forty articles from the taxable list will greatly diminish the work of the Customs In Bombay it is expected among the Customs officials that the appraising department will be swept away entirely and the preventive department largely reduced This is rather a serious matter for the employés, for being uncovenanted they will likely be thrown on their own resources without any special provision being made for them

THE decision of the Government of India, in Mauvered Hyat Khan's case is published Two officers of the Government of India to whom the case was referred are of opinion, that in the absence of witnesses in Afghanistan no evidence is forthcoming, to establish any of the charges against the accused, except perhaps one comparatively insignificant head The Government of India have therefore determined to abandon the prosecution The Governor-General in Council cannot, however, conceal from himself that the position in which the case is left is not satisfactory The Government have exhausted all means at their command for the purpose of sifting the charges and the opinion of the law officers is, that it would be impossible to bring them to the test of a judicial examination The suspension of Mahomed Hyat Khan is consequently removed

THE Maharajah of Kolapore having been absent for a long time past, the Government of Bombay have just published a resolution which states that the general disorder of the Maharajah has been ascribed by a committee of medical officers to afford no hope of restoration to sanity An Administrative Council is therefore appointed to conduct public business in the name of the Raja, whose style and title will be preserved to public documents There will be a Regent as President All engagements binding on the Raja of Kolapore under the treaty of 1862 will be binding on the Regent in Council The appointment and removal of the Regent and members will remain vested in the Government The first Council consists of Dysingrao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal, one of the Jahgirdars of the Kolapore principality, the Dewan, the Chief Judge, and the chief Revenue officers

IT seems that Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao Dewan of Baroda has become unpopular A native paper says,—" He sees it, and wants to retire He is not the man who will choose to outlive his influence We are afraid that excepting the members of his own administration Sir Madhava Rao is widely disliked by the public of Guzerat And on this point, the Mahrattas and the Guzeratis are of the same mind No impartial observer can deny the fact that the administration of Baroda, during the long minority of the present Prince, has been most successful The Augean Stables of the arrears of public business have been cleared away Intricate and almost irreconcilable land disputes with the Grassias have been settled. The revenue has been disencumbered of many, varied, and dangerous claims. All this and much more, which Baroda never

know before has taken place by way of improvement The Dewan is a born administrator, and a natural statesman And still the unfortunate fact is that he is unpopular

A Controversy is going on in Colombo, in connection with the Parsee head dress A Parsee was summoned to appear as a witness in the Court of Mr Berwick at Colombo The Parsee entered the room with his turban on The Judge directed the witness to take off his head dress The counsel for the Parsee, argued that the Parsees considered it a sign of respect to wear their turbans, and it was contrary to their religious tenets to sit bare-headed The Judge replied that he had seen Parsees, Mussulmans, and Hindoos sit bareheaded in churches and public assemblies in England and in some other parts of Europe, and that the arguments they advance in favour of keeping their heads covered were unreasonable He said that there was nothing in the religious books of the Parsees for or against the custom He did not compel the Mahomedans or Hindoos to uncover, simply because they sat with their heads, and thought of what might do them harm The dress which the Parsees of Ceylon have adopted is almost European The Judge, therefore, saw no reason why they should not imitate the European manners and customs entirely

Some three months since the Government invited tenders from the Calcutta Printing Presses for the execution of many millions of forms that have hitherto been printed at the Government Central Press The representatives of the leading presses formed a syndicate for the purpose of considering what rates the work could be undertaken so as to leave a fair margin for trade profit, The estimates were returned for reconsideration supplied with the startling information that they were mostly something over 100 per cent above the cost at which the work was executed by Government itself One large printing concern, however, had submitted another form of tender, which undertook to execute the work at a certain percentage over what the Government estimate of cost was fixed at But before any decision could be arrived at, a dark horse, in the shape of a press hitherto almost unknown, claimed an undoubted right to compete and sent in a detailed tender, in which the rates varied from 3 to 8 per cent below those in the Government schedule, and his tender was finally accepted The contract entered into under these circumstances is settled, several weeks since, into the order for some twenty to thirty million forms for the forthcoming financial year has been passed, but up to date the contractor has not commenced operations, nor has he as yet taken over any of the Government printing stock The proprietors of the various printing presses in Calcutta are watching this contract with interest

## Local and Provincial

The Season and Public Health —The last Season Report to hand is scarcely more encouraging than those of previous weeks Water and forage are both very scarce the wet crops are withering or withered, and murrain is very prevalent among cattle The public health, too, is by no means good Small pox still rages in several parts of the Province and cholera, we are sorry to note, has made its appearance in Bangalore The Government would act wisely by taking Time and its attendant events by the forelock, and organise a judicious scheme of relief operations

Sir James Gordon —We believe that Sir James Gordon will leave Bangalore for Ootacamund, on the 24th Instant, and after making a short stay there, will proceed to Europe on six month's furlough, Mr J D Sandford, the Chief Judge of Mysore, acting as Resident during Sir James' absence The local *Spectator* states that Sir James will return to the Province on the expiry of his leave The fact that Sir James' carriages and horses are to be placed, shortly, under the hammer, is very significant, and would appear to indicate that he has no intention of returning to Mysore.

An Acknowledgment —We have to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of a new monthly magazine, published in Madras, under the title of, The *Hindu Reformer and Politician* Judging from the number now before us, the magazine appears to be well-conducted, and contains very readable and well digested matter The papers on "Religious endowments," and "State aided Churches" are in particular well and thoughtfully written and recommend themselves to the attention of the political student There is only one fault we can find in the number to hand, and that is, that it abounds in typographical errors A little more care devoted to the revision of proofs, will obviate a repetition of the defect in question

The Pleaders Question —On Saturday last, His Honor Mr J D Sandford, the Chief Judge, made a most important ruling, affecting the interests of the Bar in this Province Mr Meenakshi, Barrister-at-law, made an application to His Honor, for the enrolment as 1st grade Pleader, in the courts of Mysore, of one Krishnappa, a 2nd grade Pleader In reply to an enquiry from the Bench, Mr Meenakshi stated that the applicant for enrolment had been exempted from passing the examination, on the ground that he did not understand English To further enquiries as to whether Mr Krishnappa possessed any special qualification which might recommend him, such as, a knowledge of Hindu Law, Mr Meenakshi replied in the negative His Honor observed that though he had declined to rule that a knowledge of English should be an imperative qualification for the enrolment of pleaders in the Mysore courts, he was certainly of opinion that where such knowledge was not possessed by pleaders of the higher grades, it should be made up by some specialty, as in a Hindu law Under the circumstances, His Honor refused to pass the order petitioned for by Mr Meenakshi

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

A Car Festival at Karamady —A car festival is being celebrated on a grand scale at a village called Karamady five miles from Mettapolium The average concourse of people daily is reported to be nearly 10 000 Two or three special trains run daily between Mettapolium and Karamady, for the convenience of passengers —*Mail*

Accelleration of S I Ry Trains —The Government of India have it is understood determined—notwithstanding the opinion of the Madras Government to the contrary,—that a higher speed than what is now attained can safely be allowed on this railway The speed of the trains will consequently be soon increased from twenty to twenty five miles an hour —*Ibid*

Loyal Consideration —The Native community of Triplicane under the designation of The Triplicane Literary Society has unanimously voted to send a grant to Her Imperial Majesty congratulating her on her providential escape from the recent attempted assassination by a wretch named Maclean A telegram was accordingly sent this morning to Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Private Secretary of Her Imperial Majesty —*Ibid*

The Custom House Reductions —Great consternation prevails among the *employes* in the Madras Custom House owing to the abolition of import duties With the exception of the salt and spirit departments great reductions are to be made in the establishment as Government have directed a retrenchment of Rs 52 000 out of the present expenditure of about Rs 96 000. Notices have been issued on all *employes* and they have been informed that at the end of three months they will, if possible, be provided for elsewhere, or be given the pensions or gratuities they are entitled to —*Ibid*

Convictions on the Madras Railway —During last month sixteen criminal prosecutions were instituted on this line and convictions obtained in every case fifteen on the South West Line, and one on the North West Line Of the fifteen former, ten were for cattle trespass three for simple trespass one for theft and one for the purchase of stolen property, the accused in the two last cases being sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each The isolated instance on the North West line was a case of theft, in which the defendant was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 50, in default one month's further incarceration The fines for cattle and simple trespass aggregated Rs 60 —*Ibid*

The Town Hall Project —At a meeting of the Provisional Town Hall Committee, on the 9th instant, it was agreed to place at the disposal of the press the following proposals for the uses to which the Town Hall might be put The following are among the purposes for which the use of the Town Hall may be granted by the trustees —

1 Public Meetings and Receptions
2 Dramatic performances
3 Concerts
4 Balls
4 Native entertainments
6 Purposes of instruction amusement and recreation generally
7 Any purposes which in the opinion of the trustees, will not involve a breach of the law, will not excite religious animosity and will not injure the building or its appurtenances —*Ibid*

Post Office —The following is taken from the Budget report "The net cost to the State of the *Post Office* is now estimated at £443 000 in excess of the original estimate. The operations of the post office afford a good indication of the progress of the country During the year 1880 81 about 150 000 000 letters, newspapers parcels &c, passed through the post office as compared with about 144,000,000 in 1879 80 The system of post cards, which was introduced into India on July 1st, 1879, has been much appreciated by the public In the nine months from July 1st, 1879, to March 31st, 1880 7,472 000 of these cards were used In 1880 81 the number rose to 14 905 000 The number of Money Orders issued in the first nine months of the current year was 1,691,412 representing a value of about £4 242 000, as compared with 1 152,715, representing a value of about £4,344 000 during the corresponding period of 1880 81 During the year 1880 81 insured property to the value of about £7,876 000 was sent through the Post office The rate of insurance charged is ¼ per cent of the value The amount of property lost whether from accident, fraud or highway robbery, was only £1 040 This result testifies to the general efficiency of the Post Office administration and to the honesty of the large body of postal employes the great majority of whom are Natives of India '—*Ibid*

An Extraordinary Case —At the Sessions recently held in the District of South Malabar, a young female of the Chetty caste, not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age was charged with the murder of her husband One morning an alarm was raised by a cry being heard from the house occupied by the accused and her husband, and on the Police arriving at the spot the former was found lying senseless on the floor with blood about her person, while her husband's corpse was lying in a corner covered up with some wooden planks The woman admitted on coming to her senses, that she had killed her husband, but added that she had done so in self defence, as he had threatened to kill her and she was afraid that he would carry out his threat if she was not beforehand with him During the nine months since their marriage there had been frequent quarrels between the husband and wife the man being apparently a drunken ruffian A hatchet which the man had been sharpening she avowed for the purpose of doing for his wife was left ready to her hand when he fell asleep, and the girl seizing hold of it, almost cut his head off with it Subsequently she gave a different account before the Sessions Court, alleging that she had been beaten by her husband till she became senseless, and when she came round, she found him dead, but had no idea by whom he had been killed The Sessions Judge passed upon the prisoner the minor sentence of transportation for life, but recommended the Government to mitigate the punishment —*Ibid*

### BOMBAY

The Chief Justiceship —We are sorry to hear that Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, has sent in his resignation, and will go home immediately It is hoped locally that Sir Charles Sargent will succeed to the vacant office Mr Montagu Williams is understood to be a candidate and he has a very considerable reputation at home to support his application He is, however a Conservative, and this will not improbably stand in his way —*Times of India*

The Maharajah of Travancore.—The Maharajah of Travancore and party arrived at Poona on Saturday afternoon by special train from Indore The party broke the journey at Khandwa and halted for a few hours at Calliana The inhabitants and the Municipality at Calliana presented an address welcoming His Highness, to which the Prime Minister, under directions of the Maharajah, made a suitable reply Mr, Newsham, Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan, Mr Damodarrao Balcrishnajee, Municipal Commissioner, Major Keshen, Dr Howston, and the Railway authorities received His Highness at the Poona station. A guard of honour with band and colours was present, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the saluting battery His Highness stayed in Poona for a day only —*Ibid*

Resignation of the Chief Justice —Yesterday evening a meeting of the members of the Bar was held at the High Court for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of Sir M R Westropp, the Chief Justice, who has retired and leaves India next month The Hon. F L. Latham acting Advocate General, occupied the chair and in opening the proceedings, mentioned that since the issue of the circular convening the meeting, Sir M R Westropp had sent in his resignation Two resolutions were passed unanimously, viz, that the Bar should formally take leave of the Chief Justice either in the shape of a written address or of a dinner and that his lordship should be requested through the acting Advocate General to sit for his portrait to be placed in the Law Library —*Ibid*

Loyalty of the Parsees of Poona —An unusually large number of the members of the "Sazme Noro Behram" and of other Parsees of almost all ranks and denominations was present on the evening of Tuesday last, in the Patel's fire temple on the occasion of a public thanksgiving, for the last marvellous and providential escape of our Most Gracious Majesty the Kaiser i Hind On that auspicious evening the temple was brilliantly illuminated After prayers Khan Bahadoor Professor Hoshang delivered a very learned sermon on loyalty He first shewed from the testimony of the "Zend Avesta" that the Parsees are religiously bound to be loyal to their rulers, be they of whatever caste or creed To illustrate the great importance attached to loyalty in the teachings and doctrines of Zoroaster he adduced the fact that the Parsees are taught from their infancy to recite after their daily prayers a formula whereby they invoke the Lord to bless their ruler and family with a long life peace, and prosperity The Dastoor said that from another point of view, too, the Parsees are bound to cherish feelings of loyalty towards the British rule For since the time of their emigration, the Parsees under Mahomedan and Hindu Kings were strangers to that peace to that honour, that security and those blessings which they began to enjoy in British administration. After dwelling upon the benefits and importance of the British Raj to India in general and the Parsees in particular, the Professor read a Gujrati translation of the prayers that were offered that evening in Zend by Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Nosherwanjee, high priest of the Deccan —*Gazette*.

### N W PROVINCES

Dacoits in Ulwar —Towards the close of last year, I read in an issue of your paper that two daring outlaws were roaming at large in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar These dacoits no doubt, shot a constable in Ferozepore Tehsil Gurgaon District, and committed a daring highway robbery in a village about fifteen miles north of Ulwar in which a wayfarer was killed On two different occasions they saw the telegraphic wire on the Rajputana line, and in spite of all the exertions which were made by the British and Ulwar Police, they had hitherto escaped capture I am now glad to inform your readers that the most living of the two was captured by the Ulwar people, on the night of the 15th instant and he is now awaiting his trial The other, it is hoped will soon be caught. Crime has greatly decreased in the State, people are contented and happy and it is no flattery to say that His Highness of Ulwar is doing everything to make his State a model one —*Correspondent to the Pioneer*

## Extracts

### THE VICEROY AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS

Calcutta, *6th March*.—The following is the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the address of the editors of Vernacular Press — "Government House, Calcutta, 3rd March 1882 Gentlemen —I beg to thank you for the address which you have presented to me upon the occasion of the repeal of Act IX of 1878, generally known as the Vernacular Act. A measure imposing most serious restrictions upon the freedom of the press in India was naturally distasteful to me, but I felt it my duty not to decide hastily upon a subject of so much importance and I determined to satisfy myself fully before I took action in

the matter that the Act of 1878 could be removed from the statute book with safety and with advantage to the country After careful deliberation, I came, in conjunction with my colleagues, to the conclusion that the Vernacular Press Act might be repealed without danger, and I am convinced that the caution which the Government has thought it right to exercise in dealing with this question will give additional security for the future maintenance of the policy, which, as you remark, was inaugurated by that eminent man Lord Metcalfe, and to which I esteem it an honour to have been instrumental in returning I am glad to find, gentlemen, that you heartily recognise the responsibilities which rest upon you as proprietors and editors of newspapers Those responsibilities are, as you truly remark, of a grave nature I do not doubt that you will so carry on the journals with which you are connected as to justify the confidence on the part of the Government of India of which you have just received so conspicuous a proof A free press, wisely conducted, must always be of great assistance to the Government, and in my opinion the limited extent to which representative institutions exist in this country makes the possession of an unfettered press especially important I am, gentlemen yours faithfully, Ripon To the representatives of the Vernacular Press, signatories to the memorial of the 25th February 1882"—*Correspondent of the Pioneer*

## CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, *12th March*—The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University, for the purpose of conferring degrees, was held in the Presidency College, on Saturday afternoon A large number of people were present The Viceroy presided After the degrees had been distributed to the successful candidates the Chancellor made a long and interesting speech which met with considerable applause The speech is as follows His Excellency congratulated the fellows, on this being the 25th year of the University's existence, and on the good work done by the Institution, in bringing together and uniting Europeans and natives in a common pursuit, and in a common love of knowledge The Government of India were fully alive to the importance of the education of the masses, and his Lordship looked upon it as an object of the highest interest and importance to the Government of this country to promote to the utmost the intellectual culture of the people of all ages and creeds Primary education was occupying at the present time a large share of attention The Government were deeply impressed with the importance of the Commission appointed to endeavour to secure, as far as possible, representatives of all interests and opinions The persons already educated were a handful as compared with the great mass of the people It was not desirable for any country to have a small highly educated class, in contact with a large uneducated class There should be no sharp line drawn between the educated few, and the ignorant and untrained many It had become urgently necessary to address ourselves to the accomplishment of the removal of the barrier for which a very large expenditure was required. In primary education a vast field was open The work remaining to be done was so enormous, when compared with the resources at command, as almost to cause despair as to the accomplishment of the task As a result of the middle and higher instruction now imparted in India, the educated class was increasing in numbers year by year He referred to the example and practice in England of wealthy landowners, who supported village schools. He invited the wealthy nobles of India to come forward to co operate, and take a larger share in public affairs He would ask that an increasing share of the private wealth of the country be devoted to a work so noble and so urgent as that of spreading sound education among all classes of the people There was reason for believing that the time had now come when this education could no longer be postponed The existence of a substantial public opinion, evidently growing and strengthening day by day was undeniable Still, to a certain extent, this opinion, was split up into sections, while the great mass of the people was still without the means of making their voices heard He believed that public opinion had not yet arrived at a condition of solidity and strength such as is found in England and the Western countries, but it was advancing with steady steps, which no prudent Government could afford to ignore He concluded by offering some advice to the students

## THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM AT BENARES

On Friday, the 17th ultimo, a meeting was held in the Carmichael City Library, Benares, in order to present an address of welcome to the Maharajah of Vizianagram on the occasion of his first visit to that city since His Highness' succession to his estates The meeting was attended by most of the leading members of the Benares Native society as well as several European gentlemen Nirain Singh the Maharajah replied —

"Maharajah and Gentlemen—The harvest of gratification which I gather by your uniting in honoring me with this address is, cut apart from personal motives, is certainly not of a little magnitude and I assure you, my honorable friend Rajah Shamba Narain the members of the Carmichael Library and all the gentlemen present here that this day will ever be remembered by me with feelings of livelest gratitude However unworthy the person for whom this meeting is convened and the address drawn up and however poor the proposal you made to honor me this day, for it is atoms that make mountains, and it is straw that shows which side the wind blows so, unworthy and futile as I am the meeting become on account of me yet it shows the bent of public mind towards the western customs the importance of which our wise highly talented and noble Viceroy is one of the wisest and truest friends of India so earnestly and effectively advocates whenever there is an opportunity Now I have other reasons as well to be particularly gratified at this evening and those are that we meet in Carmichael's Library The name of Carmichael is a household word here as well as throughout the Madras Presidency and hence a familiar name like this you will admit is always sweet to hear Then, again, this is a library the dumb inmates of which can only, as you all know, produce the most recondite and marvellous works of Goddess, and the duties of man by law There in the shelves lies embalmed the very cream of intellectual product in most palpable and durable form (I mean books), hence any duty connected with such a lofty object as literature and literary men touches me all the more, and is looked upon by me as an honor to be coveted, and knowing how little I deserve such honor, it is to me all the more valuable As to your kind remarks concerning His Highness my adopted and revered father, I can only say he was such as to justify the very kind words with which you have been pleased to honor his memory and it gratifies me to feel that the kind sentiments you have expressed towards me are but a reflection of those so deeply felt towards him, who had such an affection towards all that concerned Benares, and loved the Ganges and the very dust of its bank I can conclude without expressing my wishes at the indefatigable exertions of Rai Shamkrapersad the worthy Secretary to which alone the success of this Library is mainly due In the course of conversation I had with him last evening I had the pleasure to hear from him how the place is resorted to by the *elite* of this learned sect of Hindoos, how the number of visitors, as well as of the books is ever increasing and how our learned friend, Doctor Rajendrala Mittra has promised to send more works from the Asiatic Society this is all the more gratifying to me and I hope it will eventually be comparable with all the growing calls of ardent and earnest scholars which calls are the outcome of the entire revolution of the educated world of India, caused and fostered by the fostering rule of the British Government. In conclusion I hope this Library will continue to progress apace with time, and not be diminished by it, and I beg to offer to you all my most heart felt thanks and gratitude for the honor you have done me this evening"—*Correspondent of the Indian Mirror*

## THE POVERTY OF INDIA

"India," said Lord Hartington, "is a poor country her people are a poor people, and her commerce is a weak commerce, and still how does he propose to help her? Not by a reduction of her heavy taxes, not by the retrenchment of her enormous expenditure not by a reduction of her home charges, but by promising the cotton lords of Manchester to remove the cotton duties, if not at once at least in time to come. His logic that it is an advantage to a poor country like India, that her exports are more than her imports, we do not understand, and we have no intention of going into it here

What then are the causes of the present admitted poverty of India? It was once supposed to be full of wealth and was a tempting attraction to foreigners to plunder, and now all that has disappeared, and the Indian populations have become so poor that they are scarcely able to take over one bad year They die by thousands if two successive crops fail Notwithstanding all the peace and tranquility we enjoy under the British Government, we are afraid this poverty of our Indian Empire must be to a considerable extent laid to their door Year after year the wealth of the country is drained away in the shape of home charges The highly paid European officers of Government carry home all their savings The annuities and pensions are increasing Our railroads and telegraphs, constructed by foreign wealth, are another source of exhaustion The indigenous industries of the land are dying out one by one, not being able to cope with the rich and powerful manufactures of England. Our taxes are increasing and are collected with greater rigour and strictness than we ever knew before and to crown all, even Almighty Father seems to be hard on us and we are getting bad seasons Our monsoons are by no means regular and surely not plentiful We suffer from too much rain or too little of it. This too is said to have been brought about by the system of the denudation of forests

The position of an Indian ryot is really miserable What are the taxes that he has to pay? In addition to the land revenue and road cess, he has to pay a heavy tax on salt—a tax so heavy that, added to the facilities existing in the country for its manufacture he is tempted to break the law and be in possession of illicit salt he pays also the abkari tax the tax on registration, on litigation, and added to all, he has to pay enormous interest to the money lender to save his crops from attachment for non payment of taxes and he is in the end that after all he toil from sunrise to sunset he scarcely has a good meal a day can scarcely afford decent clothing not to speak of other necessities Added to this are the exactions of Government officials the delay in getting redress from them if redress is to be get at all The annual settlement known in our Presidency as the Jamabandy, is a regular force and an infliction It necessitates the attendance of village officers and people at stations away from their homes perhaps at good or opportune seasons for cultivation or harvest puts them to expense and annoyance and after all is attended with no advantage Grievances are very little listened to and what is really done in the way of settlement could as well be done without this additional expense and annoyance to the ryot and expense to the State in the way of travelling charges

The total incidence of taxation in 1880 81 was 2 9 0 per head of population against 2 5 0 in 1875 76 in our Presidency, and this does not of course include the indirect taxes that have been paid in the way of postal charges registration charges or the taxes in Municipalities or Local Board circles Thus then the peace and tranquility the land enjoys, the security of person and property from foreign enemies or powerful neighbours (unless Government servants) that is now vouchsafed to us becomes more fancied than real when poverty stares us in the face We have institutions that can be usefully and advantageously availed of only by persons in decent circumstances and not by a famine stricken population The small return from our railways counters gas our views. The net profits from the Madras and South Indian Railways gave only a dividend of 1 7 and 2 9 per cent respectively on the capital for the year 1880, while the total guaranteed interest paid to the two Companies from the State from their formation is as shown below, £6 937,506, excluding the expenditure on land and control

| | Guaranteed interest from the formation of the Company | The net profits from the formation of the Company | Charge against the Estate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras Railway | 97 21 068 | 42 25,821 | 54 7,,267 |
| South Indian Railway | 24 10 7,7 | 9 68,518 | 14 42,239 |
| Total | 1,21,31 84 | 51,04 339 | 69 7 506 |

It appears to us the duty of every statesman and every educated native of India to see how this impending evil has been averted In our view the only means are lightening of taxation curtailing of expenditure and the reduction of home charges. The first can only happen when finances are so administered as to leave a surplus to the State A great deal might be done by our finance minister in the way of curtailing establishments and the reduction of home charges, so as to leave a sufficient surplus at his hands The reduction in the salaries and pensions of the Civil servants, the employment of natives in Government offices in the higher ranks on less pay than European officers, would be steps in the right direction Public works constructed should not be merely ornamental or experimental but productive, and such as would improve agricultural prospects or give an impetus to the indigenous industries of the land Encouragement should be given to these industries and imported articles must be discouraged as much as possible The capitalists of the country should be induced to start public works and help and aid Government in their endeavours We have read with pleasure an announcement that Rs 35 lakhs have been saved to the State by the substitution of country made for imported articles in Government offices, excluding the Military Department The reduction of the army as to the necessity of whose present strength opinions are not agreed, may also leave a large balance

It is said by people in England that our countrymen are only to blame for not bringing their grievances to the notice of the rulers who as foreigners are not in a position to know readily the wants of the country We therefore call upon the enlightened sons of the soil to do their best to avert the poverty of our Empire—*The Hindu*


*ADVERTISEMENTS*

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Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

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THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1882

## THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAHARAJAH'S INSTALLATION

On Saturday last, the 5th instant, the first anniversary of the installation of His Highness the Maharajah on the throne of the Mysore State, took place and as the public offices and courts were closed in honour of the occasion, it is hoped, but time is fleeting swiftly by, and it may be well to take this opportunity of recapitulating some of the events which have occurred during this period, and the effects they have had on the Province and the people, the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah. There has been, in the first place, a complete change in the material and constitution of the Government. The old order has changed, giving place to new. And yet the change is not so much in the substance and the manner of working, as in the machinery with which it is being worked. The only palpable change has been in the administrative branch of the Government, while the executive branch remains almost as it was during the *regime* of the British Commission. The administration now consists, as it has consisted during a whole year of His Highness the Maharajah, the Dewan to His Highness and the Council of the Maharajah. It would be, perhaps, too much to expect, and may be considered in the light of far-fetched idea, that there should be published a sort of a "Statesman's Year Book" for the instruction of the state of Mysore, but, on the other hand, there is nothing in the shape of "Annals of the State" from which we might select a brief history of the year's administration, and trace the first year. What, in effect, have been the annals of Mysore, in the first year, since the installation? In the absence of authentic records—at least, none have been made public by the Government—we shall have to rely on our memory aided by what has appeared in these columns, and the collection of our contemporaries from month to month during the last twelve months. In the first place, we contended, and show the time of the constitution of the state to the Native Government, that that measure might well be postponed for two or three years longer owing to the extreme youth of the Maharajah, though we did not quite insist on the point. The administration of the Mysore State, composed as we have above described it, bears on its records, amongst other items of minor importance, the fact that the Council of His Highness met about half a dozen times, during the course of the past year, sometimes at Bangalore, sometimes at Mysore, at what the Council did, what measures for the good of the people they proposed, discussed, and carried, what part His Highness took in these measures (if any) have not been divulged to the public, either in the pages of the Official Gazette, or by any other mode of publication. Nobody knows, nor are the people aware, by practical experience, what good they have derived from the change from the British Commission to the Native Government. Double, the proceedings of the Council, in behalf of the people of Mysore, have been printed, neatly docketed, and duly wedged type and lie amongst the dusty shelves of the Record Office, but the public knows nothing of them. It is to be hoped, however, that we shall not long be kept out of a knowledge of them, but that, at least, within three months hence, we shall have the first Administration Report of the Mysore State, from the elegant pen of the Dewan, after the manner of Baroda and Travancore, and other Native states, which have run on their independent career for a couple of years. One conspicuous act, however, of the Maharajah's Government, has been made public and has been felt and known and felt, by the great body of the agricultural population. One of the first acts of the Government, on the immediate suggestion of the Dewan, was to pass an order that no remissions of the revenue demand were to be made during the present official year, which terminates on the 31st Instant. This order, which has been made a "standing order," was all turned, and has worked and is working very great hardship on the ryots of the Province, who owing to the partial failure of the last harvests, and the continued drought, since December last, are hardly able to eke out their existence, and much less are they able to meet the stern demands of the revenue collector. We have alluded to and commented at length on the painful topic in many previous issues of this journal, so that it is unnecessary to offer any further remarks on the subject, but we cannot help adding, that it seems rather an odd way to a new Government to begin its administration, by inflicting an oppressive measure on its subjects. This, as we have said, is a conspicuous act of the Maharajah's Government and it is an act of commission. Another on which we shall briefly touch, is an act of omission. We allude to the apparent want of energy and activity displayed by His Highness' Government, in the matter of railway extension. One year's time seems to us to have been ample enough to settle the matter at least, if no actual work should or begin between Bangalore and Jaffna. But, perhaps we are somewhat premature in criticism in this direction. Ten months hence, we hope the proposed railway will receive practical shape and consistency. As to the executive branch of the Maharajah's Government, there has been no change of system, during the first year of the State's independent existence, but there has been a radical change in the hands which now work that system. The various offices and departments of the Government are now manned almost entirely by natives, as it is but right and proper that a Native State's interests should be managed. But what we do not think is, in the hands employed in the machinery of the executive administration, or which secures efficiency in the working, is the direct morbid craving displayed by the Government for so called measures of economy, by reduction of offices and retrenchment of expenditure. In this direction the Maharajah's Government has been almost parsimonious. It is time, we think, that reduction and retrenchment were stayed. They have already been carried to sufficient lengths, and it is time that a large number of clerks and other employes were relieved of the anxious suspense in which they are now being kept, by those bugbears, retrenchment and reduction, by being assured that no more of that kind of measures of State will be carried into force.

It will be thus seen that the record of the first year's administration of the Native state of Mysore, is most barren of interest. The record, in fact so far as the public is aware, is almost empty. If we are mistaken in our estimate, the Government of His Highness should be blamed, as it has not afforded the public that information to which it was entitled. It is to be hoped that future years will show that the Government is not one of secrecy and reticence, but that it is not afraid to give its acts and measures the widest publicity, so that it may have all the advantage of open and honest criticism, during its progress in the path of improvement for the people's good.

## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

During the recent controversy regarding the payment of the House assessment, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in one lump sum, instead of in two equal annual instalments, there was a great deal said by the landlords of the station about the unsatisfactory nature of the constitution of the Municipality, and the urgent necessity there was for immediate reform, and especially that it was high time, that that section of the Municipal Regulations which authorises the election of Commissioners by the popular vote, should be carried into effect. Many of the members of the Station Municipality were apparently in very great earnest on the subject, and some of them even made it a matter of special complaint to Sir James Gordon that they were in the position of "mere ciphers," on the Board,—this complaint was made when some of the Commissioners waited on the President in a deputation—and they wished that the system of electing members to the Board, by the popular vote, should be adopted. And this opinion was also expressed in a memorial presented to the President by the landlords. There can be no doubt whatever that the sentiments thus expressed by the Commissioners, on behalf of the public, did them great honour, and, if carried into effect, would have resulted in a calculable public benefit. But Sir James Gordon concurred in these sentiments and agreed that they should be brought to a practical issue, was quite evident, both from what fell from his lips when giving the assurance of hearty co-operation on his part, and also in his formal written answer. And lastly, it seemed that the Commissioners themselves were alive to the importance of a question which they themselves had so eagerly mooted, by the fact that the leading subject set down for discussion, at the meeting of the Board on Saturday last, was this very question of election of Commissioners by the popular vote. Seeing that such were the gratifying signs of what might be reasonably expected of the Commissioners, in their action on this most important item of municipal government, it is most disheartening, nay, we are justified in saying, disgusting, that, after all this flourish of trumpets and large amount of energetic talk, the Commissioners, as a body, should have let slip the opportunity of carrying out their own expressed wishes, and doing the public an inestimable service, which was afforded them last Saturday. As we read the report of their proceedings as published in the *Daily Post* of Saturday, on this momentous question—momentous, as an evidence of the progress of self-government in municipal matters in India—we can hardly believe that the same men, who appeared to be so very earnest and energetic outside the walls of the Board room, could have so languidly and so differently treated the matter, at the very critical moment when they were called upon to decide whether they should have their very just desire for the good of the public gratified. There should not have been any hesitation on the subject whatever, on the part of the Commissioners, as to the line of conduct they should have pursued. The matter should have been then and there taken up and discussed, and if no final arrangements, as to the details of the system of the public election of Commissioners, could have been arrived at, in so short a time as that at the Board's disposal, the principle at least should have been unanimously affirmed, and the details of carrying it into practice discussed at some future meeting. Not only was there every ground to justify the public hope that the Commissioners would have thus dealt with the subject, but the opportunity was just such as one as would have put the principle of the popular election of Commissioners to the test, because there were no less than four vacancies, in four different municipal divisions, to be filled up, by the expiry of the three years' term of office held by the present members. Instead of eagerly seizing this opportunity, then, of carrying out what the Commissioners appear to have desired with so much warmth of public spirit, outside the walls of their meeting place, they actually subsided into the old, humdrum, unsatisfactory method of appointment as members of the Board by themselves nominating their own successors in office, subject to the approval of the Resident. The main and essential change in the constitution of the Municipal Commission—a change so loudly, and almost blusteringly, desired by the Commissioners themselves—has thus been postponed for the next three years, during which a small sub committee has been appointed to take into consideration what ought to have been considered, fully discussed and carried into prompt effect, by a committee of the whole body of Commissioners. Time a sub committee of five, a *panchayet*, discussing this matter for three full years, before bringing it to maturity. The Commissioners may shield themselves by replying, that the wording of the proposition they had to consider precluded them, for the present, from considering the election of members to the Board. The proposition is as follows:—"That the Commissioners submit names of gentlemen to fill existing vacancies in the Commission in Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 Divisions, and to invite discussion as to the election of Division Commissioners in future." But the Commissioners, as a body, were perfectly competent to decline

to discuss the proposition in this form and to protest against it, or to discuss the latter part of the proposition first, and to submit a scheme to the Resident for carrying out the popular election of Commissioners They would have at least done their duty, even if the Resident deferred the scheme to some indefinite "future" The responsibility would have rested with him in postponing the measure And our contention is supported by what fell from Mr. Hewetson, the Assistant Superintendent of the Station Police, as a member of the Board Mr Hewetson is reported to have said—"The Resident desired the Commissioners to decide now, once and for all, whether future Commissioners should be selected and appointed as heretofore, or whether each district should nominate its own representative" Whatever may have been the Resident's intention on this subject, or Mr Hewetson's interpretation of it, it is clear that the Station Municipal Commissioners have lost a golden opportunity, in carrying out their own specially expressed wishes and in serving the public they profess to represent, or, if not actually carrying out those wishes, at all events, in shewing the Resident that they do not desire that so important a public measure, as the popular election of Commissioners, should be any longer delayed This privilege of election has already been delayed for eleven years, and does not require three years more to bring it to fruition

We have thus been strong in our remarks because we feel that a measure for the public good, delayed so long in British ground runs the risk of being postponed on our own side of Bangalore, unless, indeed, the Municipal Commissioners of the Native town of Bangalore, scorning the weak example of their neighbours, determine sooner to ask the Government to allow them to devise a scheme for self government, in the matter of electing their body by the popular vote —

## CHRISTIANITY *vs* CASTE.

A correspondent, signing himself J H, attempts, in our present issue, a defence (and a very lame one it seems), of Dr Cook's strictures on Caste As we remarked, in our article on this subject we have no intention of entering upon any religious controversy in these columns, but we can be true to our purpose and yet offer a few remarks on a topic which has its social as well as religious aspect

*J H* observes, that "nowhere else has it (Christianity) had to encounter such a power as that of *Caste*" This, really, is the gist of our correspondent's arguments, and it is a tacit admission (and a very humiliating one, forsooth, for a Christian teacher to make) of the powerlessness of Christianity to cope with, or overthrow *Caste* Admitting, for the sake of argument, that *Caste* exercises all the tyrannizing influences ascribed to it by our correspondent, if Christianity has something superior to recommend it, if its influences are holier, more elevating, and at the same time more powerful in effect, why has it failed to make any mark on its antagonist? When the army of one nation goes forth to battle against that of a hostile power, the generals of the invading force, on discovering the strength of position, efficiency, and numbers of the enemy, do not waste their time in futile arguments or abuse of the latter, but, if they believe that the balance of superiority remains with them, they lead their soldiers on to action and to victory If Christian teachers, in like manner, recognise *Caste* as the enemy of their Faith, would they not display a braver spirit, and demonstrate the correctness of their conclusions, by overcoming the foe in fair fight, than by abusing it because of its power? J H, while admitting that Christianity has not made much advance with the higher classes of Hindus, still lays stress on the fact that so many of the masses have been converted The truth appears to be this Christian teachers like plain sailing, and this they have with the uneducated, ignorant, impressionable masses. The Eastern love of fable and narrative, is particularly strong in the ignorant pariah, in town or country and he will sit for hours and listen to a good story. The Missionary finds in a man of this stamp a capital, patient listener, one who will not interrupt with awkward questions The impression takes root, the listener, not being able to read, cannot enquire into the soundness of the doctrines taught by the Missionary, and the conversion is accomplished Hundreds are converted after this easy fashion, and the Missionary, surrounded by the luxuries so bountifully supplied at the expense of people in England, writes Home to his kind and liberal supporters, in glowing terms, of his successes Little do these supporters know of what an easy and informatic nature those conversions are, and that their champion fights shy of the educated and argumentative Hindu of the higher classes, because when opposed to the latter he finds his work cut out for him We do not mean offence, but it is nevertheless a fact which cannot be controverted, that the Christian Missionary will sooner work for the conversion of ignorant *pariahs*, than for that of educated Hindoos and that hitherto no determined well directed crusade has been attempted against the religious opinions held by this class The Christian teacher, before engaging in the fray, has feared his own weakness, and held aloof

## Original and Selected Notes

The Emperor of Germany celebrated last Tuesday his entrance into the eighty sixth year of his age

The Viceroy has given Rs 1 000 towards the cost of the new lecture hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science

Sir R E Egerton, the retiring Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, will pay a visit to Indore on his way to Bombay in the beginning of April

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Thayetmyo on Friday morning The movement, which was very distinctly felt, passed from the north east to the south west, and lasted one minute The usual subterranean noises did not accompany the shock

The native community of Western India has lost one of its best Marathi writers in the untimely death of Mr Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar, B A By his fascinating style and vigorous language, he gave Marathi literature an improved turn The loss sustained by the country on account of his death is certainly irreparable

The Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes have asked that the new Small Cause Courts Bill, which was passed on the 16th instant, may not come into operation until the last of January 1883, in order that they may have sufficient time to make the necessary preliminary arrangements to carry out the provisions of the Act

A crowded meeting convened by the Sarvajnik Sabha and several leading gentlemen of Poona was held last Monday to adopt an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen Sardar Baba Saheb Sanglikar presided, and representatives of all classes were present. Several speeches were made, and the address was presented to the meeting and adopted The proceedings concluded with the rendering of a Marathi adaptation of the National Anthem

At a meeting last Friday of the Bombay Bar it was decided to commission Mr J Griffiths to paint a life-size portrait of the retiring Chief Justice, and the acting Advocate-General will address Sir M Westropp, on behalf of the Bar, the last day his lordship presides in Court Mr Justice Bayley is now said to be a candidate for Sir M Westropp's appointment, and he has influential friends at home to represent his claims in the proper quarter

A correspondent sends to the *Times of India* the following extract from the *Malta Times* of the 18th ultimo, which will be really news to our readers at this dull season "Happears by London papers that Mr Grant Duff, ex Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is getting on so badly at Madras with some of the people of that city, that the leading merchants meditate sending a petition to Mr Gladstone asking for his immediate recall This would be a too utterly sad humiliation for the industrious Celtic doctrinaire" —

The Mysore correspondent of the *Calcutta Statesman* says —"The rumour that the Maharajah proposes to visit England next year is untrue It is understood that His Highness will make such a visit at some future date, but it is more than certain that the trip across *kala pani* will not be undertaken during the life time of the old Maharanee, Her Highness being so orthodox that the very idea of such an undertaking would probably destroy her peace of mind and cause a breach between the royal lady and the Maharajah which would never be healed"

In accordance with the policy of encouraging "local industries the Government of Madras, some time ago called for samples of country manufactured paper and amongst others who responded were the Bally Paper Mills The *Englishman* informs us that the cards of the specimens sent by them have proved satisfactory, and the Madras Government has directed that a 'Royal Paper' may be used in the Presidency as in Bengal for printing forms as well as for envelopes instead of the more costly English printing Royal Paper now used for the purpose

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that a revolution has occurred at the palace at Mandalay Four principal Ministers including Kanoung Mentha and many followers, all belonging to the Queen's party have been imprisoned The *Gazette* thinks a crisis is approaching Nothing new but the usual rumours of the Rangoon being established are disbelieved The *Rangoon Times* publishes similar intelligence, and attributes the present wretched state of the country to the Queen and her now imprisoned advisors to whom are attributed the former massacres, lotteries, and monopolies

*Native Opinion* approves of the reduction of the salt duty —"The high tax on salt has seriously affected the consumption on the article Time was when our own revenue collection when the tax was eight annas per maund, and some four elderly neighbours speak of two annas a maund as rate at which salt can be had now in some of the Native States It is believed that cholera and such other epidemics have increased since the salt tax has been enhanced and notwithstanding all that the *Pioneer* and others like him may write, it is highest statesmanship and practical philanthropy that this tax has been so far reduced"

An Agricultural and Industrial Company with limited liability, has just been formed in Bombay, under influential auspices, the principal object of which is the cultivation, on a large scale, of coconut sugarcane and cinchona in Travancore, where the soil is peculiarly adapted for the purpose The shares are nearly all taken up, and it is believed that the company will receive every encouragement from the enlightened Maharajah of Travancore who not long ago wrote a pamphlet on 'Our Industrial status" in which he strongly advocated the cultivation of the sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar by modern appliances

## Local and Provincial

A Public Holiday —Saturday last having been the first anniversary of the installation of His Highness the Maharajah the courts and public offices, throughout the Province, were closed on Friday, as Saturday was the last in the month, and the usual holiday was taken

The Municipal President —The date of the appointment of Major H M S Magrath to officiate as Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the absence of Major E P Maltby, Madras Infantry, on privilege leave, is the 7th instant

Acknowledgment —We have received the first impression of the "*Hindu Deshabhimani*" a Telugu paper published every Monday evening at Madras It is written in simple and idiomatic style The annual subscription is fixed at the moderate sum of Rs 3 We cordially welcome our young contemporary to the field of journalism and wish him every success

Superintendent, Central Jail —Dr T Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, having gone on nine month's leave, Surgeon P H Benson, Residency Surgeon here, with the Resident's permission, taken up Dr Henderson's duties, in addition to his own Surgeon Major J Ellerston will have charge of the Pattah Dispensary, during Dr Benson's employment at the Central Jail

The Maharajah's Summer Abode —What a wealthy province Mysore is! Fifty thousand rupees have been spent in refurnishing Pera Hill Ooty, the hot season residence of the Maharajah, while we are assured this His Highness simply goes there because it is usual for him to do so —Cannot the young Prince please himself in matters of this sort? Is it expected that he should not be in leading strings?—*Standard*

Sir James Gordon —The British Resident, Sir James Gordon left Bangalore for Mysore, by ordinary train on Friday morning last when the usual salute of thirteen guns was fired and a squadron of the Mysore Horse and a company of the Bangalore force were drawn up at the station, salute being taken as he passed on to the platform Sir James after serving for a few days at Mysore, will proceed to Ootacamund, with His Highness the Maharajah and suite

The National Indian Association —Her Highness the Princess of Pangore has signified that it is her intention to present one or two silver medals to successful competitors at the second exhibition of needle work, which is to be held in December, under the auspices of the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association The conditions on which the medals will be awarded are to be laid down by the Committee of the Association, and will be hereafter published

Medical —Mr J Sussman medical officer attached to the Residency has been appointed to act from the 1st April as Chemical Examiner to the Mysore Government, during the absence on leave of Dr McGann It is an evidence of the estimation in which Mr Sussman is held in Bangalore, by his many patients, that his kindly patient, skilful manner of treating his work has won him quite a favorite in Bangalore, and we are sure the his return to this station will be looked forward to by a large number of patients —*Spectator*

The Maharani's School, Mysore —On Tuesday morning last, at 7 o'clock, the very interesting ceremony of the distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore took place His Highness the Maharajah took the chair, and his Private Secretary, Mr Porter M A, and the Dewan, Mr Runga Charlu, C I E, also occupied seats on the dais The leading Native and European gentlemen of the station were present The following is the programme of the proceedings —

I —English song "Welcome" to
II —Kannada song
III —English song
IV —Kannada song
V —English song "Oh why should we think of the future"
VI —English song "Wake ye sweet morn"
VII —Kannada song "Praise"
VIII —English song "Oh sing, the songs you used to sing"
IX —Distribution of Prizes.
X —The Dewan's speech
XI —English song "The birds awake the day"
XII —Kannada song "Over the blue waves"
XIII —Dialogue in English by girls.
XIV —God Save the Queen

The room was literally crowded, this being the first annual distribution of prizes The mothers of the children were also present in a zenana apartment The ceremony took place in the Jagan Mohan Hall.

After His Highness had given away the prizes, he asked Mr Ranga Charlu, the Dewan, to say a few words to the audience for him—Mr Ranga Charlu then delivered a long address on the subject of the Maharani's school, and generally on Native female education, which was listened to with much attention by the audience, and concluded amidst hearty applause

## Correspondence

### MR COOK'S SECOND LECTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to offer a few remarks on the article criticising Mr Cook's second lecture which appeared in your last issue

You say, It is a pity that when addressing such a respectable audience composed for the most part of highly educated Hindus Dr Cook was either not frank enough or did not take the pains to inform his hearers of what classes of Hindus the converts were made up and the proportion to each The truth probably is that the reticence displayed by Dr Cook and other lecturers of his class arises from a feeling of unwillingness to admit that Hindu converts to Christianity are almost exclusively recruited from the ignorant and uneducated class and from in fact the lowest of the castes of the great social system in India'

Now I do not believe that the omission of which you complain arose either from want of knowledge or want of candour Mr Cook's second lecture was necessarily very compressed as he had to catch the evening train, and there was no time to enter into details Nor was there any need to refer to a matter freely admitted by missionaries and generally known to Hindus Mr Cook would have granted that the bulk of the Christian community have come from lower classes but he would by no means have allowed that this fact vitiated his argument

Those who have studied History with care will not feel themselves at liberty to think lightly of any great social or religious movement originating among the lower orders of society At the beginning the progress of Christianity was from the humbler classes upwards The objection urged now has been raised scores of times in bygone days Christ and his disciples were treated with the haughtiest disdain by the leaders of society in their time 'Have any of the rulers believed on him was the scornful question they used to ask and the argument implied was regarded as unanswerable In the 2nd century Celsus a celebrated opponent of Christianity taunted the Christian church with the number of women tailors and tailors amongst its congregations Even when the number of converts had become so great that the Emperor Constantine was able to make Christianity the religion of the Empire a large portion of the educated classes still held aloof And even when Paganism was completely banished and the highest as well as the lowest yielded to the power of the new religion Can History succeed where Greeks and Romans failed?

America is the most progressive country in the world, while India is the most conservative The standpoint occupied by a representative American middle Mr Cook is separated by a whole diameter from that of the orthodox Hindu We can scarcely expect that much respect for caste distinctions will be felt in a country of the great western Republic where every man has political power and where as in the case of the late President Garfield it is possible for a poor artizan by the sheer force of character and intellect to rise to the highest office in one of the most powerful countries of the world I am not an American but as a Christian I have learned to recognize the dignity of man as man Give us human hearts although they may be the lowest of their race, and we have material on which the Gospel can work We have no bounded confidence in the elevating power of Christianity If it finds its converts low it does not leave them in that condition It has an educating power of its own, apart from that of schools, so that those who are converted in their native years are by no means left in ignorance But our chief hope is in the young If a missionary can help at no child is left uneducated We know that we are placed at a considerable disadvantage We cannot expect in a generation or two to repair the neglect of ages Much patient labour will be needed before we can raise the present Christian community to the high intellectual and moral standard at which we aim, and we shall doubtless meet with many bitter disappointments But we can wait, as we have no doubt of the ultimate issue Already there is good promise for the future If you look through the High School's and examine the results of University examinations I think you will find that the percentage of Christians receiving a liberal education is larger than that of any other community As might be expected Female education has made special progress and already Christian girls will bear favourable comparison with those of the highest Hindu castes

But you will probably urge, that granting Christianity may become hereafter a great power in the land is it not a strong argument against it that its first converts in India should be the uneducated? I do not know that Mr Cook's argument really requires an answer to the question nevertheless I should like to give it A very little knowledge of the New Testament is needed to perceive that Christianity is not a system of speculative philosophy likely to command itself to men of learned leisure, but that it is a power which seeks to satisfy man's deepest spiritual needs, and is welcomed by those who are burdened with a sense of sin and are seeking deliverance from its thraldom These are found in largest numbers among the masses of the people Still we acknowledge that the progress of Christianity in the upper circles of society has been slower in India than in other countries and the cause is not far to seek No where else has it had to encounter such a power as that of Caste I do not hesitate to say that were it not for this great opposing force, a large number of the highest castes would now be members of the Christian church We the Kolar opponents are scarcely fair On the one hand they are leagued together to make it impossible for a man to become a Christian, and on the other hand they taunt us with the slow progress of our cause If converts are won over, they are credited with the lowest of motives and the missionaries who receive them are charged with employing the unfair means and yet on the other hand if our gains are few we are told that there is nothing in Christianity to recommend it to men of culture The simple fact is that hundreds would be Christians if they dared There is not a single period of life when a Hindu is free to act according to his convictions As for females they are jealously guarded from their cradle to their grave and to become a Christian is almost impossible It makes no matter that they must give account to the God that made them Their consciences are not in their keeping and if they attempted to think and act for themselves, they would be guilty of an unpardonable crime With the other sex the case is not much better It is easiest for young men to take a bold and decisive step and this sufficiently accounts for the fact that many of our converts have been gained in early life There has been much open to religious impressions and yet yet the web of social influence has not been woven so tightly around them But the difficulties from without are appalling Parents, relatives friends the whole of the caste people band together to prevent what they look upon as a social disgrace The young man is enticed, cajoled flattered threatened The mother will take away her life the father's grey hairs will be brought down in sorrow to the grave The youth is put under restraint he is sent away on pilgrimage, he is forced to perform a round of unmeaning ceremonies He course is tried to the last resorts devices, the most unscrupulous are resorted to in order to prevent so direful a calamity As time passes the difficulties thicken He brings home his wife a little girl who is destined to be a mother before she fully realizes the fact that she is a child To her Christianity is a kind of bogie from which she turns with superstitious dread She knows nothing it all about it, but you cannot reason with a frightened child By and by a family springs up The daughters must be married and they are launched into the world The father might face the loss of caste himself but he shrinks from involving his children in the shame and suffering of social ostracism And so he goes down the hill of life and finds in his old age that it is now too late to break with the past He cannot get out of the groove which has been cut by the habits of a long life The elasticity and energy and fearlessness of youth are gone, and he must now allow things to take their course And so from beginning to end, the Hindu of high caste must stifle his conviction of duty, and try to drown the voice of conscience in the business and pleasures of life.

This indictment may be severe, but I believe it to be true, and I have had a good deal of intercourse with the classes of whom I speak Is it not a marvel that any one should have had the courage of his convictions in face of such overwhelming difficulties?

Some who read this will rejoice in the possession of such a mighty power for the defence of Hinduism and will think that your eulogy of caste is well deserved But we only admit that it is a temporary hindrance to Christian progress You may throw a dam across a river and so hinder its onward flow, but in time the water rises above its barrier and its rush is the more impetuous because of its previous check If caste is against us now, we expect it will tell in our favour soon A wall may be broken down in more ways than one If the stones be loosely one upon another, the best way is to begin at the top and demolish it stone by stone In this case the process of destruction is apparent to all But if the stones have been fastened by cement which time has rendered impervious to the pick axe, the natural course is to undermine the whole A whole day's work may produce little visible change Here and there a piece breaks off, but as a whole the wall stands to the very last By and by, however, it falls with a crash and the result of long years labour is suddenly brought to view I believe that soon a few influential men, determined to renounce a faith in which they have long ceased to believe, will find themselves supported by a multitude of followers, now only waiting for leaders whom they can trust

Very truly yours

J H

## Extracts.

### LORD RIPON'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Lord Ripon in his address to the Calcutta University on Saturday last made rather a mistake in dwelling upon his personal convictions regarding religious, in its relation to secular, education Having accepted and acknowledge the fact that, Government being bound not to interfere with the religious feelings of the population, it was therefore impossible to attempt to give religious instruction, he might well have gone on to speak of the question only as it affected India But he could not refrain from expressing "one of his deepest convictions that" a system of education which made no provision for religious teaching was essentially incomplete' He could not "conceal his belief that what in the language of the day was called purely secular education was not a complete education in the highest sense of the word' Granted that a secular education is not education in the highest sense of the word, the point for a man in Lord Ripon's position to discuss was that part of education which it was the duty of the State to concern itself with We know that the Church to which the Viceroy belongs holds it irreligious to separate religious and secular education but there was hardly any need for his Excellency making a confession of his faith on this point on the occasion referred to Lord Ripon's remarks on primary education betray the deep and intelligent interest he takes in it as regards India and he has exactly defined the whole scope of a liberal policy in that regard when he says, "what is wanted is education equally distributed and that the artisans and peasants of the land should have brought within their reach such opportunities for the cultivation of their faculties as might be possible under the circumstances of their condition By the appointment of a Commission his Government have given an earnest of their intention to do what in them lies to spread primary education among all creeds and classes of the people—Hindu Mahomedan and all alike But he also pointed out that what the Government could do in supplying the means for the general education of the people would fall very far short of the requirements of the case, so that there was ample room and an inviting opportunity for private individuals and public bodies to assist in the great cause of the primary education of the people In appealing to the patriotism and philanthropy of the Indian better classes, his Excellency remarked that that very many village schools were maintained by wealthy landowners assisted by the usual grant-in-aid and payments made by parents We are inclined to think that a judicious extension of the grant-in-aid system is the best possible way to attain the maximum number of schools while at the same time guarding against that abject dependence upon the State which tends to promote the spirit of pauperism Lord Ripon is not mistaken in believing that benefactions on behalf of education are quite in accordance with Hindu and Mahomedan traditions, and it was only the other day the Hon Mr Ashburner announced to the Mahomedans of this part of India that the question of applying existing benefactions of a semi-religious, semi educational character to such purposes as the Viceroy has since sketched out in the address which our Calcutta correspondent has telegraphed to us in extenso, is even now under the consideration of the Government The great difficulty hitherto encountered has been the difficulty of inducing fit men to assume the serious responsibility of becoming trustees to funds of the kind To fit and responsible men, willing to aid the cause of education in this or in other respects, Lord Ripon has extended a cordial invitation "There may have been times (said his Excellency) when gentlemen in India did not come forward because they thought that the Government did not wish them to take an active part in public affairs, and preferred to keep the control of everything in their own hands Such an excuse cannot exist now We invite you to come forward and desire your co operation, we wish to see you take a larger share in public works of all kinds We esteem it a great help to Government, as undoubtedly it is to yourselves and to the people at large, that you should employ your wealth and strength in your influence by public services such as those I have here described, freely rendered and gratefully received' It is assuredly only by securing for the great educational work which remains to be done in India the great indigenous influences which are still living and active in the country that any great progress can be hoped for in the lifetime of those now living Lord Ripon's address was on the whole, of a most healthy character—*Times of India.*

### THE KOLHAPUR REGENCY.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following Resolution —

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—

*Bombay Castle, 13th March 1882*

No 1237 —The following Resolution of Government is published for General information.—

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—

"No 1236 *Bombay Castle, 13th March 1882.*

The mental disorder of His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur has been certified by a Committee of Medical Officers to afford no hope of his restoration to sanity It has, therefore, become incumbent on Government to appoint a form of a Administration for the Kolhapur State, to be continued for such time as the Rajah dejure shall be incapable of ruling in person

2 Government do not desire to maintain during this interregnum the direct control of Kolhapur affairs which has subsisted, with only a brief interval, since the disturbances of 1844. The temporary administration now to be constituted will conduct public business in accordance with the traditions of the Kolhapur State, and its relations with the British Government will be regulated by the Treaties in force

3 The Administration of Kolhapore will be carried on in the name of His Highness the Raja and his style and title will be prefixed to public notices and

4 The affairs of the Kolhapur will be administered by a Regent, assisted by a council of three The members of the Council will be the Diwan, the Chief Judge and the Chief Revenue Officer The Regent in Council will form the Executive Government and will deliberate and pass resolutions by vote on questions of public business submitted for orders by Heads of Departments All engagements binding on the Rajahs of Kolhapur under the Treaty of 1862 will be binding on the Regent in Council, the appointment and removal of the Regent and the members of his Council will remain vested in Government.

5 A Journal of proceedings in Council will be kept in charge of Diwan The names of the members present at each meeting of Council shall be noted in the Journal, and it shall be stated what members voted for and dissented from each Resolution The Journal shall be signed after each meeting of Council by the Regent and the Diwan

6 The Regent will have a casting vote in the Council when the votes are equally divided. If the Regent decides a question under discussion by his casting vote, a member of the Council dissenting from the decision may require that the question shall be referred to the Political Agent under Article 1 of the Treaty of 1862 The Regent will possess the same right of reference, if he is over-ruled by a majority of votes in Council.

7 Effect will be given to Resolutions of the Regent in Council by the Regent and Diwan through means of orders issued to the Heads of Departments under the hand of the Diwan.

8 The State names will be distributed under the heads of General Judicial and Revenue, and the Diwan, Chief Judge and Chief Revenue Officer will respectively conduct the business of these three Departments under the control of the Regent in Council to whom they will be directly responsible

9 Public finance will be in the Department of the Diwan, who will place annually before the Regent in Council a detailed statement and budget estimates The accounts and budget after consideration in Council, will be submitted for the approval of Government Items shall not be passed on the credit of the Kolhapore State without the previous consent of Government The Regent in Council will also in the first instance the budget estimates approved under the present administration, which shall not be departed from without the sanction of Government

10 The Judicial system of the Kolhapur State as now existing will be maintained by the Regent in Council, who will however have liberty to propose for approval by Government modifications in the regulations as to the jurisdictional powers of the Judicial Officers, and to the right of appeal the Regent in Council will be the highest Court of appeal and revision This Court will consist of the Regent and the Diwan with at least one other member of the Council when practicable Sentences of death and of imprisonment for life are, according to the Treaty of 1862, to be submitted for confirmation by Government, who will also receive appeals from such sentences, and will exercise a general power of reviewing the Judicial administration, but will not otherwise entertain regular appeal from the Kolhapur Courts The law in the Kolhapur State will both in as now administered, with such modifications as may be made by the Regent in Council with the approval of Government

11 The principles of revenue administration now in force in the Kolhapur State, will be maintained by the Regent in Council the Survey operations in progress will be carried on to completion New taxation will not be imposed without the sanction of Government Alienated revenue will be dealt with strictly according to the rules respecting alienations now established in Kolhapur

12 Appeals from the Executive Departments will be made to the Regent in Council, and orders will be passed on them by the Regent in sitting with at least one member of the Council other than the Head of the Department against whose order the appeal is preferred

13 The supervision of the Political Agent over the affairs of the higher Jaghirdars will be maintained according to the terms of Article 8 of the Treaty of 1862

14 The existing assignment for the expenses of the Darbar will continue subject to future modifications to be approved by Government the expenditure will be controlled as laid down in Article 2 of the treaty of 1862 by a Kharagi Karbhari, who will conduct his duties under the immediate orders of the Political Agent

15 The Administration of the Kolhapur State as above constituted will continue in power during the pleasure of Government and subject to such modifications as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the Governor in Council

16 The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Jysing Rao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal, to be Regent of Kolhapur

Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C I E will continue to hold the office of Diwan and will be a member of the Council

Khan Saheb Mohamed Ibrahim Kavargi Tarapurwala will be Chief Judge and member of the Council

Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar Kulkarni will be Chief Revenue Officer and member of the Council

The other officials of the present administration will retain their offices pending further orders'

*By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council*

J B PEILE,

*Acting Chief Secretary to Government*

In making these arrangements, Sir James Fergusson's Government have, we believe, attempted to satisfy native opinion On that point we entertain no doubt, His Excellency sees that the people of Kolhapur have been virtually without a ruler for many years and that to continue the same state of things would be to make the disappointment lasting And the appointment of a Regency settles the matter better perhaps than the adoption of a new boy, supervening the Prince, would have been there being no prospect of the recovery of the present Prince the first of a line would be of a new adoption But such a proposal will not have been received with sympathy As it is the arrangements made by the Government seem to be satisfactory We hope they will succeed and and smoothly is a question of time —*Bombay Gazette*

## TOUR OF THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Mr Gopala Rao read the following address during the time of reception of His the Maharajah of Travancore at Combaconum —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS —With feelings of the deepest respect we entreat of Combaconum to bid your Highness hearty welcome The good government and prosperity of Travancore are a source of pride to us in common with the rest of our countrymen But Combaconum has special reasons for cherishing kindly feelings towards Travancore and its special claims on your Highness regard and sympathy Several of its distinguished citizens have as Dewans rendered faithful service to Travancore and enriched their town with the wealth which they owed to the munificence of your Highness illustrious ancestors We need hardly mention the names of Dewan Reddi Rao Venkata Rao Ranga Rao and the more distinguished son Raja Sir T Madhava Rao, K C S I, and the Hon A Seshaiya Sastriar, C S I Nor can a place which contains one of the most important Colleges in this Presidency, and is distinguished as an ancient seat of Sanskrit learning whose Pandits have from time immemorial received from your Highness ancestors such liberal patronage, fail to feel Travancore as holding a peculiar interest by a Hindu Prince, and will shining pattern of eastern as well as western culture, and the index of a state which is rising in the duty of providing for the higher education of its upper classes maintains a well equipped College which ranks amongst learning in honorable rivalry with the very best British Colleges in India The honor which your Highness does to our town to-day will live for ever in our memory May your Highness long continue to adorn the throne of Travancore is the fervent prayer of your Highness most obedient servants

Mr Rama Iyangar read His Highness's reply, which was as follows —

"GENTLEMEN —I accept your kind greetings on my way back to Travancore with sincere and grateful pleasure I cannot with you in thinking that Combaconum has a more than ordinary close connection with Travancore Yes, as you have observed, it has been the nursery of Travancore Ministers and of late, office and more distant native States have resorted upon that nursery On every occasion of a Dewan or Karyagriha a large percentage of Travancore gold has flowed into your district But the connection is a happy one—an which may be contemplated with pleasure and pride from both sides It gratifies me to be able to visit this ancient seat of Minerva and the seat of one of the best provincial educational institutions—in a situation so considerable influence, to be assured gentlemen such as you and with in the land with the happiest results Accept my cordial thanks for the kind welcome you have given me to day—a day which will not easily slip from my memory

The prize books having been distributed, His Highness said —

"GENTLEMEN —I highly prize the honor you have done me in inviting me to distribute the annual prizes of your College My visit to Coimbatoor would be incomplete did I leave it without forming my personal acquaintance with what must be acknowledged to be in many respects the best educational institution in the Madras Presidency Coming from me this acknowledgment is, I hope of some weight, for I cannot deny the existence of an honest and laudable rivalry between your College here and my own at Trivandrum Your College has had a contribution and a success on of the happiest circumstances As I observed when I was at Tanjore, the waters of the Cauvery have ever exercised a powerful though mystic influence on the intellectual development of those nurtured by its reaches, and in your case the richest field was blessed with a masterly cultivator Mr William Potter, who raised the Provincial School to the status of a College, and whom you have recently so deservedly honored is decidedly the best educationist Madras has had, always excepting Mr Powell He has worthily closed his noble career as a teacher by giving the finishing touches to the education of a first class native Sovereign It is not every school that can have a Porter, who is never content with storing the minds of his students but reaches and stirs the deepest recesses of their hearts But further your College has been far more fortunate than the best of old, who glory rose and set with Epaminondas In Mr Gopala Row, you have Mr Potter's trusted lieutenant and worthy successor and under his auspices the continued success of your College can almost of no doubt

"Gentlemen I am now able to say that I have seen a fair portion of India and the limited time my command I have not entertain thrown away It is my honest belief that education under high pressure is nowhere carried on in India as it is in the Madras Presidency Gentlemen I say I am not afraid to find higher education with its pressure education Give the human mind the natural expansion and the most generous development but never force it to run constantly in set stereotyped grooves missing its end and all that for our children Now If in such hot house or less the conditions of most educational schemes in India and especially in this Presidency Such it when it has been partly productive of the mischief of developing self reliance and self help I am glad to find however that the Madras University is carefully revising the subjects for its examination It is much of it all may depend upon the judgment the influence and the practical skill of the school master Gentlemen I have just referred to higher education There I said on all sides I think there is going to be a change in the educational policy of the Government I so hope and I think such will not prove to be the case The question whether State education should commence with the upper or the lower classes was so conclusively held by Lord Cornwallis and the discussion so ably carried on the subject by Lord Elphinstone Governor of the Isle High School of Madras who has so mapped into the part Presidency College The system of higher education then inaugurated has borne excellent fruit It has contributed in measure to improve the native character to purify the native bench to raise the tone of the native public service to multiply schools and scholars and to spread intelligence and enlightenment in every direction It is therefore difficult to understand exactly what it is that is objected to in higher education I am sure that the British Indian Government—the wise and far seeing statesmen who will have the destinies of this vast Empire—do not share in the creed of those who deny higher education on the ground that it is a source of political danger Again it has been suggested that higher education has so far advanced that it is time for Government to retire from the field and to leave it in the hands of the native themselves and Missionary societies I can scarcely suppose that this view can commend itself to those responsible for the good Government of the country It is true that the present system of education has been in operation for forty years but what is forty years in the life of a nation? Enough higher education has not to be sufficiently spread during this period and the time has scarcely yet come when the British Government can afford to leave the vital interests involved in the hands of private agencies We think culture can hardly be said to have yet reached our Rajahs Princes Zamindars and generally the nobility of the country and if this is the case higher education has been pushed for forty years with all the prestige and influence belonging to the British Government it can it be expected that Colleges and High Schools would springing up and flourish when they retire from the field? If it is of any importance the higher education should continue to spread and penetrate the darkness which still prevails If the higher classes of Natives are to reach that stage when they would found and endow their own Colleges and Universities depend upon it that the Government must persevere in their educational policy for a long time to come For them to close their Colleges at the present time, and leave the mind to be snapped by native and Missionary agencies would be a fatal mistake calculated to throw back the cause of education Another objection which I have heard against the new set system is that while Government are imparting higher education to a few at great cost to the State, they are neglecting the education of the great mass of the people I am not aware that this is altogether the case It may have been true at one time but it is no longer so Great attention has of late years, been paid to elementary education, and much has been, and is being done under the operation of the grant-in-aid rules and through the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities I have no statistics at hand to refer to, but I am much mistaken if the great bulk of the total grant for education in this Presidency is not spent on elementary education Government are thus at present working from both ends educating the upper classes, and educating the masses at the same time and this undoubtedly is the best course Elementary education no doubt, requires great expansion but this must be done gradually, as funds become available, whether from the public treasury, or from the Municipality, or the local Fund Board and not by sacrificing higher education on which after all I believe costs the State comparatively a mere trifle but these remarks, I for one would much regret any change in the direction apprehended in the present policy of Government, and I see that much anxiety will be in the native community on the subject, is may be gathered from the address which presented to me at Madras Whatever the ultimate decision of Government may be however of one thing gentlemen rest assured all be certain, namely that the Government of India will not make any precipitate change but will on the contrary thoroughly investigate the subject and hear all sides before deciding upon any change There is already an Educational Conference sitting at Calcutta to which each part of the Empire has doubtless sent its best representatives, and this is a guarantee that Government will not hastily abandon a cherished policy which has brought such immense benefits to the country for half a century and which must be shown to be in fault, before it is condemned I believe the native community to discuss the question temperately and dispassionately, and make to wait the proper time their claims and grievances to Government in a respectful and constitutional manner

You refer to our College at Trivandrum It is a work and a labour of love to its workers, and I will, I hope, long continue to hold its own in the race for the advancement of higher education I for one will have the speed of long in your province I must remember that I am a visitor and have to-day passed an interesting hour during my visit to your College I shall be delighted if you further I have only to repeat my sorrow at my inability to take part in the interesting ceremony and the great pleasure I have felt in accepting the invitation I wish the College and all concerned continued and increased success'

After an hour's stay the Maharajah and suite left the Railway station Some thousands lined the road from the station to his Highness which he was pleased to pass After a few of the College and a few other His Highness entered the carriage, and left for Kumbaconum —*Mail*


*ADVERTISEMENTS*

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA

*London, 27th March*—Rumours are current of an intended alliance between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

*Berlin, 26th March*—The reply of the Emperor William to the Czar's birthday congratulations are most cordial

BRITISH IMPORT DUTIES ON INDIAN PRODUCE

*London 27th March*—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the remission of cotton duties in India was no reason for the remission in England of duties upon Indian tea and coffee

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

The house of Mr Mahon, Magistrate of Roscommon has been partially destroyed by dynamite The inmates were uninjured

THE BASUTOS

The Cape Government have announced the repeal of the disarmament proclamation in Basutoland, and will appoint Commissioners to examine into the grievances of loyal subjects

### ASIA.

CALCUTTA PORT DUES.

*Calcutta 30th March*—It has been ordered that the rate of Port Dues payable from the 1st April on vessels of 20 tons and upwards entering the port of Calcutta be reduced to one anna per ton, and on vessels in ballast not carrying passengers to nine pie per ton

FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION

*Lahore, 29th March*—A terrific explosion occurred on the 27th at the Saint Peter Company Works at Mozang on the Lahore border Blasting operations were going on when the gunpowder ignited Nine natives were killed, and many are reported injured

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF PORT DUES CALCUTTA.

*Calcutta 27th March*—It has been recommended by the Port Commissioners that a reduction of port dues from three to one anna per ton be made

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY 3RD APRIL, 1882.

## THE LATE MR B KRISHNAIENGAR, C S I

DEATH snatched away from our midst, during the past week, a great and good man, and a native statesman of superior power and abilities in the person of Bindiganavale Krishnaiengar, Companion of the Star of India The sad event occurred on Thursday forenoon, at 11 30 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased gentleman in Bangalore, "Manoramma," and was so sudden that it came like a thunderbolt on his family and friends Up to within half-an hour of his death Mr Krishnaiengar was in comparative health and good spirits, and had been conversing with friends who had called to see him, with his customary readiness and vivacity. He had been under treatment for sometime for *diabetes*, and was visited by his medical adviser about an hour before he died giving no indication, however, that his end was so near A little before he died he retired to his room, and reclined on a sofa When one of the inmates of the house entered the room, shortly after, he was noticed to be gasping for breath, and before assistance or relief could be afforded, the master spirit passed quietly away The funeral obsequies were performed between 9 and 10 P M the same day, and the large crowd of all ranks which followed the corpse to the ground where the cremation took place, testified more than words could to the high and universal esteem in which the deceased was held

Mr Krishnaiengar's career stands forth prominently among those of Mysore great men, and had he been spared he would, all probability, have risen to occupy one of the most exalted positions among contemporary statesmen in India Possessed of natural genius, and receiving a liberal education, Mr Krishnaiengar was, it may be said, the architect of his own fortunes Mr Krishnaiengar sprung from a good old, Mysore family, his ancestors having served in the Province under the Hindu, Mahomedan and British Governments, and his father was a respectable landed proprietor and banker Commencing his distinguished career in 1841, as a Clerk in the Revenue Department, his superior abilities, application to business, and sterling good qualities, recommended him to his official superiors, and he worked his way rapidly up the ladder of preferment, till in 1864, we find him promoted to the appointment of District Superintendent (Deputy Commissioner, as it is now termed) of Kolar, being the first native gentleman who was honored for such advancement Nor did his honors and rewards end here, for on the occasion of the Imperial Proclamation on the 1st January, 1877, the Empress was pleased to confer on him the distinction of a Companionship of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Returning to Mysore, from the Imperial Assemblage, Mr Krishnaiengar set to work gallantly to fight the Famine in his district, and his valuable services during that eventful and fearful crisis, were praised conspicuously on record by the Famine Commissioner, Mr C A Elliott Mr Krishnaiengar, during his long and honorable official career, enjoyed the friendship, esteem, and support, of such English statesmen as Sir Mark Cubbon, Mr Lewis Bowring, Sir Richard Meade, and Mr C B Saunders, C B It may not be known, too, that by the recommendation of such powerful friends, Mr Krishnaiengar was brought to the favorable notice of some of the great men of the time in England With such influential support, it was been matter for great surprise that Mr Krishnaiengar was not selected, on the occasion of the Maharajah's accession to power, to fill the highest administrative post in the land, but his naturally modest and unassuming character restrained him from personally courting, or canvassing for, such distinguished preferment In his death, as we have already premised, Mysore has lost a great man, and the Mysore people a worthy chief In his private life Mr Krishnaiengar was irreproachable, and his many excellent moral qualities secured him numerous personal friends In his household he was the pattern of a good husband and father giving his sons and daughters the advantage of a liberal education He was charitables, and many a poor person whose distress his bounty relieved will have cause to cherish his memory kindly Mr Krishnaiengar retired from the service on the installation of the Maharajah on the musnud. The following record of his services will be read with interest, as showing to what distinction Hindus may rise from small beginnings

1841 BINDIGANAVALE KRISANAIENGAR, C S I—Born 29th November 1824, joined the service as Accountant, Revenue Department, Ashtagram Division Office, 8th June 1841, Deputy Munshi, Magistrate's Department, 1st March 1844, Judicial Head Accountant, 20th July 1846, Judicial Sheristadar, 1st January 1847; Principal Sadar Munsiff of Chitaldroog Division, 10th July 1858, Head Sheristadar, Judicial Commissioner's Office, 6th February 1860, Ex officio Member of the Bangalore Town Municipality, March 1862, Native Assistant Superintendent, and Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class, Bangalore District, 3rd November 1862, exempted from examination, 27th March 1863, temporarily transferred to the Mysore District, 20th April 1863, returned to the Bangalore District, 16th August 1863 charge of the Kolar District, 17th June 1864, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Kolar District, 31st August 1864, Assistant Sessions Judge, 21st April 1866, confirmed as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd class, 14th September 1866, Sub Sessions Judge, 3rd June 1869, transferred from Colar to Chitaldroog District, 19th June 1869, re-transferred from Chitaldroog to the Kolar District, 25th February 1870, Acting Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from 1st November to 8th December 1871, classed as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, 26th January 1872, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd class, 20th January 1872, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, 1st December 1872, reverted to Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, 29th October 1873 Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, 9th November 1873, reverted to Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st June 1874, confirmed as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, 3rd March 1875, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, 7th April 1875, presented at Delhi with the medal of Her Majesty, the Queen, Empress of India, 1st January 1877, admitted to the Companionship of the most Exalted Order of Star of India, 3rd Class 1st January 1877, confirmed as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, 24th April 1877.

## THE DEWAN ON FEMALE EDUCATION

THE first anniversary of Her Highness the Maharanee's School for Native caste girls, in Mysore town, has afforded the Dewan to His Highness' Government a ground work on which to express his opinions and sentiments on the very important question of the education of Native females generally, and of those in this Province in particular. There can be no doubt that Mr Runga Charlu has succeeded, by dint of hard study, in acquiring a sufficient mastery of the English language to express himself with sufficient intelligence in that most difficult form of English composition—the public speech, and there is no doubt also that Mr Runga Charlu makes an efficient spokesman for the Maharajah, though possibly, not equal as a substitute for Sir James Gordon, who used to speak instead of His Highness, on all public occasions, with so much grace and ease. Mr. Runga Charlus' speech has appeared *in extenso* in two daily papers, so that we are justified in inferring that the Dewan had the good judgment to have copies of his speech by him for the printer's use. Be these facts, however, as they may, it affords us great pleasure to note that the Dewan has been making some very sensible remarks and proffering some very good advice on the subject of female education, a subject which ought to commend itself to the attention of all educated and intelligent natives, especially those who have imbibed the advantages of the higher education and have acquired distinction and honour in the Southern University. Indeed, it is curious to note how little interest our educated countrymen take in any other topic of education except that which concerns themselves. And yet, a little thoughtful reflection will convince a liberal and enlightened mind, that to make the benefits of education permanent and lasting in the country, our females must be enlightened, and the mists of ignorance dispelled from before their eyes Those of our Hindu readers who have associated freely with Europeans, are well aware that the mother, with that community, is the earliest educator of the future soldier, statesman, or man of letters At her knee the *embryo* genius learns his alphabet, and receives, in fact, his rudimentary grounding in useful knowledge And, what perhaps is more important, her lips instil into his fresh, impressionable mind, those principles of moral and intellectual culture which constitute the guiding influences of his life. There can be no doubt that a mother's influence operates powerfully on the future destinies of her child, for good or bad, and if we would raise up a generation of great, learned, good, moral men, we must take care that they are blessed with mothers to whom the early education of their sons, and the forming of their character, can be, with safety, entrusted The great king Solomon prized above all his health and honors,—"the crown wherewith his mother crowned him," and so, there can be nothing more valuable and beneficial to a man, than the early knowledge and moral training imparted by a good mother. We had therefore, the movement which has been initiated, in the cause of female education in this Province, with feelings of great satisfaction, as a measure of healthy, well-directed reform It is a step in the right direction, and shows that our countrymen in this Province have at length recognised the importance of the subject. That this is so, is evident from the fact that the Maharanees' Girls' School is the first of its kind established on a truly popular basis, and supported and managed by the leading members of the

native community We learn from the Dewan's speech that the Government opened a few schools, at different places, for caste girls, "but it has lately come to the conclusion, that these schools are not best worked by Government machinery, and that they will be best kept in the hands of private gentlemen, natives, or missionaries, Government contenting itself with giving a grant from its Treasury, towards the support of any institutions efficiently kept up" It is therefore quite evident that the movement we refer to is of spontaneous growth, emanating from the people, and not an objectionable measure forced into existence by the Government There are several points in the Dewan's speech, worthy of careful reflection and comment, but our limited space precludes our taking up more than a very few

In the first place, then, the teaching-staff of the Maharanee's Girls' school, is capable of considerable change, with a view to increased efficiency Mr Runga Charlu said —"It will be long before native lady teachers of sufficient attainments, status and character, could be found to undertake the management of such schools" We do not quite agree with the Dewan The Normal schools of Madras, Bombay, and elsewhere, train Hindu ladies of good status and character, specially for native female educational work, and several of these ladies are we believe, employed in the various caste-girls' school in these Presidencies We imagine that the managers of the Maharanee's Girls' school would have no difficulty, therefore, in securing the services of duly qualified native lady teachers for that institution, and to ensure the ultimate success of the cause of female education in the Province Our rising country women must be placed under the training and kindly influences of competent native lady teachers of good character and social position In the meantime, a few sisters from the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bangalore, direct the education of the pupils of the institution under reference, and we heartily endorse the meed of praise rendered to those ladies for their noble labor of love English instruction figures as a very nominal feature in the curriculum of studies at the Maharani's School and very properly so English would really be of little or no use to native ladies Their retired social habits seldom if ever, bring them into contact with the outer world, especially with English-speaking people and proficiency in English to them, would at best be a doubtful and valueless accomplishment. A good grounding of knowledge in their own vernacular would, on the other hand, be of the greatest benefit We are glad to note that the pupils of the school are to have the benefit of music and we hope, with the Dewan, that they will also be taught fancy needle-work, which will prove to them a pleasing and valuable accomplishment in after-life Among the subjects to be taught, we find Hygene and Sanitation set down Mr Runga Charlu is right in cautioning "the managers against burdening the pupil's mind with any ill-digested information on these and other scientific subjects" But while we would not advise such subjects to be mere *studies*, we think that a great deal of good may be done by imparting lessons on Hygene and Sanitation to the pupils, in the shape of homely lectures

It is encouraging to know that so greatly are the advantages offered by the institution appreciated, that the attendance of pupils has risen from 28, the figure at which it stood when the school was started fourteen months ago, to 161. We wish the Maharanee's Girl's School all success, and trust that it will exercise a beneficial influence in the cause of female education in the Province.

## Original and Selected Notes

A SIMLA telegram states that there is no truth in the report that the Ameer of Cabul contemplates a visit to India. He is more likely to move towards Herat

THE Hon'ble Sir George Couper has accepted the invitation of about a hundred gentlemen of the North West Provinces and Oudh to a farewell dinner at Allahabad on the 11th April

THE Shah of Persia has ordered from an Austrian firm thirty Uchatius mountain guns, of seven centimetres calibre, besides several thousand Werndel rifles and a large number of uniforms

A NEW edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer* has been commenced, but it is not expected to be completed for two or three years The whole of the statistics as regards population have to be altered, and the figures of the Census of 1881 will be substituted for those at present in the *Gazette*

KUNWAR Bharat Singh and Mirza Muhammad Abbas, probationers under the Native Civil Service Rules, have been confirmed as members of the Covenanted Civil Service The former will rank as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and the latter as an Assistant Commissioner of the third grade

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Rakwana, to the *Colombo Observer*, says:—"On the 24th instant, one D C Jayawardena, a young man of Kalutara who was trying his luck at a place called Kudapola, had his hopes realized in the shape of a large cat's-eye, valued at six thousand rupees A similar one found by one Suwaris Appu was sold at Colombo, only three weeks ago, for Rs 10 000"

THE question of the extension of local self government, a Calcutta paper says, will be taken up by Major Baring and Lord Ripon at Simla The reports from the local Governments are just coming in, and as the matter cannot be decided in a hurry, legislation will not be had recourse to till next winter In the meantime whatever executive action may be taken on the subject, it will be adopted

THE London *Times*, in announcing that "the Duke of Argyll paid a visit to the great African elephant at the Zoological Gardens," adds these remarkable words "the animal did not leave his den" Are we to infer that the great McCallum More went to the gardens with the idea that "Jumbo" would be awed by his commanding presence, and do for a Duke what he declines to do for Mr Barnum

The late Mr W P Adam Governor of Madras, was not says the *World*, a rich man, and he has left a large family only very moderately provided for It has consequently been decided in order to mark his services to the Liberal cause, to raise a fund for the benefit of his widow Several wealthy member of Parliament have subscribed £500, and it is hoped that a sum of £20,000 will be raised.

A SYSTEM of "Reply Post-cards" has just been worked out and a short Bill to sanction it is now before Parliament A reply post-card is defined to be "a post card of such a character that the person receiving the same through the post may, without further payment, again transmit the same or a part thereof through the post" The practical utility of this new system seems beyond question, and the *Pioneer* hopes soon to see it adopted in India, both for the Inland, and Foreign Post

THE *Hindoo Patriot* believes that Lord Ripon is "in right earnest about the appointment of a native to the bench of the North West High Court. At first Sir George Couper did not much relish the idea, but when the Viceroy intimated that if the local Government could not name any eligible person of the North Western Provinces, he would send one from the Calcutta bar, it awakened to the gravity of the situation, and has forwarded the names of a few native pleaders of the North West High Court"

MR LABOUCHERE, M P, writes in *Truth*:—"I do not wish to tell tales out of school, so I will not mention names But, as a matter of fact several members of the present House of Commons have neither taken an oath nor affirmed When the House met in its first Session, there were a number of tables with Testaments on them The Clerk read the oath, and as many as could put a finger on one of the Testaments, and were considered to have taken the oath after which they signed the roll But some gentlemen having through ignorance signed the roll before performing the preliminary ceremony, did not see their way to go through it afterwards, and consequently they sat and vote without either having taken the oath or affirmed"

MR EVANS, the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, in Herzegovina, was arrested by order of the Austrian commander, General Jovanovitch Mr Evans was first ordered to quit the country but was subsequently arrested on board the steamer by which he was about to depart The allegation (which the *Manchester Guardian* alleges to be entirely unfounded) is that he has been actively engaged in stirring the Herzegovinians to revolt The *Daily News* states that the British Government are making efforts to secure his release An other newspaper correspondent, M Spiridion Georgevic, has been arrested on a similar charge, and an innkeeper at Risano has been shot for concealing arms belonging to the insurgents

THE *Lahore Tribune* writes as follows about Sir T Madhav Rao:—The rumour is strong that Sir T Madhav Rao will shortly resign his post of Dewan to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda It is now some months ago that we, in an article on Baroda affairs, alluded to the unpopularity of the present Dewan Sir T Madhav Rao has long held a very high place in public estimation as a statesman of great ability and character But there can be no manner of doubt now that with all his ability and character he has always been very unpopular in Baroda Some attribute this unpopularity to want of tact and sympathy in him with the feelings and customs of the people others explain it by painting the Dewan in dark colors We are inclined to accept the former interpretation Sir T Madhav Rao is perhaps too Western in his ideas of government and his rule consequently has perhaps been so to say, unnational He probably, failed to wed the iron spirit of Western justice with the gold on spirit of Eastern paternal mercy Again, the ambition of Sir Tanjore's life has always been to please the British Government All these reasons combined to make him unpopular in spite of his great abilities The young Gaekwar himself, it is said, looks with coldness on his Dewan and Sir Tanjore is not the man to remain in a place where he is not welcome It is said the Hon'ble Viswanath Mundlik of Bombay will be appointed to his place when Sir T Madhav Rao resigns

WHEN it was proposed to introduce quarter anna Post Cards into India, it was predicted in several quarters that the revenue of the Post Office would suffer by the use that natives would make of the cards, in lieu of letters requiring a minimum stamp of half an anna The cards were introduced on the 1st July 1879 and between that date and the 31st March 1880, or nine months, 7,471,984 Post Cards passed through the Post Office In the twelve months of 1880-81, the number amounted to 14,865,121 cards, or nearly double the number recorded in the previous three quarters of a year The paid letters numbered 87,973,030 in 1879 80, and 96,075 668 in 1880-81, showing an advance of nearly 10 per cent or 8,102,338 in the latter year The unpaid letters were 30,099,109 in 1879 80, and 29,884 636 in 1880 81, while the registered letters were 3,022,635, and 2,712 680 in the two years respectively Including, however, Post Cards and letters of all descriptions, the total was 128,567,058 in the former, and 143,538105 in the latter year, the increase being at the rate of 11 64 per cent In the Madras Presidency 2,644,451 Post Cards were used in 1880-81, or above 40 000 more than in Bengal, and 90 000 less than in Bombay Including cards and letters Bombay headed the list with 25-9/10 millions then come Madras with 23½ millions Bengal 22 1 5 millions, Punjab 18 9 10 millions N W Provinces 17 7-10 millions &c, and all India 143½ millions —*Mail*,

THE list of students who have gained honours or certificates in the Cambridge Local examinations, is larger this year than at any previous period of its existence The examinations took place in the middle of December at 110 centres for boys, and 96 centres for girls each centre being presided over by one or more members of the teaching staff (past or present) of the University Besides the English and Welsh centres, there are centres at Ceylon, Trinidad Demerara, and the Mauritius Amongst the 4 110 students who have obtained certificates are male or female students from Scotland, Ireland France Palestine, Malta, South Africa, Jamaica, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta North West India, China, &c The number who were this year examined reached to 723, the largest number that has ever offered since the examinations were instituted in 1858, and there seems every likelihood of the increase continuing It is a fact that deserves to be noted in these days when the higher education of women is being developed to a large degree that out of the total number examined there were 2,510 and of these 1,776 passed, 500 of them obtaining honours 343 in the junior section, and 102 in the senior section

## Local and Provincial

A MYSORE FAMINE OFFICER —Major Scott Moncrieff, C S I has been appointed to command the Regular Volunteers and Administrative Battalion British Burmah Volunteers, during the absence of Major Evanson, M S C, on furlough Major Scott Moncrieff is the Royal Engineer officer who was associated with Mr C A Elliott, C S I on special duty in Mysore, during the 1877 78 famine He is now chief of the Public Works Department in Burmah

A GOOD PRICE FOR A COW —There is a familiar English saying —"every one to his taste as the old woman said when she kissed the cow" Some people have a very pronounced taste for cows, judging by the high price one of these cattle fetched the other day At the auction held at the Residency last week, of Sir James Gordon's valuable stock of cattle a splendid English cow named *Charmed* was knocked down to a European gentleman for Rs 250, and we are assured the purchaser has since been offered double that amount for the animal

THE WEATHER —The heat is increasing every day, and the long and anxiously looked for showers continue to keep off, as far as Bangalore, at least, is concerned The last Season Report to hand is somewhat more hopeful than that of the previous week, with respect to two or three districts A heavy shower of rain has fallen in Shimoga, and a few cents have been registered, at Mysore and Chitaldroog Elsewhere prospects do not appear to be improving' though we are gratified to hear, through a private source, that Kolar was visited with a copious shower at the end of last week.

THE HIGH SCHOOL —Mr C Waters Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, will retire from the service in a few days and return to his native land after some sixteen years' service in connection with the institution in question We believe that it has not been definitely settled who Mr Waters' successor will be. Among those said to be in the running are Mr J H Bhabha, M A, the vice Principal of the College, and Mr C M Leonard, B A, Principal of the Maharajah's High School at Mysore On the other hand, we hear, that the appointment is likely to be conferred on Mr. John Cook, M A, Principal of the Doveton

Protestant College at Madras —*Spectator*

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL —The annual distribution of prizes to the students of this well-conducted and flourishing institution was held in the Hall of the school, Padropett, on Wednesday last, Major Wroughton, Superintendent of Army schools, Madras, presiding The Report shewed that the number on the Rolls during the past year, was 456, while the average attendance of pupils was as high as 372 The results for the year were equally satisfactory, and reflect great credit on the Principal, Rev J Van s n a, and his able staff of Assistants Not a few of our native Government officials, holding good positions, received their education in the Wesleyan Institution at Bangalore Major Wroughton gave the assembled students some very good, sound advice

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION —We understand that the Dewan, who is kindly disposed towards the Eurasian and Anglo Indian cause, has just made a grant, to the association of that community, of several hundred acres of land, near Bangalore, and Cudgoody, for the furtherance of the proposed Eurasian colonisation scheme As money will be required for building and other purposes in connection with the colony, the Association have received the sanction of Sir James Gordon to raise a lottery of one lakh of rupees, of which, Rs 50,000 will be divided in prizes, and the other half devoted to the object in question We wish the colonists all success, though it seems very doubtful whether Europeans or Eurasians will ever settle down to agricultural pursuits in Mysore

HYDER KOTI'S CASE —This suit, involved in which amounted to Rs 56,000, and which was heard in the Civil Court, before Colonel Thomson for above six weeks, ending at the end of January last, was decided yesterday by Colonel Thompson, who did not deliver judgment, which he said was a lengthy one and would take up too much of the time of the Court The Judgment might be read by the learned Advocates on either side The substance, he said, of his decision was that the Exhibit A on which the plaintiff relied, was originally intended as a mortgage bond, and that the plaintiff, in collusion with his brother, the first defendant had converted it into a deed of sale and as he did not come into Court with clean hands, the suit was dismissed with all costs In this suit, Messrs E Sriniv Smith (Advocate) and Muthuswami (Barrister at law) appeared for plaintiff and Messrs Srinivas Charlu Lazarus, and Devanath, Advocates, for defendants —*Spectator*

CONVENIENCES OF THE TOWN —A discussion took place, at the last meeting of the Petah Municipal Board, held on Friday last, on the subject of conveniences of private houses The following resolution of the President was agreed to —"That all privy pits belonging to dwelling houses and shut out from the public streets by a single wall, should be converted into surface privies, a wicket gate being opened in the wall for the removal of the night soil, &c, if practicable The privy pits existing in dwelling houses and surrounded by other dwelling houses, where there is no facility to remove the night soil, &c, to be allowed to remain under the following conditions —(1) A pit not exceeding 4 feet in depth by 4 feet by 3 feet in breadth, to be constructed with stone and clay (2) The contents thereof to be removed not less than once a month, and in the interim to be properly deodorized (3) The occupier to make his own arrangements for the removal of the night soil within the given period

## General Summary

### MADRAS

EASTER HOLIDAYS —The High Court, Original Side, and its Offices as well as the Appellate Court, Small Cause Court, and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, will be closed from the 6th to the 11th proximo, both days inclusive, for the Easter holidays —*Mail*

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A PUBLIC SERVANT —Ahmed Hossain was yesterday arrested at Mylapore, and brought up before Colonel Weldon at the Egmore Court, and ordered to be released on bail himself in Rs 1,000, and two sureties in Rs 500 each, to enable the complainant to receive notice of his arrest The case against the accused was that he attempted to offer one Govinda Row, then the Head Clerk of the Income Tax Department, Deputy Collector's Office, a bribe of Rs 10 to reduce his tax The complainant was discharged from his office as his superiors believed that he fabricated evidence in his defence —*Ibid.*

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM —We learn that on hearing the news of the happy escape of the Queen, from attempted assassination, the Maharajah of *Vizianagram being in Calcutta* at that time, sent his Private Secretary to Government House, and the Foreign Office to express his great joy at Her Majesty's safety and his horror and indignation, at the wicked attempt on her life His Highness also ordered 500 Brahmins to be fed at Benares, as a token of thanksgiving, at the failure of the attempt and for Her Majesty's safety —*Ibid*

HIGH COURT —A full bench, consisting of Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Justice Kernan, the Hon'ble Justice Muttusamy Ayyar, sat in the High Court yesterday, to dispose of a petition presented by the Advocates of Madras, praying that Vakils be disallowed from practising on the Original Side of the High Court The Court was crowded with Barristers, Vakils, Attorneys and others interested in the matter Messrs Branson Shephard, and W Grant appeared in support of the petition, and the Hon'ble P Ranga Rao and Mr Bashiem Iyengar appeared to oppose the prayer of the petition There was much keen argument by the learned gentlemen on both sides, the Vakils said that they did not wish to practise under the rules of the Letters Patent Under these circumstances the Court dismissed the petition —*Ibid*

SALARIES OF INDIAN JUDGES —The India Office has published the following communication with respect to the telegram of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent on the reduction of the judicial salaries in India —" Under Statute 24 and 25 Vic cap 104 section 6 the Secretary of State in Council has power to fix the [illegible] wages of the Indian High [illegible] reise of this power it was agreed that salaries of the [illegible] the Calcutta High Court, future appointments be the [illegible] of the judges of the other [illegible] by those at Madras Bombay and [illegible] This would have reduced the salary from Rs 50 000 to Rs. 40 000 but at the same time it was determined that as Judges chosen from the Civil Services paid 4 per cent on their salaries to provide for their annuities thereby reducing the salary to Rs 43 200, this latter rate should be fixed for all European Puisne Judges in India the Civil servants being exempted from any percentage on their salaries as a contribution towards pension) Under the rules intended to open to them more extensive employment in India as Judges, will receive two thirds of this salary —*Ibid*

### BOMBAY

ALTERATIONS IN THE G I P TIME TABLE —Some important alterations of trains on the G I P Railway will come into force on and after the 1st April —*Gazette*

## Extracts.

### MR MUTTUSAMI IYER'S ADDRESS AT CONVOCATION

The following is the full text of the address delivered by Mr Justice Muttusami Iyer at the Convocation last Thursday —

GENTLEMEN,—*It is the pleasure of the Chancellor* that I should deliver the customary address this year By accepting this honor, I have also accepted an obligation, which is, perhaps more onerous than I could hope to discharge with adequate success You will certainly miss this evening the ability, the learning, and the eloquence with which graduates have been addressed in former years, but I may add that I felt when I undertook this important work, and I do still feel, that Hindu members of the Senate should occasionally come forward and communicate to you the opinions which they have formed from observation and experience concerning your interests and duties as graduates of this University These interests and duties have in my sides, and may well be considered from several standpoints

In the name of the Senate I congratulate you on the success which has crowned your studies, and you carry with you our best wishes for your success in life You may justly be proud of the position which you have attained amongst your countrymen, but I should be glad if, by any words of mine, I could induce you to realize the responsibilities attaching to that position You all know that knowledge is power, and you may have also heard that it is a wealth which increases as you bestow it upon others but I desire to impress upon your minds on this solemn occasion, that it is a power which has its obligations as well as its privileges, and that it is a wealth which has its duties as well as its enjoyments

The pleasures, the prizes and the duties of University culture are so many and so varied in their character that I must pass over many matters deserving of your attention and I shall therefore, confine my remarks to what this University expects from you to what you are bound to do for your country, and to a few special obligations in connection with those professions which you usually follow in life

The value of your University education consists less in the general knowledge which you have already acquired than in the capacity to add to it which you have been taught to cultivate You should continue to study amidst the pleasures and engagements of life, and *carefully cultivate the habit of observing men* and things, in order to learn almost everyday of your life something that is new You should compare yourselves not with such of your countrymen as have not had the advantages which you have but with men of culture in progressive societies Whilst you thus endeavour to improve and enrich your mind by observation and study, you should also remember that the capacity for sustained mental energy varies with the attention which you pay to your physique and that holiday health and strength add in no small measure to the usefulness of vigorous and well-furnished mind It is to be regretted that from a desire to secure University honors at a comparatively early age, Hindu parents at times allow the energies of their children to be taxed beyond their strength and you should therefore, not only set a better example in this respect in after life but also take good care that your own growth into the prime of life is the growth of a healthy plant into a tree rich in its blossoms and fruits

I would next ask you to endeavour to do in all stations and relations of life what you consider to be your duty as well in the hour of disappointment and difficulty as in that of success and hope In its widest acceptation duty includes every quality and virtue which man of culture ought to cultivate and cherish and a strong sense of duty is the keynote of a high moral nature Let neither insidious flattery nor blind censure, nor the contumely and ridicule of interested prejudice or vanity turn you aside, even when some personal risk stares you in the face, from the straight path of duty and it is only by clinging to it with fidelity and devotion that you will in the long run best help your lives and serve this University, your Sovereign and your country Remember that he who has no force of character, but who suffers himself to be seduced into false principles by the necessities of ambition or of self interest, or by the partialities of relationship or friendship, cannot respect himself in the sober intervals of reflection, *however talented he may be* and whatever success he may secure for a time and that he who has no self respect has no right to expect that *others should respect him* Remember also that whilst you firmly and consistently do your duty, your manner should always be modest and unostentatious and that you should studiously avoid self assertion in all its forms

*In connection with the several promises* which you have this day made and with your duty in life to the cause of progress, I desire to draw your attention to one important element of success All success in relation to national advancement will depend, in the present state of the country, not so much on desultory individual efforts, as on the steady co operation of various mental energies. In the gown and hood which you have been authorized to wear, you should recognize a badge of common service in the cause of your country, and a bond of brotherhood between you and those who advance the interests of civilization and you should forget all differences in caste or creed, in social position, rank or wealth Unless you learn to subordinate what is personal to what is due to the public, and to sacrifice individual idiosyncrasies to the requirements of your country, you will never succeed in materially aiding progress I desire also to point out to you that your labours in behalf of your country should not be irregular and spasmodic, but that they should be steady and consistent, and be guided and controlled by organisation and design You should form in different parts of this presidency associations of graduates and of men of intelligence, education and integrity for discussing considering and dealing with questions of social and general interest, for it is only by means of organized associations that you will be able to establish a basis of healthy co operation and create an intelligent public opinion which will at once command respect and attention in the country There is sufficient material in many districts for forming associations such as I mention, and there is also material in the Presidency Town for forming a central association which may give a consistency and unity of purpose to the labours of the several provincial associations. Remember that your value to this University consists not in the official position, or professional eminence you may attain, not in the fortune, or name you may make for yourselves, but in the extent to which you disseminate the principles and influences awakened in you by culture and convert them, as well in the case of others as in your own, from mere general opinions into impulses of action and rules of conduct

*And let me remind you of the important* duty you owe to the Government, to whom you are indebted for the liberal education you have received, of extending to your less fortunate brethren in such measure as your opportunities allow, the light of knowledge of which you have had so considerable a share. Several of you will doubtless enter the profession of teachers, and as such, will be directly engaged in carrying on that noble work, but whatever may be the walk of life you may find your selves in, there will be no lack of means and opportunities for ameliorating, so far as intelligence and knowledge can do, the condition of the lower classes of people, coming within your influence It is impossible to conceive a worthier object of life for every one of us, than to endeavour to make the little corner of the world, to which our influence extends, less miserable and less ignorant than it is at present. The light of knowledge imparted to you is not intended for your personal benefit merely but for diffusion all around, and the Government to whom is committed the gigantic task of providing elementary instruction for millions of people, expect to accomplish that object quite as much by creating a body of men such as you, who by virtue of superior intelligence and culture will take the position of natural leaders of the people and afford material help in dispelling their ignorance and securing to them the light and guidance of knowledge, as by direct efforts towards that end According as you fulfil these expectations, will the system of higher education, which the Government has so liberally supported, be judged. Already there are signs of impatience in certain quarters at the tardy results produced, and opinions are expressed that Government should recede from the position they have taken up in regard to higher education, and devote their means and energies to providing elementary instruction to the masses. But it is forgotten that 30 years have not yet elapsed since the system of liberal education was inaugurated under Government auspices, and that thirty years is but a brief interval in the life of a nation Judged by any fair standard, and making allowance for the slow assimilation of the elements of Western culture into the habits and ideas of a conservative people, I venture to think that no candid observer can fail to note that the success hitherto achieved has been remarkable Any one who remembers the state of the country thirty years ago, will easily realize to *himself how much of* intellectual activity and of intelligent interest in public affairs has been called into existence, and how much the moral tone of the educated classes has improved I do not mean that the results obtained can be compared with the state of things in European countries which have had centuries of unfettered development, but I assert that those results have not only fallen short of reasonable expectations, but they have also proved the wisdom of the policy of which they are the outcome, and they afford promise of still more brilliant results in the future, if

only that policy be steadily pursued While here are some who regard the system as a failure, there are others again who admit its success and make that very success the reason for Government disconnecting themselves with it If the system has taken such a firm root in the country, say they, and is thoroughly appreciated by the people, why when should not Government leave it to be supported by the spontaneous efforts of indigenous agencies, and confine their attention to providing elementary instruction for the masses Doubtless the ultimate state of things to be aimed at in regard to the higher education would be a model College in the Presidency town, supported by the State, forming as it were a focus of intellectual life, and having on its staff professors of eminence, who are in themselves the living embodiments of the highest forms of culture No expense would be spared by the State to maintain the instruction imparted in such an institution at the level to attainable perfection Such a College the ordinary laws of demand and supply cannot be trusted to bring into existence In the provinces, would then spring up Colleges, supported by the nobility and gentry and an enlightened middle class fully alive to the advantages of liberal education, and able and willing to make large sacrifices for securing it to their children Those Colleges would necessarily be influenced by the high standard maintained at the Government College, but not enslaved by it, they would provide for a variety of forms of culture, according to the importance attached to the several branches of knowledge or method of instruction in the communities among whom they come into existence Admitting that this should be the final aim, I must express my conviction that the day is yet distant when such a state of things may be expected in this country Those who have benefited by the encouragement accorded by the State to higher education *hitherto*, have not been the zemindars and the landed aristocracy of the country, so far at least as this Presidency is concerned, and there is no such sharp distinction between the rich and the poor in this *country* as is said to exist in European countries, and intelligence and refinement do not coexist with wealth to the extent that it does elsewhere It is to be feared, in the present circumstances, if the state and be suddenly withdrawn, any movements to replace it out of the private wealth of the country would not be successful in most cases Higher education will have to be practically left in the hands of missionary agencies in no sense indigenous I do not in the least undervalue the important services which they have rendered to the cause of education They have been very useful auxiliaries to Government and, by creating a healthy rivalry between Government institutions and their own, have contributed in no small degree to the success of educational efforts, and all honor to them for it But if all higher education is virtually committed to their hands, will it conduce to the variety of culture and the adaptation to the special needs of the country upon which so much stress is laid, in recommending the withdrawal of State support to higher education? However this may be, it would certainly seem anomalous that in a country composed of many nationalities, Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, we should trust for the provision for higher education which has such an important influence on national progress not to indigenous agencies which there is reason to fear will take time to come into existence, but by the private wealth of the country a considerable proportion of which still remains to be brought under the influence of culture, but to the benefactions of charitable men in England and foreign countries contributed for a special purpose, and to their willingness to permit such benefactions to be applied for the purpose of secular education Apart from other objections such a system will be without the guarantee of permanence and stability which is essential to a scheme of national education After all I find that the State expenditure on Government Colleges or on higher education in this Presidency, after deducting the portion of it which will have to be incurred under any circumstances, and the portion which is recouped by fees, donations &c., amounts to a lakh and a quarter, or at most a lakh and a half, certainly not an extravagant figure, considering the importance of the object It is earnestly hoped that the decision of the Education Commission with regard to this important question, which is looked forward to with anxious interest by the entire native community, and in regard to which I have only endeavoured to set forth their views will be in accordance with their sentiments But whatever may be the decision, gentlemen, your duty is plain That the State should help those who cannot help themselves, and that those who can help themselves should do so, are propositions, the truth of which cannot be denied, and you will fail in your duty to yourselves and your countrymen if you do not steadily keep them in view and do not prepare gradually to find ways and means for giving a permanency to the system of higher education in this country, and to rest it eventually on the basis of national endowments. The Trustees of Patcheappah's charities have set a laudable example in this direction, and it is my earnest hope that as education continues to spread and as the aristocracy and wealth of the country begin to be sufficiently influenced by the light of culture, the day will arrive when national Colleges will take the place of Government Colleges. In this connection it is peculiarly gratifying to me to note that since the Local Fund and Municipal Boards were organized in this Presidency, those bodies have done much for aiding primary education I also find that higher education is already assisting primary education, 1st by supplying a cheap agency competent to take up the management of primary schools and next by producing men who start primary schools as a profession I would ask you and all the educated men in this country to revive in villages the old healthy spirit according to which the schoolmaster supported by each village, was a part of the ancient village organization, and to encourage as your means and opportunities permit, the application of a large share of the private wealth of the country in the interests of education

Whilst on the subject of national education I would say a word in connection with female education You are peculiarly fitted for organizing and developing the system of home teaching in this Presidency Without it the education of the women of this country cannot be sufficiently liberal for from one cause or another, girls are withdrawn from schools a little too soon All of you should endeavour to secure the benefit of home teaching to such young women as may come under your protection and guardianship, and I have no doubt that the prejudice against it will wear away in the same manner in which it has worn away in relation to girls receiving any education at all During that anxious interval of time which must exist between the commencement of progress, and the introduction of practical reforms, it is no small gain for men whose views are liberal and who are anxious to do something for their country, to be sustained and encouraged by enlightened home-influences After the close of your college career you should travel at least through India and acquire some practical knowledge of the country in which you live and of the various peoples that inhabit it I would advise those of you who can afford to pay a visit to Europe to do so and add to your knowledge the benefit of that social education which residence in civilized countries for a time, with a view to self improvement, is likely to ensure While I urge you to further progress, let me advise you not to merit the reproach that the knowledge of Indian students is only book knowledge, and that their observation does not extend beyond the precincts of their village, town or districts

GRADUATES IN ARTS

You will soon find, if you do not already know that the time in which you live is the transitional period, or what I characterized already as the anxious interval in the history of progress

How long it will continue, and when of you will come to the front, is more than I could say, but I may state that it is incumbent on you all at such a time to aid the diffusion of knowledge and the revival of literature which must precede the inauguration of lasting reforms in every progressive society Your duty in this direction consists in paying special attention to the development of the Vernacular prose literature, and in infusing into it the elements of modern culture, and in presenting to the public through the medium of the Vernacular, the mechanism and the advantages of a progressive social system as contrasted with an imperfect social structure which confines progress within prescribed limits. In the later stages of the history of the Vernacular literature in this country, it was corrupted by a desire of writing verses and by a reference to a style which the learned alone could understand, and the inevitable result was the partial exclusion of the middle classes from the light and the benefit of such knowledge as existed in the country It is, therefore, a source of particular gratification to me to find that, during the last ten years, there have issued from the Press about 800 original works and 400 translations, besides 3,500 republications of old authors These figures show something like literary activity, and I would ask you to co-operate with those who are already in the field and add to the number of really original publications and useful translations, and to see that you gain a step in advance every year in the development and enrichment of vernacular literature I would ask you to remember at this very early stage of your career in life that the usefulness of your liberal education in English to your country consists not in writing bad manuals in English but in writing good vernacular books on the models furnished by English authors Whilst on this subject, I must allude to a matter which has not hitherto engaged the attention it deserves The study of Sanscrit and the revival of Sanscrit literature are of importance to you not simply because Sanscrit is your classical language, but also because it contains the key to the history, the philosophy and the principles which lie behind and sustain the outer forms and visible signs of your social and family life. Whatever less has there been done towards the revival of Sanscrit learning, has been done principally in Europe, and not in this country But as you examine the structure of Sanscrit as a language, its capacity for brevity and expansion, the facilities it affords for translating new notions and social necessities into idioms suited to the country and the classical modes in which it has been handled by men as Valmiki Kalidas and Bhava Bhuti and others you will cease to include the feeling when speaks of it as the language of the Gods

Again, social progress is, and must be, if I may so call it, a continuous development The development in the past offers to you a rich inheritance, though it is also attended with peculiar dangers In the great mass of general principles underlying the social system in this country and many of which are the products of exigencies felt in archaic and other stirring times of which we could now have but an imperfect notion there will assuredly be a mixture of error which may operate on minds unused with the traditional power of immemorial prescription and may, from the veneration due to their age easily obtain dominion over you It would be folly either to abandon from indolence or self complacency the advantage of your position and to build up an entirely new social system even if it were possible to do so, or to accept what is as the best that can be had on the authority of prescription To avoid the danger it is necessary to examine anew the whole body of what has descended to you from the past and to question and trace each element to its origin The proper spirit in which such works should be undertaken, is to borrow from a philosophic jurist one of intellectual freedom of independence of all authority but this sense of freedom should not degenerate into arrogant dogmatism but should be tempered by that feeling of humility which would result from an unbiased contemplation of your limited intellectual powers Thus, gentlemen, the revision of the labors of the past in order to gradually eliminate what is unsuited to the requirements of modern culture and appropriate what is suited to them as your permanent possession is necessary to enable you to deal with the great problems of social life which will confront you before India is regenerated Recalling your attention to the revival of Sanscrit literature and philosophy in connection with progress I desire that you should recognise it as a means whereby you may improve the vernacular literature, and I may say that until this work of revision is taken in hand by the graduates of the University, and until the results of their research and criticism are presented to the reading public through the Vernacular medium, it would be premature to talk of regenerated India, or of carrying the people with you when you suggest changes for the improvement of their social system To such of you as may have a predilection for natural and physical science, I have to say a word It is a general complaint in the country that the knowledge which you pick up at school is neither augmented nor even kept up, and that is scarcely used in furthering the advancement of the people. The only reason I can imagine for this comparative neglect is that it is perhaps, not found to be directly instrumental in securing success in the professions which you ordinarily choose But depend upon it, gentlemen, a diffusion of this branch of knowledge is not only a powerful and effective means of correcting error, but will also materially add to the wealth of the country

Great manufacturing industries have yet to come into existence in Southern India, and as a people, Hindu have done little or nothing towards the application of science to the improvement of agriculture and of the productiveness of the soil There are again resources of the country which require to be developed, and which, wherever they are partially developed or not developed with the aid of indigenous capital or skill Gentlemen, there is a singular apathy in this respect, and nothing that is worth mentioning has been done during the last 30 years that the system of liberal education has been in existence I for one should rejoice if you bear this in mind when you select your profession and if the sons among you who may come to own landed property or possess capital, will so science as to augment your own wealth and open the way to new industrial enterprise and new sources of wealth to the country Even those whose pursuits may be chiefly literary may aid progress by translating into the languages of the people practical treatises on natural science and thereby enabling their countrymen to study nature as she is without seeing a monster dragon in eclipses, or signs of approaching national calamities in meteors, comets and earthquakes

*(To be Continued)*


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MONDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1882

## JUSTICE MUTHUSWAMI IYER'S CONVOCATION SPEECH

One of the most exhaustive, interesting, and instructive public addresses was delivered on the 30th Ultimo, by Mr Justice T Muthuswami Iyer, at the Convocation of the University of Madras for conferring degrees Throughout, the speech is full of solid and philosophic thought clothed in language at once becoming and graceful, and even rising to unaffected eloquence in some portions The lessons and principles, which the learned Judge endeavours to impress on the attention of his hearers, are all of a practical nature, principles and lessons which, if carried into practice, would make India and her people, in a short space of time, present an aspect far better and more satisfactory than they do at present We had almost said that Mr Justice Muthuswami Iyer's speech was perfect, and certainly in its language and diction and style it is equal to any thing which has been delivered, in the shape of Convocation speeches, at the gatherings of the University of Madras, but in one sense, we think, it is imperfect, and that in a sense the expression of which on our part would perhaps seem paradoxical We think that Mr Muthuswami Iyer's speech is imperfect, from the very fact that it sets before the graduates too high an estimate of their life and life work, an ideal mate which it will take many generations of graduates yet to realise, even to the least appreciable extent In short, Mr Muthuswami Iyer's speech appears to us to be somewhat of a transcendental character, in the aims and objects which it places before the graduates, who as a class, we are afraid, have not yet begun to understand Plain Duties to the names, responsibilities, and obligations which are required of them, though twenty four years have elapsed since the introduction of the Indian Universities We are afraid that the graduates of the University of Madras, as a rule, pitch their keys of action, conduct, and speech, at a far lower compass than that which the learned Judge of the Madras High Court has pointed out and wished his hearers to adopt There is too much of the element of seeking for his own interest in the character of the University graduate in India, for him to place before himself the high standard of public duty and obligation which Mr Muthuswami Iyer depicts in language so appropriate The attainment of a degree in one of the Universities is, we are afraid, simply a means to an end, and that end having been accomplished, the graduates do not care to look beyond the comparatively narrow horizon of their own interests If the educated Hindu, whose type and representative, in these days, it is taken for granted, is a graduate of one of our Universities, can obtain for himself a place under Government, either in one of the public offices or the Educational Department, or a position as a vakeel of one of the High Courts, the goal of his ambition seems to have been reached, and he indemnifies himself for the mental exertions of the past by giving up his books and his studies, and does not think it worth while to attempt to work out any other problem of life than that which he has worked out, namely, his own personal advancement What we mean to intimate is, that the educated Hindu, as a class, feel and more or less have their being within the narrow limits of personal ambition The aspirations have hardly any thing national about them and if they extend any idea of the advancement of their families, that does not include only the youthful male members, who are taught to walk in the same step (intellectually speaking) with their seniors, and who have succeeded in tacking on after their names the ribbons of a better education by the University During recent years, there have, of course, been several efforts made, in various parts of the country, to establish institutions for the education of females, some in connection with Government, and, in our own Province, a very laudable attempt is being made in the same direction, under similar auspices in the town of Mysore, as we saw the other day but, what we mean to say, is that there has not been a regular consistent, and persistent action in the path of national reform

To return, however, to the Convocation address of Mr Muthuswami Iyer After having impressed his hearers with the incontrovertible truth that the value of their University culture consists less in the general knowledge they have acquired, than in the capacity to add to it, by fresh study and observation during life, the learned Judge proceeded to say — "Whilst on this endeavour to improve and enrich your mind by observation and study, you should also remember that the capacity for such mental enjoyments with the attention which you pay to your physique, and the holiday health and strength add in no small measure to the usefulness of a vigorous and well cultivated mind It is to be regretted that from a desire to secure University honours, above community generally, Hindu parents at times allow the energies of their children to be taxed beyond their strength, and you should, therefore, not only set a better example in this respect in your self, but also take good care that your own growth into the prime of life is not stunted of a healthy plant into a tree rich in its blossoms and fruits" It is to be sincerely hoped that the advice above given will be taken and acted on by those to whom it has been addressed The fault in European Universities and colleges is, that they indulge too much in physical exercise, while Hindus take very little or none at all The next lesson instilled into the minds of the graduates is the fearless performance of duty, however disagreeable and even personally dangerous it may be "In its widest acceptation," says the learned Judge, "duty in India covers a field as vast as that which men of culture ought to cultivate and cherish, and a strong sense of duty is the key-note of a high moral nature. Let neither mischief flattery, nor blind pleasure, nor the continuely and ridicule of interested prejudice or vanity, turn you aside, even when some personal risk stares you in the face, from the straight path of duty, and it is only by clinging to it with fidelity and devotion, that you will in the long run best help yourselves and be sufficiently liberal, for, from one cause or another, girls are withdrawn from schools a little too soon All of you should endeavour to secure the benefit of home-teaching to such young women as may come under your protection and guardianship, and I have no doubt that the prejudice against it will wear away in the same manner in which it has worn away in relation to girls receiving any education at all. During that anxious interval of time which must exist between the commencement of progress, and the introduction of practical reforms, it is no small gain for men whose views are liberal and who are anxious to do something for their country, to be sustained and encouraged by enlightened home-influences" We have thus, rather inadequately, we confess, drawn attention to and commented upon an address, at the University Convocation, which is second to none we have heard or read. The whole of it will afford constant food for thought and action, as well to the students as to the educated man of action

## ATTORNEYS AND VAKILS.

There can be no doubt whatever that "the competition of trade" has entered the ranks even of what are known as the "liberal professions," and the latter are as crowded and the struggle among them is as keen as in any merely commercial pursuit. But the liberal profession in which we find this competition to be most prominent, in the India of the present day, is the profession of the law Thanks to the degree of B L, the articleship to an attorney or solicitor, and the Government Special Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, the numbers of the various classes of legal practitioners are increasing, year by year, so much so as to have become a source of some anxiety to the Government of India, which, through the Legislative Department, passed the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879, a measure which was introduced into the Presidency of Madras on the 1st Instant It is no doubt owing to this pressure of numbers and the consequent hard struggle for professional existence, that the attorneys of the High Court of Madras make occasional attacks on the vakils of the same court, with a view to taking from them some of the professional privileges which they enjoy over the attorneys The last grand attack of the kind, if we remember aright, was made about the beginning or middle of 1879, but without success And now, about a fortnight ago, another attempt was made on the vakils, with the same object in view, but with similar failure The introduction of the Legal Practitioners' Act was the ground taken by the attorneys, who were heard, before three of the Judges of the High Court, including the chief justice, through quite a host of counsel, while the vakils were heard through three of their own number The ground on which the attorneys proceed in this their periodical attack on the vakils may, probably, have been forgotten by all except our professional readers, so that we shall briefly state it here. The attorneys do not enjoy one professional privilege which is freely conferred on the vakils, and that is, that the latter can not only appear personally on the appellate side of the High Court, but also on the ori-

ginal side, whereas the former can only appear at bar on the appellate side and in chambers, but not on the original side, where they can only appear to instruct counsel. This is the grand grievance under which the attorneys feel they have been labouring for some years, and it has been their object, from time to time, to get it removed, by the interposition of their lordships the judges of the Court But the mode in which they seek to remedy the grievance seems to us to be singular One would expect that they would ask the judges of the court to confer upon them the same privilege which has been conferred on the vakils, so that both classes of practitioners might be on an equal footing but the attorneys seek to bring about this equality, by asking the judges to deprive the vakils of a privilege which they have been enjoying ever since their order was instituted We do not say that the learned barristers who appeared and pleaded the cause of the attorneys took this view of the case, which, we should say, is a very reasonable view, and the reason for their not doing so is obvious. If both attorneys and vakils were allowed to appear at bar, on the original side of the High Court, then the occupation of learned counsel would be almost gone, with very few exceptions And, indeed, the fact that vakeels are allowed to appear at bar, on the original side, is a considerable drawback on the practice of the barristers of the Court There is, besides, that conservative feeling acquired in the Inns of Court in London, brought into this country, and shared in and kept alive both by the barrister-judges and barristers themselves, that their grade of the profession (the highest) should be kept separate and distinct In the Mofussil Courts, the legal status of the barrister is identical with that of pleaders, and he may, and generally does appear, without the intervention of an instructing attorney It would, perhaps, be too much to expect the barristers to give up their special privileges in the only courts in which they could exercise them, namely, in the Presidency High Courts. It would not, we should say, be satisfactory that the legal practitioners of the High Court should all be reduced to one dead level As between the merits of the attorneys and the vakils of the High Court, and the claim of the latter to a privilege not conferred on the former, we feel somewhat diffident to decide. There is this difference between the probation which a vakil has to undergo and that to which an attorney is subjected Before a man can become a vakil of the High Court, he has to pass the Matriculation test of the University, two years after, the First Arts two years after, the B. A degree, two years after, the B. L. degree, and then attend a barrister's chambers for six months, or an attorney's for a year, all this without counting any probable failure at any one of these steps that may happen, when he will have to begin where he last failed A man who desires to become an attorney has simply to pass first the Matriculation test, and then to get articled to an attorney for four years, at the end of which he is called upon to pass an examination under officers of the court or members of the bar whom the Judges might appoint. Such is the probation through which a vakil and an attorney have, respectively, to pass, and it is obvious that the former has rather the harder struggle of it, with failure facing him, at least after the very first step taken, namely, the Matriculation We think, therefore, the vakils are entitled to a larger privilege than the attorneys, who ought to rest content with their position, or try to change it, by endeavouring to work through the same intellectual ordeal as the vakils, instead of now and again getting learned counsel to move petitions, before their lordships the judges, to deprive the vakils of a privilege which they have fairly earned.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE ON EDUCATION

The public utterances of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore are at any time worth close attention and consideration, and of late, His Highness has afforded us many opportunities of observing the sterling good sense and earnestness which characterise all the he has to tell us One of his latest public speeches was delivered at Cumbaconum, towards the end of last month, in reply to an address presented to him on his way through that town, to his own dominions, after his recent tour The subject of His Highness' speech towards its conclusion, was the policy with regard to higher education at present pursued by the Government of India and the rumoured change in that policy In the new policy, which may be introduced, it is stated that the Government will have very little or nothing to do with the support and patronage of the higher education, which, it would appear, the Government think ought now to be taken independent charge of by educated natives and missionary agencies, while the Government devotes most of its time and resources to the education of the masses. Various reasons have been adduced for this change in the policy of the Government amongst which is the time during which the state has supported the higher education About forty years ago, as His Highness remarks, there was a hot discussion as to whether education in India should begin with the masses or the upper classes of the Native community, the result of which discussion was the establishment of the Madras High School, since raised to be the Presidency College Of the results of the system of education then introduced, His Highness thus speaks — "The system or higher education then inaugurated has borne excellent fruit It has contributed immensely to improve the native bar, to purify the native bench, to raise the tone of the native public service, to multiply schools and school masters and to spread intelligence and enlightenment in every direction It is therefore, difficult to understand exactly, what it is that is objected to in higher education I am sure that the British Indian Government—the wise and far-seeing statesmen who will the destinies of this vast Empire,—do not share in the creed of those who decry higher education on the ground that it is a source of political danger Then, with respect to the argument that the higher education has been long enough under state support for the state to pass it over to educated native and missionary bodies, His Highness very truly says — "It is true that the present system of education has been in operation for forty years, but what is forty years in the life of a nation? Though higher education has made considerable progress during this period, the time has assuredly not come when the British Government can afford to leave the vital interests involved in the hands of private agencies Western culture can hardly be said to have yet reached our Rajahs, Princes, Zamindars, and generally the noblemen of the country, and if this is the case after higher education has been passed for forty years, with all the prestige and influence belonging to the British Government, can it be expected that Colleges and High Schools would spring up and flourish when they retire from the field? It is of any importance, the higher education should continue to spread and penetrate the darkness which still prevails If the higher classes of Natives are to reach that stage when they would found and endow their own Colleges and Universities, depend upon it that the Government must persevere in their education policy for a long time to come For them to close their Colleges at the present time, and leave the void to be supplied by native and missionary agencies, would be a fatal mistake calculated to throw back the cause of education" The conclusion at which His Highness arrives is, that the present educational policy, by which the Government supports both the education of the masses and of the upper classes, is the best, and ought to be maintained for many years to come—a conclusion in which the public, as a body, will cordially concur.

## Original and Selected Notes

PRESIDENT Arthur has vetoed a bill for the exclusion of Chinese from New York

THE *Times'* special correspondent at Constantinople states, that there is a revival there of the Propaganda for the restoration of Ismail

A Poona paper hears that the zemindars of Behar have consented to pay Rs 2,000 annually to the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha in furtherance of its object to send candidates to Europe to study the arts and sciences

THE Bengal Government has, it is said, recommended to the Government of India that the title of Raja be conferred upon Rai Bahadoor Jai Prokash Lall, the Diwan of Doomraon in recognition of his able management of the Doomraon estates

THE Bombay Mill Owners' Association is talking about the foundation of a technical school in which people may be taught practically the art of spinning and weaving It is also suggested to open an experimental factory as an adjunct to the same This is an excellent idea

THE students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, are raising subscriptions among themselves with a view to mark in the shape of a fitting memorial their sense of the high esteem in which they hold their Principal, Dr Cook, who shortly proceeds on furlough to Europe

A large and influential meeting of Pundits Moulvies, and others was held at the Anjuman Hall, Lahore, last week in support of the establishment of a Sanskrit school for the sons of Brahmins, and an Arabic school for the sons of Moulvies Rai Mela Ram offered a monthly subscription of Rs 600 to the Sanskrit College and other sums were also promised

THE thanks of the Bengal Government have been given in the *Calcutta Gazette* to His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan for his public spirit and liberality in giving Rs 2,000 for the foundation of two annual scholarships, of the value of Rs 30 each and of two annual rewards of Rs 50 each for teachers, in connection with the Sanskrit Titles Examination

QUITE recently a Parsee woman eloped from Bombay with a Portuguese cook, and for some time her parents could not discover her whereabouts The Chief Magistrate of Police at Bombay received a letter from Cutch on Friday last in which she states that on the 18th instant she received baptism in the Roman Catholic Church there and has married the Portuguese, and assumed the name of Rosa Nagdalena Alphonso

THE Hon'ble Mr Ashbrenner is reported to have made the following remarks in his address to the students of the Cathedral High School —

"He would also impress upon them the necessity of cultivating kindly and friendly relations with natives with whom they were brought into contact He feared there was a tendency amongst the class to which they belonged—a sort of pride of race—which made them consider the natives as their inferiors He (the speaker) very much doubted whether natives were their inferiors, and he would, therefore ask those whom he was addressing to treat them kindly and considerately, as a rough manner was indicative of a vulgar man

MR M D KANYAGU, LL D, Barrister-at Law, counsel for the ex Gaikwar of Baroda, is a so counsel for Prince Serbhojee Raja, a claimant to the throne of Tanjore He has addressed a long letter to the Governor of Madras on behalf of the Prince who claims to be the adopted son of the deceased Maharajah Sevajee of Tanjore He admits that before His Highness the Maharajah could perform the ceremonies connected with the act of adoption, His Highness suddenly departed this life He adds that the Maharajah's senior widow, and His Highness's mother and all the other Ranees and relatives, together with the nobles of the Court, did appoint the Prince to perform the funeral rites of His Highness

A CONTEMPORARY observes that Sir James Fergusson has let it be seen that the title Excellency, as applied to the Governors of the minor Presidencies is no empty title. There is an Excellency at Bombay or Poona as there is an Excellency at Calcutta or Simla and Sir James Fergusson has shown that his ironical treatment of Lord Ripon's great scheme of Local Government It is all very well for the Simla Excellency to preach a beautiful theory but his Bombay Excellency wants to know how the theory can be put into practice Sir James bluntly says that in none of the departments enumerated by Lord Ripon—education, sanitation medicine public works, &c, as those in which local self government should have a trial—is there much hope of success from the experiment, so far as Bombay is concerned

THE *Hindoo Patriot* thus speaks of the attempt by Col Barton the Political Agent of Kattiawar at undue interference with the Rana's authority to nominate his own Dowan —

"Is the attitude of the Political Agent towards the Rana of Porebunder in accordance with the noble spirit of conciliation which the Viceroy inculcated at Jeypore in December last? The truth is if the country could be governed according to the wishes of the Queen Empress, Her Majesty's Minister or Viceroy, there would be little room for complaint But unfortunately it is sometimes others hear one thing and do another We hear now and then complaints of disloyalty against Native Chiefs and their subjects but we cannot help saying that some of the subordinate officers of Government are the most disloyal creatures under the sun"

THE *Bigl shman* believes that the appointment of Sir Ashley Eden to the Council of India will command general approval, not only as a prompt recognition of the preeminently valuable services rendered by him as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, but as tending to strengthen the Indian Council in a direction in which that body especially needs strengthening His personal independence and strength of character, his thoroughly practical tone of mind and freedom from doctrinaire views and his intimate acquaintance with India are all qualities calculated to correct defects which have hitherto marred the usefulness of the Council the only fear is that under the existing constitution of the Council in its relation to the Secretary of State, Sir Ashley Eden's powers will not have fair play, and that the chief outlet for his energies and be in protesting overmuch

AT a recent trial in France, it was proved that a workman came all the way from Rheims to Paris on foot, determined to kill M Gambetta The man named Florian watched for some days hoping to find an opportunity to carry out his project He saw M Gambetta go in and out, but he was always too well guarded for Florian to get near him, and as the latter saw that he had no chance of carrying out his purpose, he determined to "run amuck," and kill the first man he saw who looked like a representative of the hated *bourgeoisie* or middle classes He fired twice, and wounded a doctor who was walking peacefully along the Boulevard Haussmann, and the only explanation he vouchsafed for the attack was the multi-coloured rosette or decoration which adorned the buttonhole of his vest in and represented him as one of the vampires who live on the blood of the poor Florian has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour

## Local and Provincial

BANK OF MADRAS —According to the *Daily Post*, the Branch Bank of Madras was closed yesterday the 6th instant and will not reopen till the 10th instant, on account of the Easter holidays, but no

notice having been published to this effect, several constituents called at the Bank for the transaction of business, and, finding it closed, had to go away

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn, from the *Daily Post*, that the cholera epidemic is gradually increasing in the Cantonment It has broken out in the Lines of the 4th Regiment M N I, and orders have been issued to the Quarter Master General of this station to establish at once a Cholera Camp, as a means of immediately providing for any emergency which might arise from the spread of this epidemic

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE —It is reported that Mr E Thompson, M A, Principal of the Presidency College, will shortly retire from the service and that he will be succeeded by Mr Evans or by Dr David Duncan the Professor of Logic Mr Thompson's retirement will also render vacant the appointment of Malayalam translator to the Government, he was appointed to the educational department many years ago and is entitled to the special pension allowances pass during his case by the Secretary of State in September 1873 —*Madras Standard*

THE THEOSOPHISTS —The *Madras Standard* says— Some of the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen of Madras convened a meeting at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr Gunpathy Row, on Tuesday last when it was resolved to arrange to give Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky a suitable welcome on their arrival at Madras The colonel and the madame are now at Calcutta and may be expected here in an early mail steamer We suppose the colonel and madame will be turning up here amongst us

MR. S H VARDON —Mr Vardon, Assistant Commissioner, who was granted two months sick leave returned to duty on the 6th instant cancelling one month's leave Mr Syed Nasroodeen, Assistant Commissioner who was acting for Mr Vardon reverts to his former duties.—*Mail*

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE —Mr J T Fowler F R A S, Inspector of Schools, Madras, Rev William Miller, M A Principal of the Christian College, Madras and Rev Fr Jean Principal of St Joseph's College, Negapatam, who attended the Educational Conference held in Calcutta last month returned to Madras per s s *El Dorado*, this morning —*Ibid*

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE —A man named Thoppaian *alias* Kupparachi Muppan was charged at the last sessions held at Salem under Sections 307 and 324 of the Penal Code with attempting to murder his wife and voluntarily causing hurt to her, and pleaded not guilty to the charges The wife deposed that one day her husband (the prisoner) came behind her and when she was not looking, cut her on the back of the neck with a knife, such as is used by toddy drawers and that he then threw her down and attempted to cut her throat, when two of her relatives came to her assistance, and rescued her The man did not deny having had a serious quarrel with his wife but stated that he had given her only one blow with his knife, the others having been caused, as he says by the woman herself in struggling with him His account agreed to a certain extent with the evidence, as the wounds inflicted did not appear to be serious, and some of them had already healed before the trial took place Under these circumstances the accused was found not guilty of an attempt to murder but guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, and the Court sentenced him to undergo eighteen months rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid*

### BOMBAY.

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE —Yesterday at the High Court upon the application of Mr Pherozshaw Mehta on behalf of the defendants in the four Kolhapore libel cases, Sir Charles Sargent traversed the cases from the second Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 10th inst., to the third Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 7th June next The bail and recognizances of the accused have been extended to that date The commissions issued by his Lordship for the examination of witnesses at Kolhapore and other places are made returnable on the 12th June next, the date of the first sitting of the Hig Court after the vacation

A BREACH OF PROMISE —A plaint to recover damages in respect of a case of alleged breach of promise of marriage, which lately created some sensation in the Parsee community was accepted yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley in chambers It appears from the plaint that a Parsee youth, named Pheroz shaw Cowasjee Major, promised to marry Goolbai, the daughter of Cowjee Curseetjee Cubash Pheros was betrothed to Goolbai on 27th July, 1881, and the 2nd of March last was fixed for the wedding Mr Dubash made preparations on a large scale for the occasion and according to the usage of the Parsees made divers presents from time to time to the bridegroom elect and his relatives With a three or four days of the marriage the defendant with the object it is stated of extorting money, wrote a letter to his intended father in law stating that unless he paid him Rs 10 000 he would not marry his daughter Shortly after writing this letter the defendant concealed himself some here and baffled all the searches which were instituted by the girl's father, who, in order to avoid scandal and annoyance, got ready the sum of Rs 10 000 to be offered to the defendant as a settlement upon him and his intended wife Under these circumstances the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay the plaintiffs Rs 5 000 as damages, to return the value of the presents made to him, and also to pay the expenses incurred in making preparations for the wedding —*Gazette*

### PUNJAB

A STORM —A severe dust storm occurred at the station on the night of the 22nd It commenced about 10 P M The clouds of dust were blinding and the gusts of wind violent It was followed by a heavy shower which lasted for about half an hour accompanied by thunder and vivid flashes of lightning Some of the troops who are remaining under canvass, had their tents almost blown away by the wind One of the Artillery tents was completely blown down The storm is over by 2 A M The temperature has been considerably cooled by it.—*Messenger*

### N W PROVINCES

THE FLIGHT TO THE HILLS —As usual at this time of the year visitors are flocking up to Simla in enormous numbers, and the dak companies are unable to meet the demands being made upon them Passengers who have not secured their dak beforehand have either to wait some days at Umballa, or to go up by the old neglected road in *Jampans* or on horseback The scenery along the road is exceedingly pretty, and riding along it is not a bad alternative when the ordinary dak route is overcrowded A heavy thunderstorm broke over Simla on Tuesday night —*Indian Daily News*

MURDER OF A ZEMINDAR BY HIS RYOTS.—A case which created intense excitement in the North Western Provinces was lately tried at the Sessions Court of Ghazipore It is a case of murder of a zemindar by his incensed ryots The facts are as follows On Friday the 28th October 1881 Kunman Khan, a well known resident of Ghazipore proceeded to his village Makar, about six miles south of the city on the opposite side of the Ganges. He stopped in the village during the night of Friday and all day on Saturday 29 he was engaged in collecting rents A little before him in one place he had caught the attention The tenants had come to share rent but he urged Kunman Khan to come to Makar to settle the question No conclusion was come to during the discussion, on the contrary some rather high words were passed About sunset Kunman Khan mounted his pony and rode from the village to the south He was accompanied on foot by three men, one, of whom had across his shoulders a cloth in which were tied some 400 rupees, the proceeds of the day's collection, When they had reached a spot about 3 miles from Makar, they were surrounded by a party of some 30 to 35 men armed with *lathies* The horse was held while Kunman Khan was knocked down with *lathees* blows The third blow which struck him on his head, brought him down All the men then crowded round their victim, and each delivered his one or two blows on the wretched man's head till it was reduced to an undistinguishable pulp of bone blood and brain matter The three men who were with the murdered man escaped injury almost entirely In the scuffle the bag of money was knocked off from the shoulder of the man who carried it and he did not know what became of it. As to the motive which led to the commission of this murder, one of the accused who was made Queen's evidence, says:—" The Zemindar was very high handed He showed no lights in our *Bajar* without asking, fined us if our cattle went near the indigo and always collected cash in advance" The committing Magistrate thus writes on the same point " There is the general ill will always existing between the representatives of an ancient purchaser and the descendants of a Zemindar The Bhumihar Sikarwars of Makar and the Rajputs of Untrail, who are the actual claimants are the descendants of the old Zemindar families It is notorious that the deceased, an unscrupulous and unrelenting litigant, did not make his unpopularity easy to bear by any excess of consideration towards and considerate for his tenants He was a man who thought that his estate existed for having a pound of flesh, and if possible a little more Out of 32 persons committed for trial to the assizes only 6 have received guilty and sentenced to transportation for life, the rest have been discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them —*Behar Herald*

## Extracts.

### SELF GOVERNMENT

A correspondent of the Pioneer says — "India is pre eminently an agricultural country its political strength lies in the great agricultural castes who till and live upon the land —a strength latent no doubt and unconscious of itself, but when developed by just and sympathetic rule, and handled by an intelligent and courageous executive a power that no possible political combination could venture to cope with The village commune is the only organic base on which it is possible for an foreigner to rear any real and durable political fabric The architect of political progress must begin here and if he wishes his edifice to be solid and permanent, he cannot devote too much care to the construction of his foundation and plinth Let us strive to restore to the rural population independence and self respect the necessary conditions precedent of self Government That would indeed, be real and glorious progress The preservation of the commune as a community is the chief point Protect this ancient organism from the acid of modern social ideas, and it will thrive vigorously and in time develop something real and alive exclude the speculative stranger abolish the noxious partition laws grant as absolute a fixity of tenure to the tiller of the soil as you have granted to the zemindar, let the State recognize and regulate the status of them both as hereditary members of the local body politic and let the strictly commercial principles on which our management of the land has been all along founded be relinquished for ever and without *arriere pensee* The establishment of local petty tribunals, invested with civil and crim al powers would be perfectly feasible the absurd division of the civil courts into two antagonistic departments would no longer have any justification and the executive officers of the administration would be relieved of the mass of pen and ink work at kutcherry table which now stands perpetually in the way of more serious and important work English rule has aimed at making the individual independent, industrious and self reliant, and it has well meant attempt has utterly failed it remains to be seen whether by following the lines of old Hindu polity we may not yet succeed in conferring on the commune that independence and political vigour that the Viceroy professes and no doubt honestly professes his great desire to see

### SALT TAX.

Mr Rylen of Manchester writes to the Mahratta —The telegraphic summary of Major Baring's Budget shows that whilst the Indian Government has yielded to the pressure of Manchester and given up £500,000 of Cotton duties, it has at the same time yielded to justice and good sense and given up to the people of India £1 500 000 of *Salt duty* Having instituted here the movement for the total *Repeal of the Salt tax* and which by your enlightened good offices I was enabled to place before the people of India, I think that our warmest thanks are due to Lord Ripon's Government for having made so substantial a reduction in that most obnoxious impost—a reduction which without doubt, foreshadows the final, and I hope speedy, extinction of the tax How far this Reform may be due to the weight of native opinion, which has lately been set in motion and how far to the wisdom of Lord Ripon himself, it would be ungracious to discuss now is it necessary It is enough that the required Reform has now been commenced and the knowledge that a good thing has been done will be a sufficient reward to any one who helped to do it More however remains to be done—the Rs. 2 of new duty, is still a very heavy tax—a very severe burden on the poor of India. We may fairly conclude now that Lord Ripon is alive to that fact and his intentions are probably all that one could wish, yet the movement should not be relaxed and the formation of Salt-Tax Committees should by no means be stayed. Lord Ripon's Government cannot last for ever, it may not last long and *very likely* not long enough to complete the *repeal of the Salt-tax* If the Ministry of Mr Gladstone's were to be upset which might happen the first thing a Tory Government would do, would be to recall Lord Ripon and to confer that £30 000 a year on some incapable fumbler of their own party like Lord Lytton and all the good lately done would be quickly reversed Our interest and duty, therefore is, whilst not unduly or in a hostile way to press a Government, which is obviously friendly to our views that we should keep the subject before the Public as a Reform which has now become a practical one—one which even timid closet patriots may now come out and work at We should regard it as possible and likely that the present Government of India will be changed before it has had time to *complete the Repeal of the Salt-tax* and we should be ready to force the question on, the moment you have a Government bent upon nothing but plundering India for corrupt purposes as a Tory Government would be Even the *present* Government of India will doubtless have official and hostile elements to overcome, and the presence of a strong "anti-Salt-tax" movement may prove of the greatest value to Lord Ripon in enabling him to force on the completion of this important Reform.

### A PLEA FOR THE NOSE RING

Having been requested by several English friends to publish some account of the *Nath*, or nose ring which in a great many parts of India is in use among Indian ladies, I have now the pleasure of gratifying their wishes, and of affording to the public some items of information which may possibly be found interesting This ring, which is made either of gold or silver, according to the means of the wearer, is nearly four inches in circumference. Whether it has only one pearl or two put on it I remember not, but very likely two. It must be kept fastened, or else the pearl or pearls may drop off, which occasionally happens from the extremity that is bent, the other end which has a small hole as will be explained, being too thick to allow of their escape. To place the ring in position, its thin end, that is to say its bent end, is inserted in the hole made about the middle of the right nostril of the nose and passed through it, and is pressed into the little cavity prepared at the other end of the ring to receive the bent part. When thus duly fastened, the ring assumes its perfect circular form It is the privilege—the exclusive privilege—of married ladies to adorn themselves with this ring Single ladies, however wear an inferior substitute, about one third of its size, and if my memory serves right dost tute of pearls And to confess the truth, it appears to my eyes a somewhat ugly thing and discounts the charms, if there be any rather than adds to them I fancy it has been customary to wear it solely to keep the hole in the nose from being closed up I have seen girls put a piece of grass from the broom, just for the purpose of keeping the hole open when they have lost their ring till they get another However unpleasant it may appear to eyes like mine, this (inferior) ring has as it is quite evident, an undoubted superiority for elegance over a piece of grass in the nose, or any other means used to keep the hole open which may not "place them on the same level with the married ladies. The custom prevails to such an extent that it may be said to be quite the fashion to wear a "hole in the nose." And I am reminded of a ceremonial which takes place on the occasion of first making a hole in the right nostril of the nose of a girl as well as five holes in the ear, to wear such lovely and splendid ear-rings as everyone who does not or cannot wear (poor English ladies!) must be envious, one ring being worn in the lobe and the remaining four in the upper portion of the ear When a girl is five or six years old this ceremony is performed Sweetmeats of some kind are distributed among relatives and friends, and near relatives and intimate friends are invited on the day fixed to witness it. The poor girl who has to go through the so-called trial is well dressed, which, I need not say, depends, to most other

ginal side, whereas the former can only appear at bar on the appellate side and in chambers, but not on the original side, where they can only appear to instruct counsel This is the grand grievance under which the attorneys feel they have been labouring for some years, and it has been their object, from time to time, to get it removed, by the interposition of their lordships the judges of the Court But the mode in which they seek to remedy the grievance seems to us to be singular One would expect that they would ask the judges of the court to confer upon them the same privilege which has been conferred on the vakils, so that both classes of practitioners might be on an equal footing, but the attorneys seek to bring about this equality, by asking the judges to deprive the vakils of a privilege which they have been enjoying ever since their order was instituted We do not see that the learned barristers who appeared and pleaded the cause of the attorneys took this view of the case, which, we should say, is a very reasonable view, and the reason for their not doing so is obvious. If both attorneys and vakils were allowed to appear at bar, on the original side of the High Court, then the occupation of learned counsel would be almost gone, with very few exceptions. And, indeed, the fact that vakeels are allowed to appear at bar, on the original side, is a considerable drawback on the practice of the barristers of the Court There is, besides, that conservative feeling acquired in the Inns of Court in London, brought into this country, and shared in and kept alive both by the barrister-judges and barristers themselves, that their grade of the profession (the highest) should be kept separate and distinct In the Mofussil Courts, the legal status of the barrister is identical with that of pleaders, and he may, and generally does appear, without the intervention of an instructing attorney It would, perhaps, be too much to expect the barristers to give up their special privileges in the only courts in which they could exercise them, namely, in the Presidency High Courts It would not, we should say, be satisfactory that the legal practitioners of the High Court should all be reduced to one dead level. As between the merits of the attorneys and the vakils of the High Court, and the claim of the latter to a privilege not conferred on the former, we feel somewhat diffident to decide There is this difference between the probation which a vakil has to undergo and that to which an attorney is subjected Before a man can become a vakil of the High Court, he has to pass the Matriculation test of the University, two years after, the First Arts, two years after, the B A degree, two years after, the B L., degree, and then attend a barrister's chambers for six months, or an attorney's for a year, all this without counting any probable failure at any one of these steps that may happen, when he will have to begin where he last failed. A man who desires to become an attorney has simply to pass first the Matriculation test, and then to get articled to an attorney for four years, at the end of which he is called upon to pass an examination under officers of the court or members of the bar whom the Judges might appoint. Such is the probation through which a vakil and an attorney have, respectively, to pass, and it is obvious that the former has rather the harder struggle of it, with failure facing him, at least after the very first step taken, namely, the Matriculation. We think, therefore, the vakils are entitled to a larger privilege than the attorneys, who ought to rest content with their position, or try to change it, by endeavouring to work through the same intellectual ordeal as the vakils, instead of now and again getting learned counsel to move petitions, before their lordships the judges, to deprive the vakils of a privilege which they have fairly earned.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE ON EDUCATION.

The public utterances of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore are at any time worth close attention and consideration, and of late, His Highness has afforded us many opportunities of observing the sterling good sense and earnestness which characterise all that he has to tell us One of his latest public speeches was delivered, at Combaconum, towards the end of last month, in reply to an address presented to him on his way through that town, to his own dominions after his recent tour The subject of His Highness' speech towards its conclusion, was the policy with regard to higher education at present pursued by the Government of India and the rumoured change in that policy In the new policy, which may be introduced, it is stated that the Government will have very little or nothing to do with the support and patronage of the higher education, which, it would appear, the Government think, ought now to be taken independent charge of by educated natives and missionary agencies, while the Government devotes most of its time and resources to the education of the masses Various reasons have been adduced for this change in the policy of the Government, amongst which is the time during which the state has supported the higher education About fifteen years ago, as His Highness remarks, there was a hot discussion as to whether education in India should begin with the masses or the upper classes of the Native community, the result of which discussion was the establishment of the Madras High School since raised to be the Presidency College Of the results of the system of education then introduced, His Highness thus speaks — "The system of higher education then inaugurated has borne excellent fruit It has contributed immensely to improve the native bar, to purify the native bench, to raise the tone of the native public service to multiply schools and school masters and to spread intelligence and enlightenment in every direction It is, therefore, difficult to understand exactly what it is that is objected to in higher education I am sure that the British Indian Government—the wise and far-seeing statesmen who wield the destinies of this vast Empire,—do not share in the creed of those who decry higher education, on the ground that it is a source of political danger" Then, with respect to the argument that the higher education has been long enough under state support, for the state to pass it over to educated natives and missionary bodies, His Highness very truly says — "It is true that the present system of education has been in operation for forty years, but what is forty years in the life of a nation? Though higher education has made considerable progress during this period, the time has assuredly not come when the British Government can afford to leave the vital interests involved in the hands of private agencies Western culture can hardly be said to have yet reached our Rajahs, Princes, Zamindars, and generally the noblemen of the country, and if this is the case after higher education has been pursued for forty years, with all the prestige and influence belonging to the British Government, can it be expected that Colleges and High Schools would spring up and flourish when they retire from the field? It is of any importance, the higher education should continue to spread and penetrate the darkness which still prevails If the higher classes of Natives are to reach that stage when they would found and endow their own Colleges and Universities, depend upon it that the Government must persevere in their education policy for a long time to come For them to close their Colleges at the present time, and leave the void to be supplied by native and missionary agencies, would be a fatal mistake calculated to throw back the cause of education" The conclusion at which His Highness arrives is, that the present educational policy, by which the Government supports both the education of the masses and of the upper classes, is the best, and ought to be maintained for many years to come—a conclusion in which the public, as a body, will cordially concur

## Original and Selected Notes

President Arthur has vetoed a bill for the exclusion of Chinese from New York

The *Times'* special correspondent at Constantinople states, that there is a revival there of the Propaganda for the restoration of Ismail

A Poona paper hears that the zemindars of Behar have consented to pay R 2 000 annually to the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha in furtherance of its object to send candidates to Europe to study the arts and sciences

The Bengal Government has, it is said, recommended to the Government of India that the title of Raja be conferred upon Rai Bahadoor Jai Prokash Lall, the Dewan of Doomraon in recognition of his able management of the Doomraon estates

The Bombay Mill Owners' Association is talking about the foundation of a technical school in which people may be taught practically the art of spinning and weaving It is also suggested to open an experimental factory as an adjunct to the same This is an excellent idea

The students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, are raising subscriptions among themselves with a view to mark, in the shape of a fitting memorial, their sense of the high esteem in which they hold their Principal, Dr Cook, who shortly proceeds on furlough to Europe

A large and influential meeting of Pandits Moulvies, and others was held at the Anjuman Hall, Lahore, last week in support of the establishment of a Sanskrit school for the sons of Brahmins, and an Arabic school for the sons of Moulvies Rai Mela Ram offered a monthly subscription of Rs 600 to the Sanskrit College, other sums were also promised

The thanks of the Bengal Government have been given to the Maharajah of Burdwan, for his public spirit and liberality in giving Rs 6 000 for the foundation of two annual scholarships, of the value of Rs 50 each and of two annual prizes of Rs 50 each for teachers in connection with the Sanskrit Titles Examination

Quite recently a Parsee woman eloped from Bombay with a Portuguese cook, and for some time her parents could not discover her whereabouts The Chief Magistrate of Police at Bombay received a letter from Cutch on Friday last in which she states that on the 15th instant she received baptism in the Roman Catholic Church there, and has married the Portuguese and assumed the name of Rosa Nagdalena Alphonso

The Hon'ble Mr Ashbrenner is reported to have made the following remarks in his address to the students of the Cathedral High School —

"He would also impress upon them the necessity of cultivating kindly and friendly relations with natives with whom they were brought into contact He feared, there was a tendency amongst the class to which they belonged—a sort of pride of race—which made them consider the natives as their inferiors He (the speaker) very much doubted whether natives were their inferiors, and he would, therefore ask those whom he was addressing to treat them kindly and considerately, as a rough manner was indicative of a vulgar man

Mr M D Kavanagh, LL D, Barrister-at Law, counsel for the ex Gaikwar of Baroda, is also counsel for Prince Serbhojee Raja, a claimant to the throne of Tanjore He has addressed a long letter to the Governor of Madras on behalf of the Prince who claims to be the adopted son of the deceased Maharajah Sevajee of Tanjore He admits that before His Highness the Maharajah could perform the ceremonies connected with the act of adoption, His Highness suddenly departed this life. He says that the Maharajah's senior widow, and His Highness's mother and all the other Ranees and relatives together with the nobles of the Court, did appoint the Prince to perform the funeral rites of His Highness

A contemporary observes that Sir James Fergusson has let it be seen that the title Excellency, as applied to the Governors of the minor Presidencies, is no empty title. There is an Excellency at Bombay or Poona, as there is an Excellency at Calcutta or Simla, and Sir James Fergusson has shown that his ironical treatment of Lord Ripon's great schemes of Local Government It is all very well for the Simla Excellency to preach a beautiful theory but his Bombay Excellency wants to know how the theory can be put into practice Sir James bluntly says that in none of the departments enumerated by Lord Ripon—education, sanitation, medicine public works &c., as those in which local self government should have a trial—is there much hope of success from the experiment, so far as Bombay is concerned

The *Hindoo Patriot* thus speaks of the attempt by Col Barton, the Political Agent of Kattiawar at undue interference with the Rana's authority to nominate his own Dewan —

"Is the attitude of the Political Agent towards the Rana of Porebunder in accordance with the noble spirit of conciliation, which the Viceroy inculcated at Rajpootana in December last? The truth is if the country could be governed according to the wishes of the Queen Empress, Her Majesty's Minister, or Viceroy there would be little room for complaint But unfortunately the subordinate officers hear one thing and do another We hear now and then a complaint of disloyalty against Native Chiefs and their subjects, but we cannot help saying that some of the subordinate officers of Government are the most disloyal creatures under the sun"

The *Englishman* believes that the appointment of Sir Ashley Eden to the Council of India will command general approval, not only as a prompt recognition of the preeminently valuable services rendered by him as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal but as certain to strengthen the Indian Council in a direction in which that body especially needs strengthening His personal independence and strength of character, his thoroughly practical tone of mind and freedom from doctrinaire views and his intimate acquaintance with India as it is are all qualities calculated to correct defects which have hitherto marred the usefulness of the Council The only fear is that under the existing constitution of the Council in its relation to the Secretary of State, Sir Ashley Eden's powers will not have fair play, and that the chief outlet for his energies and bent in protesting overmuch

At a recent trial in France, it was proved that a workman came all the way from Racines to Paris on foot, determined to kill M Gambetta The man, named Florian, watched for some days hoping to find an opportunity to carry out his project He saw M Gambetta go in and out, but he was always too well guarded for Florian to get near him and as the latter saw that he had no chance of carrying out his purpose he determined to "run amuck," and kill the first man he saw who looked like a representative of the hated *bourgeoisie* or middle classes He fired twice, and wounded a doctor who was walking peacefully along the Boulevard Haussmann, and the only explanation he vouchsafed for the attack was the multi-coloured rosette or decoration which adorned the buttonhole of his victim, and represented him as one of the vampires who live on the blood of the poor Florian has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour

## Local and Provincial

Bank of Madras —According to the *Daily Post*, the Branch Bank of Madras was closed yesterday the 6th instant and will not reopen till the 10th instant, on account of the Easter holidays, but no

notice having been published to this effect, several constituents called at the Bank for the transaction of business, and, finding it closed, had to go away.

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn, from the *Daily Post*, that the cholera epidemic is gradually increasing in the Cantonment. It has broken out in the Lines of the 4th Regiment M N I, and orders have been issued to the Quarter Master General of this station to establish at once a Cholera Camp, as a means of immediately providing for any emergency which might arise from the spread of this epidemic.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—It is reported that Mr. E Thompson, M A, Principal of the Presidency College, will shortly retire from the service and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Evans or by Dr David Duncan, the Professor of Logic. Mr Thompson's retirement will also result in the appointment of Malayalam translator to the Government, he was appointed to the educational department many years ago and is entitled to the special pension allowances passed in his case by the Secretary of State in September 1875.—*Madras Standard*.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.—The *Madras Standard* says—Some of the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen of Madras convened a meeting at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr Gajpathi Row, on Tuesday last when it was resolved to arrange to give Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky a suitable welcome on their arrival at Madras. The colonel and the madame are now at Calcutta and may be expected here in an early mail steamer. We suppose the colonel and madame will be turning up here amongst us.

MR. S H VARDON.—Mr Vardon, Assistant Commissioner, who was granted two months sick leave, returned to duty on the 6th instant, cancelling one month's leave. Mr Syed Nasrooddeen, Assistant Commissioner, who was acting for Mr Vardon reverts to his former duties.—*Mail*.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—Mr J T Fowler F R A S, Inspector of Schools, Madras, Rev William Miller, M A, Principal of the Christian College, Madras and Rev Fr Jean, Principal of St Joseph's College, Nagapatam, who attended the Educational Conference held in Calcutta last month returned to Madras per s s *El Dorado*, this morning.—*Ibid*.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE.—A man named Thoppalen *alias* Kupparathi Muppan, was charged at the last sessions held at Salem under Sections 307 and 3[illegible] of the Penal Code, with attempting to murder his wife and voluntarily causing hurt to her, and pleaded not guilty to the charges. The wife deposed that one day her husband (the prisoner) came behind her, and when she was not looking, cut her on the back of the neck, with a knife such as is used by toddy drawers and that he then threw her down and attempted to cut her throat, when two of her relatives came to her assistance and rescued her. The man did not deny having had a serious quarrel with his wife but stated that he had given her only one blow with his knife, the others having been caused, as he says, by the woman herself in struggling with him. His account agreed to a certain extent with the evidence, as the wounds inflicted did not appear to be serious, and some of them had already healed before the trial took place. Under these circumstances the accused was found not guilty of an attempt to murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, and the Court sentenced him to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid*.

### BOMBAY.

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE.—Yesterday at the High Court, upon the application of Mr Pherozshaw Mehta on behalf of the defendants in the four Kolhapore libel cases, Sir Charles Sargent traversed the cases from the second Criminal Sessions, which commences on the 10th inst, to the third Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 7th June next. The bail and recognizances of the accused have been extended to that date. The commissions issued by his Lordship for the examination of witnesses at Kolhapore and other places are made returnable on the 12th June next, the date of the first sitting of the Big Court after the vacation.

A BREACH OF PROMISE.—A plaint to recover damages in respect of a case of alleged breach of promise of marriage, which lately created some sensation in the Parsee community was accepted yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley in chambers. It appears from the plaint that a Parsee youth, named Pheroz shaw Cowasjee, Major, promised to marry Goolbai, the daughter of Cowjee Curseetjee Cabash. Pheroz was betrothed to Goolbai on 27th July, 1881, and the 2nd of March last was fixed for the wedding. Mr Dabash made preparations on a large scale for the occasion and, according to the usage of the Parsees made divers presents from time to time to the bridegroom elect and his relatives. Within three or four days of the marriage the defendant, with the object of extorting money, wrote a letter to his intended father-in-law, stating that unless he paid him Rs. 10,000 he would not marry his daughter. Shortly after writing this letter the defendant concealed himself some here, and baffled all the searches which were instituted by the girl's father who in order to avoid scandal and annoyance got ready the sum of Rs 10,000 to be offered to the defendant as a settlement upon him and his intended wife. Under these circumstances the plaintiff prays that the defendant might be ordered to pay the plaintiffs Rs 5,000 as damages, to return the value of the presents made to him, and also to pay the expenses incurred in making preparations for the wedding.—*Gazette*.

### PUNJAB

A STORM.—A severe dust storm occurred at this station on the night of the 25th. It commenced about 10 P M. The clouds of dust were blinding and the gusts of wind violent. It was followed by a heavy shower which lasted for about half an hour accompanied by thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Some of the troops who are remaining under canvas, had their tents almost blown away by the wind. One of the Artillery tents was completely blown down. The storm was over by 2 A M. The temperature has been considerably cooled by it.—*Messenger*.

### N W PROVINCES

THE FLIGHT TO THE HILLS.—As usual at this time of the year, visitors are flocking up to Simla in enormous numbers, and the dak companies are unable to meet the demands being made upon them. Passengers who have not secured their dak beforehand have either to wait some days at Umballa or to go up by the old neglected road in *Jampans* or on horseback. The scenery along this road is exceedingly pretty, and riding along it is not a bad alternative when the ordinary dak route is overcrowded. A heavy thunderstorm broke over Simla on Tuesday night.—*Indian Daily News*.

MURDER OF A ZEMINDAR BY HIS RYOTS.—A case which created some sensation in the North Western Provinces was lately tried at the Sessions Court of Ghazipore. It is a case of murder of a zemindar by his discontented ryots. The facts are as follow. On Friday the 28th October 1881 Kunman Khan, a well known resident of Ghazipore, proceeded to his village of Maksar, but as soon as he left the city on the other side of the Ganges. He stopped in the village during the night of Friday, and all day on Saturday. 29th was engaged in collecting rents. A dispute between him and one of his tenants drew off his attention. The tenant had come to Ghazipore, and had urged Kunman Khan to make a decision on the question. No conclusion was come to, but the discussion, on the contrary some rather high words were passed. About sunset Kunman Khan mounted his pony six miles from the village to the south. He was accompanied on foot by three men, one, of whom had across his shoulders a satchel which were tied some 400 rupees the proceeds of the day's collection. When they had reached a spot about 3 miles from Maksar, they were surrounded by a party of some 30 to 35 men armed with *lathees*. The horse was held while Kunman Khan was knocked off with *lathees* blows. The third blow which struck him on his head, brought him down. All the men then crowded round their victim, and each delivered his one or two blows on the wretched man's head till it was reduced to an undistinguishable pulp of bone blood and brain matter. The three men who were with the murdered man escaped injury almost entirely. In the scuffle the bag of money was knocked off from the shoulder of the man who carried it and he did not know what became of it. As to the motive which led to the commission of this murder, one of the accused who was made Queen's evidence, says:—"The Zemindar was very high handed. He showed no kindness to our *Begar* without asking, fined us if our cattle went near the indigo and always collected cash in advance." The committing Magistrate thus writes on the same point "There is the general illwill always existing between the respondent tenants on one side and the descendants of ex Zemindars. The Bhumhar Sikarwars of Maksar and the Rajputs of Untari, who are the accused in this case are the descendants of the old Zemindar families. It is notorious that the deceased, an unscrupulous and unceasing litigant, did not make his unpopular position more easy by any excess of conciliation towards and consideration for his tenants. He was a man who throughout his career insisted on having his pound of flesh, and of possibilities little more. Out of 32 persons committed for trial to the sessions only 6 have been found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life, the rest have been discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them.—*Behar Herald*.

## Extracts.

### SELF GOVERNMENT

A correspondent of the Pioneer says—"India is pre eminently an agricultural country, its political strength lies in the great agricultural castes who till and live upon the land,—a strength latent no doubt, and unconscious of itself, but when developed by just and sympathetic rule, and handled by an intelligent and courageous executive, a power that no possible political combination could venture to cope with. This village commune is the only organic base on which it is possible for us foreigners to rear any real and durable political fabric. The architect of political progress must begin there and if he wishes his edifice to be solid and permanent he cannot devote too much care to the construction of his foundation and plinth. Let us strive to restore to the rural population independence and self respect the necessary conditions precedent of self Government. That would indeed, be real and glorious progress. The preservation of the commune as a community is the chief point. Protect this ancient organism from the acid of modern social ideas, and it will thrive vigorously, and in time develop something real and alive. Exclude the speculative stranger, abolish the noxious partition laws, grant as absolute a fixity of tenure to the tiller of the soil as you have granted to the zemindar, let the State recognize and regulate the status of them both as hereditary members of the local body politic and let the strictly commercial principles on which our management of the land has been all along founded be relinquished for ever and without *arriere pensee*. The establishment of local petty tribunals invested with civil and criminal powers would be perfectly feasible. The absurd division of the civil courts into two antagonistic departments would no longer have any justification and the executive officers of the administration would be relieved of the mass of general and unskilled work at kutchery table, which now stands perpetually in the way of more serious and important work. English rule has aimed at making the individual independent, industrious and self reliant, and in this well meant attempt has utterly failed it remains to be seen whether by following the lines of old Hindu polity we may not yet succeed in conferring on the commune that independence and political vigour that the Viceroy professes, and no doubt honestly professes, his great desire to see."

### SALT TAX.

M Rieden of Manchester writes to the Mahratta.—The telegraphic summary of Major Baring's Budget shows that whilst the Indian Government has yielded to the pressure of Manchester and given up £300,000 of Cotton duties, it has at the same time yielded to justice and good sense and given up to the people of India £1,500,000 of *Salt duty*. Having initiated here the movement for the total *Repeal of the Salt tax* and which by your enlightened good offices I was enabled to place before the people of India, I think that our warmest thanks are due to Lord Ripon's Government for having made so substantial a reduction in that most obnoxious impost—a reduction which without doubt, foreshadows the final, and I hope speedy, extinction of the tax. How far this Reform may be due to the weight of native opinion, which has lately been set in motion and how far to the wisdom of Lord Ripon himself, it would be ungracious to discuss nor is it necessary. It is enough that the required Reform has now been commenced and the knowledge that a good thing has been done will be a sufficient reward to any one who helped to do it. More however remains to be done—the Re 2, of new duty, is still a very heavy tax—a very severe burden on the poor of India. We may fairly conclude now that Lord Ripon is alive to that fact and his intentions are probably all that one could wish, yet the movement should not be relaxed and the formation of Salt-Tax Committees should by no means be stayed. Lord Ripon's Government cannot last for ever, it may not last long and *very likely* not long enough to complete the *repeal of the Salt-tax*. If this Ministry of Mr Gladstone's were to be upset, which might happen, the first thing a Tory Government would do, would be to recall Lord Lytton in order to confer that £300,000 a year on some one public plunder of their own party like Lord Lytton, and all the good late's done would be quickly reversed. Our interest and duty, therefore is, whilst not unduly or in a hostile way to press a Government, which is obviously friendly to our views, that we should keep the subject before the Public as a Reform which has now become a practical one—one which even timid "closet patriots" may now come out and work at. We should regard it as possible and likely that the present Government of India will be changed before it has had time to *complete the Repeal of the Salt tax*, and we should be *ready* to force the question on, the moment you have a Government bent upon nothing but plundering India for corrupt purposes as a Tory Government would be. Even the *present* Government of India will doubtless have official and hostile elements to contend with, and the pressure of a strong "anti-Salt tax" movement may prove of the greatest value to Lord Ripon in enabling him to force on the completion of this important Reform.

### A PLEA FOR THE NOSE-RING

Having been requested by several English friends to publish some account of the *Nath*, or nose-ring, which in a great many parts of India is in use among Indian ladies, I have now the pleasure of gratifying their wishes, and of affording to the public some items of information which may possibly be found interesting. This ring, which is made either of gold or silver, according to the means of the wearer, is nearly four inches in circumference. Whether it has only one pearl or two put on it I remember not, but very likely two. It must be kept fastened, or else the pearl or pearls may drop off, which occasionally happens from the extremity that is bent, the other end which has a small hole, as will be explained, being too thick to allow of their escape. To place the ring in position, its thin end, that is to say its bent end, is inserted in the hole made about the middle of the right nostril of the nose and passed through it, and is pressed into the little cavity prepared at the other end of the ring to receive the [illegible] part. When thus duly fastened the ring assumes its perfect circular form. It is the privilege—the exclusive privilege—of married ladies to adorn themselves with this ring. Single ladies, however, wear an inferior substitute, about one third of its size, and if my memory serves right, dest tute of pearls. And to confess the truth it appears to my eyes a somewhat ugly thing and discounts the charms, if there be any rather than adds to them. I fancy it has been customary to wear it solely to keep the hole in the nose from being closed up. I have seen girls put a piece of grass from the broom, just for the purpose of keeping the hole open when they have lost their ring till they get another. However unpleasant it may appear to eyes like mine, thus (inferior) ruggedness, as is quite evident, an undoubted superiority (for elegance over a piece of grass in the nose, or any other means used to keep the hole open which may not place them on the same level with the married ladies. The custom prevails to such an extent that it may be said to be quite the fashion to wear a "hole in the nose." And I am reminded of a ceremonial which takes place on the occasion of first making a hole in the right nostril of the nose of a girl as well as five holes in the ear, to wear such lovely and splendid ear-rings as everyone who does not or cannot wear (poor English ladies!) must be envious, one ring being worn in the lobe and the remaining four in the upper portion of the ear. When a girl is five or six years old this ceremony is performed. Sweetmeats of some kind are distributed among relatives and friends, and near relatives and intimate friends are invited on the day fixed to witness it. The poor girl who has to go through the so-called trial is well [illegible] which, I need not say, depends [illegible]

like things, on the means of the parents. Not a little coaxing and flattering is given to the girl, and specially at the moment when the holes are being made—I forget, through the pain I feel in describing it, with what outcries in the case of a timid girl—and up goes the cry of ladies around, "Good girl, good girl, brave girl, brave girl, patient girl patient girl," and so forth. To return to the ring. The ring worn by married ladies looks so pretty nice and befitting, especially to a pretty face, that it defies all description. It gives such an elegance and a charm to the face, as it hangs from the nose and kisses the lips, as cannot be seemed in any other way. And to do it full justice it makes the face look much more beautiful and attractive than a pound of powder and of what else I do not really know, and a full hours making-up of the eyes and nose in the toilet of some English ladies could possibly do, leaving the waste of time and money on the latter case out of the question. Some people argue, and perhaps not without some show of reason, that the ring under notice is like a sign of slavery, and manifests on the face of it a degradation and repression of the opposite sex. Whether I agree with persons holding this opinion or not I shall keep it secret. I, however, now frankly admit that I have been implying, that I have a passionate fondness for the ring—I do love it. To reveals history lies beyond the scope of my knowledge, but I can unhesitatingly assert that its use was first a custom confined to Hindu ladies only—since how long, and how, and when it was introduced among them, I cannot say. When we conquered India and made numbers of Hindoos embrace our religion, this custom of wearing the ring, as I guess, and perhaps rightly, was not only kept alive among the converted Hindoo females whom the Mahomedans married, but was in course of time introduced amongst the Mahomedan ladies themselves, and now it is a custom that is practised with equally strict observance both by Mahomedan and Hindoo ladies, at least in the north western provinces of India. Let it be here remarked that a good many other customs which are in no harm by with our religious principles, but, on the other hand, are diametrically opposed to them, and which, with some modifications, appear to have somehow or other come from the Hindoos, are extant and practised with great zeal and rigid observance by the most devout and bigoted Mahomedan ladies up to the present day. And, strange to say, such is the influence of the fair sex, even in a country where it is supposed to be kept down, that even those men who are face to face with such customs cannot easily any other machinery to shake them but the advance of time and the spread of education among the ladies themselves. In conclusion, it will indeed be wholly absurd and ridiculous to expect that our singularly conservative and old fashioned English ladies will ever dream of wearing the ring in question. But anyhow, bracelets, bangles are in fashion now, and for these we ought to be, and indeed we are, superlatively indebted to our Hindu ladies. As the prospects are bright, we should patiently and fully hope our other jewellery and fine mere spiritual ornaments are introduced, which and I have every conceivable reason to believe, take possession of the hearts of English ladies, and will, as a matter of course, be most cordially and most warmly welcomed by them.—*J. N. I. Association.*

## MR. MUTTUSAMI IYER'S ADDRESS AT CONVOCATION

*(Concluded)*

GRADUATES IN MEDICINE,—

The profession you select to follow is second to none in its dignity or in usefulness to the people, and as, in this country, it is not so crowded as other professions are, it is also likely to prove lucrative, your professional knowledge and skill will on the one hand, enable you to drive quacks out of practice, whilst your knowledge of the habits of the people and your sympathy with them will secure you, on the other, a cordial reception in native homes. There is no other profession in which professional skill is so readily and generally appreciated and professional service so gratefully remembered. There is an impression in certain quarters of Hindu society that the medical properties of Indian plants are not either fully studied or utilized in the treatment of Hindu patients, and you will, perhaps, do well to refute this impression by a careful study of Indian Botany, and, if necessary, also of indigenous treatises in Sanscrit in medicine, and I am sure that your labours in this direction if any, will meet with substantial reward.

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING,—

The profession to which you belong is of considerable importance to an agricultural community like the Hindus. Though I cannot speak to you with any pretensions to authority on matters professional, still I may be allowed to say that there are several barrets in this Presidency which one their prosperity to important irrigation works and to their maintenance in good repair. Let those works which you construct be cheap and durable, and as far as your opportunities allow to suggest schemes for developing the resources of the country, and to check peculation and fraud. Let me entreat you not to demise, in the exercise of your profession, whatever is good and beautiful in the natural architecture of the country. Remember that you represent a profession which practically the public view the triumphs which Art gains over Nature and which often strike the imagination as a creative faculty, and that your career in life should, therefore, some time or other leave a mark on your country worthy of the profession to which you belong.

GRADUATES IN LAW,—

The profession on which you choose to follow is one of the most honorable but at the same time you should not forget that it is a profession crowded with men of merit, that competition is very keen and professional success difficult to secure without years of close application to study, and a careful cultivation of the habit of speaking with simplicity, readiness and precision. You should remember, if you desire to rise to profession, I commend that law is both a science and an art. Your success, whether at the bar or on the bench will depend on the clearness with which you understand the principles of the science and on the readiness with which you will pass through a complicated mass of facts, in the midst of an irritated and offended opponent, address bringing as sequence by intuition each fact or forming it to its appropriate principle and estimating its legal value within a given time. The study of law, it has been well said, is in its highest sense, the study of the philosophy of social life. The art you have to practise is one of the noblest, its object is the protection of human interest in all the relations of life, and the method whereby rules of decision are deduced must satisfy at once the requirements of legal science and substantial justice. In the practice of this art, you should also remember that you owe sacred allegiance to the cause of truth and justice. Those of you who may enter the bar or bench never to forget that the knowledge you acquire by virtue of your relation to your clients is their exclusive property, and should never be used to unworthy ends. In identifying yourself with your clients for purposes of advocacy, you should never lose sight of the fact that in the heat of debate it is amidst the snares of defeat that you belong to an honorable profession and that you should never say or do aught which is inconsistent with its dignity. Try always to prevent fraud upon justice and scrupulously keep in view what one of your own ancient Law givers has said "The Court of Justice, says Manu is a sacred temple, the Judges are sitting there in state, though men have taken refuge in the middle of an unseen deity who influences the judgments in the interests of truth, and those who enter this holy edifice with a unholy thought or do an act with an unworthy action, are traitors to their God and country. Those of you who may rise to the Bench should recollect that the power conferred upon to exercise in the name of your Sovereign is, according to an order of your ancestors, a power divine. You should never be hasty or impulsive and thereby shut out even the humblest ray of light from form in discussion. You should never heed any appeal to your passion or frailty, and never allow your attention to stray from the legal points or a case other and violent declamation or pathetic appeals and also see before you pronounce your decision that the responsibility rests not with you individually, but rather with the Lawgiver or with the science of jurisprudence. You should not confine to learn Hindu Law as is usually done, solely from English translations. Sanscrit manuscripts are fast dying out in the country, and you should listen to compare, criticise and publish critical editions of your Smritis Upasmritis and Digests, and so much of your ceremonial law as is necessary to their elucidation. So as of you should also publish treatises on the relations of life and on their aims and scope as recognized at different periods, carefully noting the successive changes due to new social necessities, and thus compile an authentic history of the past as supplied by legal literature. Before the bar becomes a power in India, you will have to divide yourselves with two classes of labourers and bring into existence two schools of thought the historic and the critical school. I must also state that the native bar, as it exists at present is without any organization and therefore, without much power for good. The time has come for the formation of a Vakils association which may in the course of time take up a position analogous to the Inns of Court in England and thereby bring the whole body of legal practitioners in the country under wholesome professional control. This association should also assist Government as a public body every party to the patent to all the legislature with its opinion and advice and the administration of justice by throwing light on the wants of the people. Should this endeavour to guard and preserve the supremacy of law in the country be frustrated the fact that the empire of law is the law of liberty, of moral and material wealth and of well-being is clearly proclaim to man in this life. To those of you who may enter the Government service, I shall say a word. You must remember that you should learn to obey before you aspire to command. You must go through what you may call a considerable amount of drudgery, for no one who is not some time or other given attention to detail is fit to lay down with any pretension to authority, general rules to bring on the remunerative of the country. It is your good fortune that you live under a Government which offers several brilliant prizes to those of you who may prove themselves capable of undertaking great responsibilities and in the extended sphere of usefulness which is year after year being widened by our gracious Sovereign you may have to work side by side with men of legal heritage to combine in the whole service great and good in English history, the true and philosophy. If you will only be equal to the occasion and will to cultivate perseverance, industry and consistent habits of thought and improve. I may say that you will find that there is in them a strength which is beyond the reach of talent and genius and fostered in duty and honest devotion to duty. I meet now on the threshold and expect in your life's fresh the lay from which you are to enter the battle of life, and your conduct is to be guided and controlled by your vigilance and conscience. It is also the lot from which you are to commence with men before, but men will value your worth not by your good intentions or abortive efforts but with the final result of your work and not last in life in relation to the requirements of your profession and your country. The prizes you have to gain are long consists in books and distinction, honors, but consists in the gains and honors of literary and professional merit, in the pleasures of an intellectual home in the rewards of a virtuous and an honorable career. Until all these all in the distinction and fame which awaits those who seek to rise the level of their country in intellectual and moral advancement. How far you will be able to look back to this day in the evening of life with satisfaction and pride will depend on ourselves and on the way in which you will work and conduct yourselves and on the times and cases by which you will direct and sustain your energies. Remember through life your teachers to whom you owe so much. Let your thought and action be always guided by a profound feeling of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign and to the British nation to whom you owe a debt of gratitude, which you can never adequately repay. Look at the past and compare it with the present and say to what else you owe it not to the British rule the era of peace, of progress of freedom and of material prosperity which has set in. Gentlemen, as surely as I stand here, the day will come though you and I may not live to see it, when some one in this country will tell his grateful countrymen in prose or verse how the two branches of the Aryan race once dwelt together in their ancient Caspian home, how they separated, how centuries of separation estranged them from each other, how each in its turn added civilization, how they again met in India under God's Providence, in what stirring words of Royal love and wisdom the Mission of England in India was, that she would not only rule India well but rule her in civilization was announced, what alterations of hope and fear chequered in the path of progress, how the greatest of all spectacles, and the noblest of all triumphs that of one nation raising another in civilization, was eventually realized and achieved by England in India. Meanwhile gentlemen, toil on. Rely on yourselves for success in life. Let constant industry, honest devotion to duty, simplicity of character, and unflinching integrity of conduct and a modest estimate of your worth be your ladder to eminence. Take care whether you are rich or poor, whether you are fortunate or otherwise that you are always gentle and remember for the sake of your own happiness both in prosperity and adversity that it is mind that makes a Heaven of Hell and a Hell of Heaven. Never in national or in private never blush to own that you are Hindus, and never barter the influence which you possess among your countrymen and which you may exercise for their good for the petty vanities of dress or taste. Remember what an eminent English statesman once said, "Before all things and above all things I am an Englishgentleman." Be gentlemen, in the sense in which the great statesman used the word, and take with you as words of farewell the following advice of the great English poets

Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee
Corruption wins not more than honesty
Stand in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues, be just and fear not,
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country,
Thy God's and truth's


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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### ASIA.

EXECUTION AT MANDALAY

*Rangoon 11th April*—A telegram from Mandalay states that, on the night of the 8th instant Prince Pintha brother of the last Lenoung Mentha the Kanee Atwinwoon father of one of the interior Queens and Akkhawoon the Commander of Thebaw's Munipuri in Body Guard were put to death in the jail for treason

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY

*Bombay 13th April*—Sir Michael Westropp was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Byculla Club last night. The company included the principal members of the legal profession Mr Justice Kemball presided and proposed Sir Michael Westropp's health speaking in complimentary terms of his career Sir Michael Westropp made a feeling reply

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1882

## AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN

According to the very reliable and authentic information supplied to the *Times of India* matters in Afghanistan are fast assuming such critical proportions that, in a few months hence, there may be a civil war in that country, which may once more lead to complications between the British Government and the Government of Russia regarding the occupation of Afghan territory by either power, a contingency which will arise, should Abdul Rahman ask for the aid of the British Government and should have his request refused as it, probably may be refused in accordance with the policy of the present Home Government But let us first see how matters stand at present in Afghanistan It would seem that, after all Abdul Rahman's possession of the Amirship is not so peaceable as was expected The peace which he is supposed to have established is not so stable as the public were led to think it was The Cabulis are reported to be turbulent The severe mode in which the taxes are collected by the Amir has produced discontent amongst the inhabitants of the Logar Valley and other parts of the country The tribes between Kland dar and Herat are in a state of hostility towards the Amir's Government, and the very general Abdul Khudus, who was sent to occupy that city, turned his allegiance and has entered into a conspiracy in which a large number of influential Khandari chiefs have joined, for the restoration of Ayoub Khan Thus it seems probable that a civil war in South Western Afghanistan may at any time break out, and Abdul Rahman will have to depend mainly on the fidelity of his Cabuli troops, and even they may turn aside, should Abdu' Rahman sustain a decisive defeat But long before such a defeat occurs, or the civil revolution has gone to any lengths, the Amir is certain to ask for the substantial help of the British Government Indeed, it is but natural that Abdul Rahman should look for aid either to England or Russia While he was in exile, he was under the protection of the latter power, whence he was taken and appointed Amir of Afghanistan by the former power As far as we remember the terms of the engagement with Abdul Rahman the British Government did not promise him its material aid but only its "moral support," in maintaining him in the Amirship, but that kind of support will count for nothing in Abdul Rahman's endeavouring to meet and put down a rebellion amongst his own people Moral influence is a sort of thing that the hill tribes of Afghanistan do not understand at all It is only good hard knocks and a considerable amount of slaughter amongst them that will bring them to their senses and make them submit to authority On this ground and knowing already, by large experience how difficult it is to bring under subjection his turbulent subjects, especially those in South Western Afghanistan Abdul Rahman is sure to ask for the substantial aid of British troops and guns, and we can hardly expect him to be satisfied with the assurance that he will have the full benefit of the "moral support" of the British Government in trying to put down rebellion and to maintain his authority Should, therefore, the British Government refuse to supply the troops and guns, for which Abdul Rahman may ask, we may be quite sure that he will look to his old friends the Russians, who would highly appreciate the opportunity of making some movement which would be a source of annoyance to the British possessions in India through Afghanistan and the Punjab It is stated that the British Government has declared that [illegible] has acquiesced in the declaration that should Russia occupy any portion of Afghanistan the fact would be considered a cause of war by England But, as we have all had very good reason to know from facts which have now become matters of history, Russia does not care what she promises, or does not promise, and she will not allow any undertaking on her part however solemn to interfere with what she considers the onward progress of her own policy in Central Asia, and if holding out a perpetual menace to England's Indian possessions by the occupation of a position of advantage, in Afghan territory, be deemed to be part of that policy, we may be quite certain that the Russian Government will not scruple to attempt an occupation of the frontier At all event there can be no doubt, that, even if Russia does not go to this extent, she will find plenty of ways and means of helping Abdul Rahman in an indirect but substantial manner, and thus impose a sense of obligation on the Amir which would make him all but a tool in the hands of Russia It should be remembered, too, that, in 1878, when the late Shere Ali's insolence and obstinacy compelled the British Government to undertake its first expedition to Cabul, the Russian Government had entered into a deliberate conspiracy with the Amir for the invasion of British India, through the Punjab, and that for that purpose a large number of Russian troops had been assembled on the Afghan frontier It was only the decisive action of the British Government and the prompt movements of the British troops that prevented the carrying out of the plot The Russian beat a hasty retreat, leaving poor old Shere Ali to his fate, as their custom is to do with the human instruments they employ for their own ends On all hands, then, it seems as if the middle of the year will witness a civil revolution in Afghanistan, and complications therefrom between Russia and England, the termination of which it is difficult to predict

## RAJAH RAMPAL SINGH

In August last, we think it was, that His Highness Rajah Rampal Singh of Rampur in the province of Oudh, a highly educated and intelligent native chief, who was then in England, endeavoured to become a member of the British House of Commons, for which purpose he published a manifesto addressed to the "gentleman electors of North Lincolnshire,' whom he asked to select him as their member on the Conservative side of the House Unfortunately, the Honourable James Lowther, member of a well known family in the county, also a Conservative, appeared in the field, and the Rajah, seeing that his opponent was on the same side of politics resigned his candidature, hoping, at some other time, to meet with an opponent on the Liberal side, in Lincolnshire or elsewhere The Rajah, however, had made up his mind, indeed, it has been the dream of his youth, to enter the British House of Commons as a member and there to bring to the notice of the world the wants and necessities and the grievances of the people of Rampur specially and India generally At the end of last year, His Highness returned to his state but with his ambition to become a member of parliament unabated His friends and admirers in Rampur seem to think that the Rajah is just the sort of man for the House of Commons and just the sort of man who will make his voice known and felt, in that August assembly in favour of Rampur and India In Pratabgarh, a station on the Rajah's estate, there is a Reading Club, and the members of this club presented a farewell address to the Rajah on his approaching second departure for England, where he intends once more presenting himself as a candidate for the suffrages of some British constituency In this address, the Rajah is congratulated upon the happy and contented condition of his tenants, and the excellent arrangements he has made for their welfare, and upon this ground, the members of the Pratabgarh Reading Club think that His Highness will rather astonish the House of Commons, when he holds forth on the 'wants and necessities" and brings to notice the 'grievances' of Rampur, and, incidentally, of India The Rajah, nothing daunted, but rather elated by his admirers at Pratabgarh, has solemnly promised to make every effort in his power to fulfil the expectations of his friends, when "their hope and his hope have been realised," that is to say, when he has succeeded in getting into the House of Commons It will be observed that here is a native chief, a talukdar of Oudh, confidently assuming his fitness for the discharge of the duties of an office to which his election seems to be a very remote possibility But there are other considerations which, we think, will render Rajah Rampal Singh a very unsuitable member of the House of Commons, if he ever succeeds in gaining admission into that assembly In August last, the Rajah's manifesto to the "gentleman electors of North Lincolnshire" boldly declared that in seeking their suffrages to enable him to get into the House, it was not *their* interests he was seeking, but those of his people in Rampur. Now, in his second attempt to enter the British Parliament, he is going to do so with the same avowal on his lips We need hardly point out that the Rajah stands a very poor chance, indeed, or no chance at all, with an English constituency, with this confession. It lands to reason that, apart from the Rajah's foreign birth—in itself a great obstacle— to go before a great body of English taxpayers and voters and ask them to be so kind as to elect him for the benefit of his own people, in distant Rampur, would be asking them to do a thing which would be quite unnatural, and the English nature being rather roughly humorous, we should not be surprised if the Rajah and his friends had to beat a somewhat hasty retreat from the hustings It seems to us that Rajah Rampal Singh of Rampur is going beyond his last, in endeavouring to enter the British House of Commons. His place is certainly not there, but amongst his own people. His voyages to Europe have done, and will, doubtless, continue to do both him and them a great deal of good, but the good is not to be sought within the walls of the House of Commons, but in Rampur itself We are glad to read that the tenants on the Rampur estate are, on the whole, a contented and satisfied community, and between them and their landlord and immediate managers, the relations are very cordial Such a state of things is highly commendable, and we hope will continue without intermission, but, surely, the happiness and prosperity of the people of Rampur do not need that their educated and intelligent ruler should be led away by so unsubstantial an ambition as to tack on the two letters M P to his name The money which will have to be squandered in such a pursuit had far better remain to be used in further improvements at home.

## THE MIR OF KHIRPUR.

Assassinations and attempts at assassination of those placed in conspicuous positions of place and power seem to be the order of the day Only the other day, the world was profoundly roused and indignant at the attempted murder by shooting of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India We here in India were in a small way astonished at a similar but successful attempt made on an aged native chief of Sind, the Mir of Khirpur. Last Monday week, the *Times of India* published the following telegraphic account of the affair from Kurrachee —His "Highness Mir Ali Murad of Khirpur is progressing so far favourably. The bullet entered below the left shoulder and passed upwards and outwards in the direction of the shoulder joint, and as there has been a slight expectoration of blood, it is feared the lung has been grazed, but not seriously wounded. Dr. Peacocke, who has been in medical attendance on his Highness

has returned to Shikarpoor, but it is not known whether the ball has been extracted Surgeon-Major Holmsted, of Hyderabad, it is reported, has proceeded to his Highness's camp to consult with Dr Peacocke Before the assassin had time to escape, the Mir himself, though wounded, shot the miscreant through the head, and he died on the spot The Mir, though between seventy and eighty years of age, can wield firearms with exceptional coolness and unerring aim" It is satisfactory, in this case, to know that the would-be assassin had his deserts on the spot, and that from his intended victim himself

## Original and Selected Notes.

The Civilians of Bengal propose to give a farewell dinner to Sir A. Eden before his departure for England

A Branch of the Theosophical Society has been established in Calcutta, under the name of "The Bengal Theosophical Society

The *Pioneer* states that there is no truth in the report that the Viceroy will instal the young Nizam at Hyderabad in September or October next

Mr Ilbert, the new Law Member, is expected out the week after next It is expected that he will meet Mr Whitley Stokes in Bombay

An Alexandrian paper says that the Egyptian Government intend to construct an arsenal at Suez, and that an engineer has arrived there in order to prepare the plans.

The death is announced at Peshawar of Resaldar Major Khanan Khan, Bahadur, late of the Corps of Guides, one of the Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy

At the meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday, it was resolved to present an address to Sir A Eden on the occasion of his retirement from the Lieutenant Governorship

A Simla telegram reports that Major Baring is seriously ill It is feared that he is in for an attack of typhoid The fever was expected to declare itself on Monday last. There has been a case of typhoid at Jatog

Professor M M Kunte has forwarded to the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, a paper on 'Nirvana in its connection with the social and religious developments traced in his lecture on the Vedic and Buddhistic politics, as the two influences which formed the present Brahmanic policy of India.

A large and influential meeting, chiefly composed of native grain and seed merchants, was held last week in Bombay for the purpose of adopting measures with a view to establishing in Bombay a hospital for animals and to provide funds to enable the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to work vigorously and suppress cruelty in the town There were about three hundred merchants present

Regarding Major Baring's illness, the *Pioneer* says, "fever has been coming on all last week, and it has been found necessary to relieve him altogether for the present from the cares of public business It yet remains to be determined whether his malady is typhoid or a relapse of a malarious fever he used to suffer from many years ago, but in a few days more this will be made plain" On Monday last he was not out of danger

Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was to hold his first *levee* at Lahore last Thursday His Honour will probably not go to Simla until the first week in May The question of the Arms Act will, it is believed, be postponed until his arrival The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is *ex-officio* member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, when it meets in Simla The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is a member when it sits in Calcutta.

The recent visit is the sixth the Queen has paid to France Her first was to Louis Philippe at the Chateau d' Eu, her second to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, then came the inspection of the Cherbourg fortifications in 1858 After this, there was an interval of twenty-one years, for it was not until 1879 that the Queen was again in Paris *en route* for Baveno In 1880 Her Majesty went to Germany *via* Paris, and the other day she proceeded through Paris to Mentone

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* mentions rather a big thing in Catholic Mission Hos as just completed in New York for Homeless News Boys "It is one of the grandest charitable Institutions of the age From the boiler-room and St Joseph's Well in the lower basement up to the roof which is the recreation ground for four or five hundred boys, there are in all eleven storeys, all reached by an elevator The building has cost over four hundred thousand dollars and is out of debt'

A rumour is current in Calcutta that, on Sir Steuart C Bayley's being appointed a Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India in place of the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, the Hon'ble Horace A Cockerell will probably be appointed Resident at Hyderabad in succession to Sir S Bayley, and that either Mr F M Halliday Commissioner of Patna, or Mr F B Peacock, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, will be elevated to the Bengal Office to act as Secretary in Chief

Ayoub Khan at Shahrud is within "measurible distance of the Russian friends, on whose assistance he counts Shahrud is only some forty miles from Astrabad, and not very much further from the Russian naval base of Ashrada A contemporary remarks that if the Press Commissioner could tell us anything more besides the bare fact of Ayoub's arrival there—how he has been received, with whom he has had interviews, and how long he will stay there the knowledge might be interesting

A Punjab correspondent writes that in that province it is generally believed that the extraordinary interest exhibited by the Mussulman community in Hyat Khan's case influenced the Government Anyhow, the Khan has triumphed He is going to England next spring Mr Thorburn, the Deputy Commander of Dera Ismail Khan, the district to which Hyat is posted, has been at feud with the latter for years past Hyat protested against being sent there, but he had to go all the same with a peace-making chit from the Secretary

The estimate of the amount required from England in the year ending March 31, 1883, as an instalment of a grant-in-aid of expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the war in Afghanistan, is placed at £500,000 The Imperial grant in-aid of this expenditure will amount in all to £5,000,000, of which £2,000,000 was met by the remission of a debt of that amount, and the remainder will consist of six annual payments of £500,000 each, the third of which is provided for by the estimate

Lieutenant R C Temple, the eldest son of Sir Richard Temple, has just put forward an eloquent plea for enquiry into "the origin of Caste and Tribal names and the practical value of ascertaining them" The writer shows by examples how much historical information is bound up with these names, and how little is generally known on the subject He shows also that vast as the subject is, there is abundance of raw material, and that though the origin of many of the names is no doubt undiscoverable, that of the majority can probably still be traced

Referring to Indian Railway travelling, the Allahabad paper says it is high time that the Railway Companies should make it evident that they are doing something for the comfort of passengers "The public have a right to expect so much from them There are other matters, too, to which we have called attention in the interests of travellers, which also seem as far from amendment as ever, as for instance the cumbersome arrangements for booking luggage, which cause the mass of passengers' property to be strewed about the carriages, to the general inconvenience, instead of being placed in the vans'

It is stated that there is a company now in formation at home, for the electrical illumination of towns from the summits of steeples and other tall structures At the Crystal Palace lately it was shown what could be done in this way, by producing an electric light of 150,000 candle power One who was present describes the effect as exactly that of the most brilliant sunshine, the whole interior of the building being lighted up as if in broad day A distinguished electrician gives it as his opinion that he would undertake to light the whole city from the top of the cross of St Paul's at very much less expense than is now paid for gas

A correspondent to the *Madras Times* writes —"The public will be surprised to learn that Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore is no longer a purdah woman They say that she lost her father's crown simply because she felt scruples then about appearing in public without a veil, and managing State business in the midst of her courtiers and subjects If this was the real case she certainly committed a great mistake, and no doubt her late experience will be entirely fruitless Now days she drives in an open carriage, and frequently goes to the collector's house to play Badminton — After this, who can deny the march of civilisation?

Princess Kapida Hanem, the wife of the Khedive of Egypt likes politics, and keeps herself well informed of the affairs of her country She is a beautiful woman according to Turkish taste She is exceedingly stout, with splendid black hair and eyes and a lovely complexion She is twenty four years old and was married at fifteen to the Prince, who has no other wife They have eight children The two are deeply attached to each other Tewfik passes his evenings at home whenever he can and when business or pleasure calls him out his wife is generally not far off, behind a curtain or trellis She thus keeps an eye upon him

Although all cotton duties have been abolished, it does not, says the *Pioneer* necessarily follow that native enterprise in this country will be brought to a standstill On the 15th ultimo, a new mill was opened at Hinganghat in the Central Provinces and the occasion was a noteworthy one, as the capital of Hinghat has been entirely subscribed by natives The Marwarrees of Hinganghat and Wardha held most of the shares, but even the villagers have risked their savings in the undertaking This is the first instance in which private capital has been invested in the Central Provinces in a limited liability company, and as the mill is in the rich cotton districts, its success is almost beyond doubt Ten thousand spindles are now running and five thousand more are to be shortly added

A contemporary says that the mania for shooting at royal personages seems to have extended to India A Kurrachee correspondent telegraphs to Bombay that His Highness Meer Ali Murad Khan Talpur, of Khairpore, has been shot at, and wounded in the shoulder, and that an inquiry is now being made into the affair by the Collector of Shikarpore The result of the inquiry will be received with some interest His Highness was born in 1815, and was the only Sind Chief permitted to retain his political independence when the rest of Sind was annexed He was very useful in assisting the passage of the British through the country at the time of the first Afghan war, and has always cordially supported the British policy The State he governs has a population of 130,000 persons

It is interesting during the present Jumbo excitement at home, to come across the following story of the elephant that was brought to Europe by the Prince of Wales, and presented by him to the Irish Zoological Gardens The animal was a curious one He had a keeper who had taught him to pick pockets This he did to the great profit of the keeper, but when the trick was discovered, the man was sent away The elephant loved him and loved no one else, so he rushed at anyone who came within his domains When he was let out into his paddock, the gate had to be opened by means of a long string from above The elephant never got over the loss of the man on whom he had set his young affections, and eventually died—it is supposed of a broken heart

We (the *Indu Prakash*) are glad to hear that some change is meditated in the Arms Act by the Government of India The papers have from time to time brought to the notice of the Government the oppressive manner in which the Act has been worked and the instance which we cited in our last issue simply strengthens the opinion, which prevails amongst the native public on the subject—that the Act is the worst engine of extortion and oppression that could have been devised by the Government It is said all the Local Governments except that of Bengal are against the intended modification But was only to be expected, why will European officials advocate the change, as long as the Act in its present shape, serves to give them a higher *status* than to the people of the country and also to provide them with vast powers"

A soiree was given last Saturday by Maharajah Jotindra Mohan Tagore at his Bytakhana residence at Pathuriaghata to welcome Col Olcott It was attended by a large number of leading men in Calcutta Last evening the Colonel delivered his long-expected lecture in the Town Hall The meeting was a splendid one It was attended by a very large number of people of all classes from the big Mohunjah down to the commonest clerk About fifty European gentlemen and ladies were present The loud and repeated cheers which the lecture elicited showed that it was highly appreciated by the audience One feature of the meeting was that it was attended almost entirely by the elderly class of the people, the school boys who generally attend the meetings of our orators, being conspicuous by their absence Madame Blavatsky is expected in Calcutta this morning and will probably reside at the *Bytakhana* house of Maharajah Jotindra Mohan as his guest

Yakub Khan says a Bombay paper, the ex Amir of Afghanistan, is sulky He has been treated with much consideration since he came to India he was at Dehra Dun and Mussoorie having been placed at his disposal for winter and summer residences, a carriage and pair provided, all his wants supplied, and camp equipage and elephants allowed him to enable him to indulge his taste for sport But he was not satisfied with all this, and asked for a fixed monthly allowance The Political Agent in charge suggested Rs 3,000 a month as a tentative measure, pending the decision of Government in the matter but Yakub wanted Rs 25,000 All because no hope could be given him that he would be allowed to dip to such an extent into the pockets of Indian tax payers, he became sulky, and has since supplied his own wants and those of his household by selling jewellery which he brought with him from Kabul The Government of India's decision is that Yakub's allowance should be fixed at Rs 5,000 a month

The Secunderabad paper says — "There is a strong rumour just now current that His Highness the Nizam will take a trip to Europe before he comes of age, and there seems to be some foundation for it His Highness of late has often expressed a wish to travel, and there are no very powerful reasons why it should not be gratified The recent proposed trip to Aurungabad was only put off on account of the unfortunate accident he sustained just about the time of his intended departure, and now that the idea of travelling in foreign parts has entered His Highness' head, it will not be easy to dissuade

him from it. There will no doubt be influences brought to bear to prevent his going, but it appears to us that the chief difficulty will be the government of the dominions during his absence, as His Excellency Sir Salar Jung must, it is said, accompany him, and it is a question whether any one else in the City is competent to take his place, even for a short time. It would be a good thing in every way for the young prince to visit other countries, and for His Highness' sake the usual custom of his being attended by his Prime Minister might well be dispensed with."

## Local and Provincial.

COORG.—The Governor General in Council has appointed Mr. James Morgan, 1st Class Pleader, Mercara, Coorg, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

CLOSE OF THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Easter vacation came to a close on the 12th instant, and all the public offices and Magisterial Courts were opened for business on Thursday last the 13th idem. The Civil Courts will continue closed till the 26th May next.

SIR JAMES GORDON, K. C. S. I.—The Resident Sir James Gordon, K. C. S. I., is expected to arrive at Bangalore on the 25th Instant. After staying here some days and delivering over charge of the Residentship to Mr. J. D. Sandford, Sir James will proceed to Europe on the leave he has obtained.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—We are glad to note that it is the intention of the Mysore State Railway authorities to run two trains daily between Bangalore and Mysore town, and *vice versa*, an arrangement which will be a great public convenience and a source of additional income to the railway.

THE WEATHER.—There has been a decided change for the better in the weather during the last few days. The earthquake of Thursday seems to have brought a few scanty showers, of which we are living in hopes of more. We have not had as yet any thing like the rain we should have had by this time.

COLONEL W. R. JOHNSON.—We regret to learn from a local contemporary, that Colonel W. R. Johnson, the head of the Mysore D. P. W. who recently left Bangalore on furlough on sick certificate, is ill at Suez. It would seem that Colonel Johnson got a stroke of the sun between Bombay and Aden.

AN INFANT EARTHQUAKE.—On the night of Thursday last, precisely at half past nine, Bangalore was visited with a shock of an earthquake, but it was quite an "infant" sort of an earthquake, consisting only of a low rumbling sound, which shook our doors and windows and the furniture in the house, and then passed away. The sound seemed to come from the East direct and to pass out direct West, lasting just a second or second and a half.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS.

THE STRIPERUMBATHUR FESTIVAL.—This festival, which is celebrated in the Chingleput district, began on Friday last, the 14th Instant, and will terminate on the 24th Idem. The image of Bashyacarloo is generally carried in procession, every night, during the continuance of the festival.—*Mail.*

THE MADRAS MISSION F. C. S.—The Rev P. Rajahgopaul, Missionary of the Free Church Mission, left Madras for Scotland by the *El Dorado* on Friday, the 7th. He has been appointed by the Presbytery to represent the Madras Mission at the forthcoming session of the Free Church of Scotland. The native congregation of the Mission presented him with an address previous to his departure.—*Ibid*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.—The High Court will be adjourned for the usual vacation from Wednesday, the 10th May, to Monday, the 10th July, 1882, both days inclusive. There will be a vacation Judge, who will settle, and give notice of, the dates on which he will hold sittings, and will, on receiving twenty-four hours' notice, attend on any day to hear emergent applications. No plaints or miscellaneous applications, or applications for the admission of civil appeals, will be received during the vacation, except in cases in which it is desired to obtain an injunction, attachment before judgment, or staying of proceedings.—*Ibid*

MR. GOPALA ROW.—A Coimbatoore correspondent writes—"Yesterday evening a friend of mine took me by surprise, by telling me that Rai Bahadur Gopala Row, who is *pro-tem* Principal of our College here, is to join his permanent appointment, at the Presidency College, and that some body else is to take charge of our College. Mr Gopala Row has been, I believe, Principal of our College for about seven or eight years in all. It is a well-known fact how, with a purely native set of teachers, he has kept up, my very much strengthened, the name that the Institution acquired in the days of Mr. Porter. It is a standing testimony to the fact, that a native gentleman of established education if repatriated, assisted by a set of able native teachers, could keep a College Department in a state of high efficiency. If this plan was set afoot as an experiment, it must be admitted that the trial has proved a complete success. Then, why will not Government confirm the Rai Bahadur in the appointment?"—*Ibid*

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—A quarrel which took place between two men in Bellary, having resulted in the death of one of them the survivor was arraigned before the Sessions Court, on charges of culpable homicide, and voluntarily causing hurt. The evidence showed that the deceased was the aggressor, and that it was only when provoked by him, that the prisoner retaliated and struck him two or three blows with his fist. The men then separated, and about an hour or so afterwards, the deceased expired. A *post mortem* examination, showed that there were no external marks of violence on the body, and that the spleen was much enlarged, and had been the cause of death. Under these circumstances, the charge of culpable homicide had to be withdrawn and the accused was found guilty only of voluntarily causing hurt. In passing sentence, the Court took into account, that the accused had already been in confinement for a month, and considered that it would be sufficient in addition to order him to be kept in simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court.—*Ibid*

MUTTAYAN CHETTIAR & SIVAGIRI VIRA PANDIA.—This was an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decree of the High Court of Madras, of March 3, 1880, varying a decision of the District Court of Tinnevelly, in that Presidency, and directing the respondent to pay to the appellant Rs 33,142, with interest at 6 per cent, from Feb 22, 1875, the date of the plaint, until payment, the Zemindary of the Sivagiri to be liable for the satisfaction of the decree and cost. The original suit was brought by the appellant to recover from the estate inherited by the respondent, who is the Zemindar of Sivagiri, a large sum of money due to him from the late Zemindar, the father of the respondent. The Original Court dismissed the suit absolutely, but the High Court allowed the claim in part, while rejecting it as to the residue. No facts were in dispute, and the decision of the appeal turned on various points of law, especially as to the nature of the interest which the late Zemindar possessed in his estate, and the extent of the respondent's liability for his father's debts. Their Lordships, at the close of the argument, reserved judgment.—*Ibid.*

THE CONSORT OF THE ELAYA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—We deeply regret to announce the untimely death of the consort of His Highness the Elaya Rajah of Travancore. She was the niece of the late Maharajah, and was very much attached to His Highness, in fact, she was brought up by the late Maharajah with the greatest affection and petted as if she was his own daughter. His Highness the late Maharajah took such an interest in her that, when His Highness fell sick, he saw her married to a Prince, and that too to the amiable Prince who is the Elaya Rajah and heir apparent of Travancore. This lady was safely delivered of a boy on Sunday the 2nd April, but died in the evening in the palace. Being the Vettey of the Trivandrum Pagoda, the news was kept a close secret; but as soon as the ceremony was over, we could hear the lamentations in the Palace of her maids. She was a very handsome person, young and amiable and highly accomplished; and her royal husband is really very much affected by his loss and actually yields to his grief like a child when people go to condole with him.—*Western Star.*

### BOMBAY.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment yesterday in the case known as the Memon Succession Case, which was an action involving a question of succession to a valuable ancestral estate. The suit was brought by the widow and daughter of one Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail, who died in May, 1878, leaving his father, Hajee Esmail Habib, and two other Memons, his executors. The plaintiffs contended that by the law of succession applicable to Memons they were entitled to the deceased's share of the ancestral property, but his lordship held that as there had been no partition of the ancestral property during the joint life-time of the owners, the deceased's share reverted to the father, who was the last surviving male member of the family. On the main claim, therefore, judgment was given for the defendants, but with regard to a minor claim for an amount held by Hajee Esmail Habib in trust for his son his lordship decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to the sum of Rs. 1,34,523-2-9. Against this sum a set-off for monies disbursed by Hajee Esmail on his son's behalf was allowed, his lordship stipulating that if a reference was insisted upon an account should be taken on the basis of the entries in Hajee Esmail's books, with liberty to the plaintiffs to object to such items as did not come within the proper description.—*Times of India*

### CALCUTTA.

DRUGGING AND ROBBERY.—A man, his wife and two sons, were drugged and robbed, a few nights ago at Mussoowri Bazaar, in the district of Patna, by a Mahomedan traveller, who is described as being about 33 years of age, and of muscular build. It is stated that the Mohamedan treated his victims to a quantity of country liquor, in which he had surreptitiously mixed some *dhatura*, and immediately after partaking of the same, all four persons became insensible, when they were relieved of all their cash, ornaments, and clothes, by their entertainer, who has not since been heard of. It is reported that one of the poisoned family still remains in a dangerous state.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO THE QUEEN.—By invitation of the Assam Association, a densely-crowded meeting of all classes of Natives was held at Sibgar on the 3rd instant with the object of sending on behalf of the people of Assam, an address of congratulation to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India on her late escape from assassination. There were present Assamese, Bengali Hindustanis, and Marwaris of all castes and creed. Several of them spoke at length in English, Assamese, Bengali, and Urdu, giving ardent and most enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Empress, and all with hearty acclamation adopted the address.—*Correspondent in Indian Mirror.*

THE RYOT A PROVIDER TO ÆSTHETICISM.—Æsthetic taste has been of indirect benefit to the poor Bengali ryot in this way. In the United States, where Oscar Wilde is now wandering, one form of æsthetic is developed in a passion, a consummate yearning, to have every particle of furniture, as far as possible, made of bamboo. The result is that a considerable demand for bamboos has sprung up in the States, and this demand, to a great extent, is met by exports of prepared bamboos from Calcutta. The bamboo stems exported are brought into Calcutta by ryots living in the districts to the South, towards the Sunderbunds, and also from the direction of Midnapore. The sticks when first purchased are merely smoothed by the cultivators. The skin of the stem must be as perfect as possible, and worm-eaten bamboos are rejected. After purchase by the exporter, the stems are cleaned and then covered with a mixture of turpentine and cocoanut oil, to preserve them from the action of damp sea air or salt water; they are tied into bundles of fifties and shipped by sailing vessels to New York or Boston.—*Englishman*

CHOREBAGAN FEMALE SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above institution took place yesterday evening, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth presiding. The Hon'ble Mrs Wilson, Dr J. M. Coates, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, Miss Liscombe, and others were present. The prizes were distributed in a *shamiana* erected in front of the school premises. The report which was read by the Secretary was satisfactory. The prizes were then distributed by the Hon'ble Mrs. Wilson, the strongest feature in this portion of the program being that every girl received a prize. After the distribution was over, Sir Richard Garth delivered a brief address on the advantages of native female education, especially if studies did not cease on girl's leaving school at the age of ten or fifteen years, but were prosecuted in after life. The existence of such schools for the education of females was a matter of congratulation to the native community. Since his arrival in India, these institutions had been steadily on the increase, and were making great strides towards improving the condition of native females. The result of his own observations was a firm conviction, that ere long female education would be as much appreciated in India as it was in England. With a few words of advice to the school, the address concluded.—*Statesman.*

### PUNJAB

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE MIR OF KHAIRPUR.—We learn that His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpar of Kairpur has been shot at and wounded. We have received no information as to the nature of the injury inflicted, but the wound, we are told, is supposed to be dangerous. Dr. Peacocke, the Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur, accompanied the Collector (Mr Sinclair, C. S.) and the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Gibbs) to His Highness's camp. The Mir is the youngest son of Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, and was born in the year 1815. He has several sons living, amongst whom are Mirs Faiz Mohammad, Jan Mohammad and Khan Muhammad. His eldest son Mir Shah Nawaz died on the 11th October, 1874, and as he left male off spring, the eldest son of the deceased Mir may be considered as the heir-apparent to the chieftainship of the Khairpur State.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

### BURMAH.

A HIGH COURT FOR BURMAH.—One result of Lord Ripon's visit to Burmah is said to have been a consultation with the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon about the establishment of a High Court as demanded by the Rangoon merchants. The Government of India have now decided that such a Court shall be created, to consist of three judges, with full jurisdiction of every sort over the whole of Burmah, including the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty jurisdictions now exercised over the territorial waters. The Courts of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon are to be amalgamated; and these two judges are now engaged in preparing a scheme for the new tribunal. It is believed that the towns of Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmein, which are great centres of trade, will be treated as original side as Bombay and Rangoon are now, and this resolve may make it necessary that two of the three judges should be barristers. But this point is not yet determined.

## Extracts.

### THE RETIRING MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL REGIME.

One by one they are going. Sir Richard Temple left India before his time—and left it, be it said to his credit, for the good of this country. The period of others has also expired. Sir Ashley Eden of Bengal has laid down the reins of Government, Sir George Couper has done likewise, Sir Robert Egerton also follows them. So India is seeing the last of the traces of Lord Lytton's Imperialism. Each of these retiring officials helped the course of that Imperialism in his own way, Lord Lytton forming the central figure, surrounded by these admiring devotees. Sir Ashley generally assisted the Imperial policy but his principal care was—the gagging of the native press. Sir George Couper also sympathised generally with the imperial policy but his principal care was—the starving of famine stricken people. Sir Robert Egerton has also been an imperialist but his best energies were devoted to defending the "forward policy" of Lord Lytton. Each had, however, his noble traits. Sir Ashley has been an advocate of higher education and of the appointment of natives to higher grades in the public service; Sir Robert Egerton advocated a mild revenue survey system, but we cannot say what has been the redeeming feature in the political character of Sir George Couper. By the way, it is interesting to know what the papers of Bengal and the Panjab say about these retiring

officials. Says the *Tribune* of Sir Robert Egerton in a carefully written article, detailing his career :—

The independent and manly bearing of English educated Natives has always been an eyesore to the Punjab officialdom, and Sir Robert Egerton vigorously carried on the crusade which his predecessor had undertaken against high education. The good that men do dies with them, the evil they do lives after them. Whatever little good Sir Robert Egerton has done during his career as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will be speedily forgotten, but his name will be handed down to posterity as the ruthless destroyer of high English education—the only thing which can raise India from the torpor of ages and enable her to take her place among the civilised nations of the world."

The *Liberal* thus characterises Sir Ashley Eden's career :—

"On the whole his administration may be said to have been both successful and unsuccessful. Successful so far as the general tenor of his rule goes and unsuccessful in two respects, one positive and the other negative. The positive element is that in which he actually caused mischief, for instance, his liquor policy, and the negative element may be understood when we say that his administration has not been characterised by any remarkable lines of policy, such as made Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple famous, and by any great movements (*Lata*, as we Bengalis would say) such as will make him remembered to the remotest posterity."—*Indu Prakash*

BUT WEATHER REPORT.

SCORPIONS.—The houses, streets, and plains in the Bangalore Pettah are greatly infested by these venomous reptiles. The people catch them in large numbers overnight, with the aid of lamps and steel needles, with which they pierce them. The Amildar is doing his best to get rid of the nuisance.—*Daily Post*

The bazar's in an uproar, the pettah's undone,
From out of their houses the poor people run,
In the fright of a moment, with one mighty roar,
Into its streets rushes all Bangalore
'Oh mother, oh mother, what's in the air
'That induces this fight, this horrible tear
'Out of doors?'—thus querulous infants cry,
'To whom, with hushed voices, their parents reply,—
'Oh *Bucha* dear, in our deserted halls,
'Around by the spluttering batti crawls
'A crowd of those foul beasts, dread foes of men,
'Whose general tactics 'tis to hide till when
'Their thoughtless victim doth take off his shoe—
'I allude, of course, to the horned *bicha*,—
'Than bite him hard with their relentless prongs,
'This is the reason why you see these throngs
'Of our distracted neighbours in their shifts
'Observe how very carefully each lifts
'His hind leg off the treacherous ground, and note
'The lamp which, carried in their dexter fists,
'Makes darkness visible and thus assists
'Their search. That glimmer from the other hand
'Shows, surely plain enough, the noble band
'Go not unarmed,—to best protect their lives
'They've bagged the daring needles of their wives
'And should, I trow, these tiresome *bichas* foot
'But one sensation of their homely steel,
'Twill be enough. So cheer thee up, my boy,
'Nor let this scrimmage move annoy
'Bold deeds require brave men of whom the store
'Has ever been ample at Bangalore
'Nor for a doughty leader search we far,—
'He is to hand in our brave Amildar'

A BEGINNER

—*Daily Post*

DISQUIET IN AFGHANISTAN

The *Times of India*.—The aspect of affairs in Afghanistan is far from satisfactory. The Cabulis are reported to be turbulent. Discontent exists among the inhabitants of the Logger Valley and elsewhere because of the severe measures taken by the Ameer to collect taxes. The tribes between Kandahar and Herat are stated to be hostile to the Ameer, while Abdul Kudus Khan is actively engaged in undermining his influence and authority at Herat. The turbulence of the Cabulis is nothing new, and Ameer Abdul Rahaman has already shown that he can rule them with the strong hand, but any special manifestation of turbulence in Cabul at the present time would seriously interfere with his contemplated advance upon Herat. It is quite obvious that, without a military expedition, the Western Province of Afghanistan can not be made to acknowledge the Ameer's sovereignty, and as the Heratis are said to be thoroughly attached to Kudus Khan, securing the allegiance of Herat may be a very difficult task. Meanwhile, the Ameer has sent two months pay for the army, and as the bulk of the regular troops stationed at Herat are Cabulis, he no doubt can count to some extent upon their fidelity to him. Abdul Kudus Khan is the Sirdar whom the Ameer sent to occupy Herat in his name, and who in September or October last did so after two slight skirmishes, in one of which he captured the father-in-law of Ayub Khan, and in the other defeated the temporary Governor of Herat. He is now said to be intriguing for the restoration of Herat to Ayub, and it is also said that some prominent Khandahari Chiefs are in the plot. In the event of an outbreak of civil war, we may expect the whole of South-Western Afghanistan to take part in it against the present Ameer, while North-Eastern Afghanistan is likely to remain true to him unless he be so unfortunate as to meet with a decisive defeat. The Herat party may or may not wholly identify their cause with Ayub Khan, but, in any case, it seems certain that there cannot be a united Afghanistan until Abdul Rahman wins the western province by conquest. A domestic war in Afghanistan would not, of course, call for our interference, but nevertheless it would create a situation of the gravest importance to us. A protracted civil war in that part of Afghanistan which lies nearest to Russia's latest acquisition would not fail to lead both sides to look to that power for countenance if not for assistance. Ayub Khan makes no secret of the fact that he hopes for Russian assistance against the Ameer. On the other hand, if Abdul Rahaman were at any time very hard pressed in the struggle for supremacy, he would certainly demand our aid, and were that refused him would consider all his obligations to us cancelled, leaving him free to make what terms with Russia he liked. It is our settled policy that we shall not allow Russia to enter Afghanistan, that for her forces to occupy any part of Afghan territory would assuredly be followed by a declaration of war as if Afghanistan were an integral part of the Indian Empire. But that has been our traditional policy as regards Persia, yet Persia is at this moment pro-Russian, and has willingly relinquished a portion of her territory to suit the convenience of Russia. That is what we have to fear in regard to Afghanistan. Should circumstances arise which would lead the Ameer to look for external aid, he might find it at the hands of the Russians, probably in an indirect way much more easily and promptly than at our hands. then he would be in much the same frame of mind as the Shah is now and might see no reason why he should not consent to a rectification of the Russo-Afghan frontier.

ARRIVAL FROM THE RAO OF KUTCH

His Highness Mahamajah Dhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shri Khengarjee the young Rao of Kutch, who intends to spend the hot season at Mahableshwar, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail-train from Wadhwan. His Highness, leaving Bhuj on the 2nd instant, arrived by road the same day at Dholkhi, reaching Shikarpore on the 3rd, Venna Sar on the 4th, Vatta Vadhan on the 5th, Khjodia on the 6th and Khora on the 7th inst. Wadhwan, where the journey by road terminated was reached on Saturday evening but an hour from the last named stat on of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. His Highness came by rail to Bombay. At the Grant road railway station, where the Rao and suite were to get out of the train, unusual preparations had been made to accord him a fitting reception as the Kutchee inhabitants of the city. A large number of the native police, under European inspectors, guarded the road to the station and regulated the traffic at the railway overbridge. A guard of honour consisting of 100 men of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, under the command of a native officer, was drawn up at the entrance to the station. The roads and vacant spaces near the station were crowded by many hundreds of people, chiefly Kutchees, who could not gain admittance into the station, where the accommodation was limited. On the platform of the station a number of sofas and some 200 chairs had been arranged under the directions of the reception committee, and admittance to the platform was obtained only by persons who had tickets signed by Mr. Duxbury the Traffic Manager. At an early hour Messrs Jeomalbhoy Lalljee and Kantilbhoy Vitram, as a deputation from the reception committee, had proceeded to Bandora, whence they returned by the mail train to Grant-road. The train entered the station at 8-40 A. M., and the Rao was welcomed by his principal Cutchee subjects. He was accompanied by Captain Wray, Assistant Political Agent, Rana Jaisamsinghjee, son of the Rao's uncle, Jeesjee, Thakore of Sadhan, Mr Chotalal Sorukram, the Rao's tutor, and others. His Highness, a well built young man of about sixteen years, was dressed in plain white clothes and seemed pleased with the respect shown him by the vast concourse of his subjects who had assembled to meet him at the station. He was escorted by General Hewett, Mr Pandit, and others over the carpeted portion of the platform to the carriage way, where he got into a Government House carriage and pair, and was driven to his residence in the company of Captain Wray, General Hewett, and Mr Pandit. A carriage drawn by four horses, which was kept ready for the Rao by the reception committee, was unused for the use of some of the members of His Highness's suite. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Apollo bunder Saluting Battery to announce His Highness's arrival. Most of those present at Grant road followed the Rao to "Durrie Mahal" the bungalow of the late Mr Dwarkadas Vissonjee at Walkeshwar, which is to be His Highness's temporary residence in Bombay, and offered him their greeting there. The Kutchee residents had, in respects to hand bills circulated yesterday closed their places of business for half the afternoon. Large crowds of them crowded the "Durrie Mahal" to present their respects to His Highness, whose comfort and convenience were attended to by the members of the reception committee regardless of labour or expense. The Volunteer band played at the bungalow during the day. In the evening it was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light which was viewed with wonder by large crowds of natives. The premises were lit up experimentally by the Electric Light Company on Saturday evening when the lighting was really splendid.—*Gazette*

ATTEMPT AT MURDER

Alfred B. Cardozo the young man who was charged with having attempted to murder his cousin Amelia Moorah by cutting her throat with a carving knife was rearraigned this day. Mr Hum appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution and told his Worship that the facts were of such a nature that he feared the present charge could not stand. According to the girl's story there was not the least cause for this assault. According to the Doctor's evidence, the wounds were of such a nature that they might have been caused by nails. He would, however give all the evidence available and leave it to his Worship to determine. On this evidence his Worship remarked that he, too did not think the prisoner should be charged with attempt at murder and modified the charge to one of causing hurt to which the prisoner was called upon to plead. He said that the wounds were due more to an accident than to any wilful intention on his part. Baboo Gopal Laul Seal and Mr Moses appeared for the defence. Miss Amelia Moorah, a girl of about 16 years of age was then called into the witness box and examined. She said that she lived with her parents in Bow bazaar Street, and received visits from her two cousins, the defendant and one Knight. She received them in the light of cousins and nothing further, and allowed them to enter her bedroom at all hours of the day and in the evenings. On the day in question the defendant called over, and shortly after left. There was no misunderstanding between them and to all appearance they parted friends. This was at 10 in the evening. She retired for the night, and at about midnight was awoke by some one throttling her. By the moonlight she saw it was the prisoner and gave the alarm. The prisoner immediately went under her bed while she ran into her mother's bed room. The people in the house then awoke and the prisoner was taken into custody. She liked both her cousins alike, she was not fonder of one, and she therefore could not attribute the defendant's conduct to anything. She believed the wound inflicted on her hand to be accidental.

Mrs Rose Swaines, the complainant's mother, substantially supported the evidence. She could attribute the defendant's conduct to nothing in particular, she did not inform the police as she was quite confused, but whether she would have eventually taken steps against him or not she was unable to say at present.

Baboo Gopaul Laul Seal, on being called upon, said that the prosecution had suggested no motive why the defendant should have done all that he was alleged to have done. It was clear there was no malice existing between the parties, no jealousy was imputed, and all that was proved was that the parties were on good and friendly terms.

The defendant informed him that there was impropriety between him and the complainant, and probably he had cause to be jealous. But the complainant had told the Court that the wound on her finger was the result of an accident, and the doctor had said that the wounds could not have been deliberately inflicted. There was it was clear, something suppressed by the prosecution, and if that something transpired, it would have proved beneficial to his case. As it was, he would leave the case in his Worship's hands.

His Worship remarked that he did not for one moment believe that the accused had attempted to take the life of the girl. He was certain that there had been something more existing between the parties than had transpired in Court, and which had been suppressed by the complainant herself. Though she had been cut, the cuts were of an exceedingly slight nature and might have been caused during a struggle. There was, moreover, no reason assigned for the defendant having attempted to injure the girl, but that she had been injured, there was no doubt, and it was a very fortunate thing for the accused that the wounds were not more serious than they were. He would accordingly convict and sentence the defendant to one month's rigorous imprisonment hoping that the punishment would be a warning to him.—*Indian Daily News*


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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### ASIA.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL

*Simla 21st April*—The Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley as member of Council in the room of Mr Rivers Thompson

AN ACCIDENT AT OOTACAMUND

*Ootacamund, 22nd April*—Last night after some very heavy rain the roof of the office of the *South of India Observer* caved in with a terrific crash The workmen escaped in a wonderful manner

The *letters* has completely buried the presses, type &c The issue of the *Observer* was delayed in consequence

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1882

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CANTONMENT STATION

At the last monthly meeting of the members of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, as we recorded in these columns, there was an awful mud fling made of the subject of the election of commissioners to the board It will be remembered that little less than two months ago there was what seemed to be a most earnest and energetic agitation amongst the landlords of the station, regarding the collection of the assessment in one lump sum, instead of in two equal half yearly instalments, as was the custom for years previously The agitation was taken advantage of to urge upon Sir James Gordon, the Resident, the necessity there was to introduce several reforms into the working of the Municipality, and, amongst other things, the memorialists thought that the system of election of Municipal Commissioners by the popular vote should be introduced Such being the apparent sincerity of the desire, on the part of the Commissioners, in behalf of the residents of the Civil and Military Station, that the latter might exercise the privileges of voters for the election of their municipal representatives, Sir James Gordon gave the Commissioners an opportunity of immediately carrying their desire into effect That opportunity was afforded last month, and the meeting of the Board might have urged the adoption of the elective system rather than, or in two or three consecutive meetings hereafter and thus there might have been ere this some plan or suggestion put forth for the approval and sanction of the Resident, but instead of doing this, the Commissioners proceeded to nominate certain of their own number and other residents to fill up existing vacancies amongst themselves, while the main and most important question, that is, the election of Commissioners by the popular vote, was relegated to a small sub committee, whose scheme, whatever it may be, cannot possibly come into force (if it ever is allowed at all) before three years hence, that is, till the expiry of the term of office of the present Commissioners We observe that the Commissioners are to hold a meeting next Wednesday, when amongst other propositions, they are called upon to consider the following proposition —"Proceedings of the sub-committee, recommending the course that should be adopted in the election of division Commissioners in future" Looking at the provisions of the Municipal Regulations of 1871, we find that there are three classes of Commissioners, *viz*, *ex-officio* members, those who, by their official position in connection with the station, are entitled to seats at the board, those who are appointed under Section 3 of the Act which runs as follows—"For each division two persons residing within the limits of such division shall be appointed by the Resident in Mysore to be Commissioners such persons shall hold office for three years, subject to removal by the Resident for misconduct or neglect of duty, and shall be eligible for re-appointment," and the third class of Commissioners are those who may be appointed by election, for whom provision is made by Section 5 of the Regulations which is as follows—"If at any time it shall appear to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to be advisable, he may appoint or direct to be appointed by election, for such period not exceeding two years, as to him may seem fit, any number of the inhabitants of the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, respectively, to be Municipal Commissioners for carrying out the purposes of these Regulations within their respective limits The persons so appointed shall continue in office for two years, or until their successors shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment In cases when the Chief Commissioner directs the appointment to be by election, he may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualifications of the electors, and generally may make such rules as he shall think fit for regulating the election The Chief Commissioner may from time to time remove any of the Municipal Commissioners so appointed, who shall desire to be discharged or refuse or become incapable to act or be convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term not less than six months The Chief Commissioner may also, if he thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Municipal Boards, add to the number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them Every member so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same liabilities, and vacate his office, and be eligible for re appointment, as if he had been originally appointed a member under the provisions of para 3 of these Regulations" Thus, it is very clear that the very character and constitution of the Municipality, under the Regulations now in force, are in the hands of the British Resident, and the Commissioners have no power whatever to form any elaborate plan or scheme of their own for the election of members to their body by the popular vote, much less have they any right to sit down and discuss "the course which should be adopted in the election of Division Commissioners in future" Sir James Gordon never asked them to do any thing of the kind, and if they proceed to do so on Wednesday next, they will be doing that which would be illegal and would be considered null and void by the Resident All that Sir James Gordon wished them to do was, to decide, once and for all, whether they would wish their body to be elected by the popular vote, and to communicate that decision to him, when, no doubt, after due deliberation, the Resident would have published detailed arrangements, in accordance with section 5 quoted above, for carrying the elective system into force, that is to say (to quote the precise language of the section once more) the Resident would have "fixed the time and manner of the election and the qualifications of the electors, and generally made such rules as he would have thought fit for regulating the election" The Commissioners had a fair opportunity of giving expression to their views at once, if they really and sincerely desired to have the elective system supersede the present unsatisfactory method of nominations to the Board There were, we think, last month, six vacancies to fill up, and these might have formed the basis on which the elective system might have been given a fair trial By their action of last month, the Municipal Commissioners stultified themselves If they persist in that action, they will stultify themselves further, and prove themselves but indifferent representatives of the public

## JUDICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE

For some time past, there have been rumours floating about to the effect that there were to be substantial changes and reforms in the present Judicial system of the Mysore state, and we ourselves, in a recent issue, gave currency to what we were informed would be the nature and character of those changes, and, amongst other things, we mentioned the formation of a High Court for the state and the abolition of two out of the three divisions of the Province for Judicial purposes The information we then had, however, it would seem, was not absolutely correct Now we have had information placed before us which, we have been assured, is much more authentic and reliable, and, as such, we proceed to lay it before the reader The Judicial Commissioner's Court, or, as it is now known, the Chief Court of Mysore, will be abolished, and, in its place, a High Court is to be formed consisting of three judges, namely, one European, Mr C G Plumer, of the Madras Civil Service, Civil and Sessions judge of Chittoor, and of two natives, namely, Mr T R A Thumboo Chettiar, as second judge, and Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, as third judge The work of this court will be altogether appellate work, civil and criminal, and it will exercise a general supervision and control over all the courts of the Province Of the three divisions of the Province, two will be abolished for judicial purposes, namely, the Nundydroog and Ashtagram divisions, the Civil and Sessions Judges' courts of which will be closed, only the Nagar division will be retained, so that there will be only one Civil and Sessions Court All the subjudges in the Province will be vested with the powers of civil and sessions judges, in the former case the pecuniary jurisdiction being unlimited, while in the latter case, the power will extend to the passing of capital sentences, subject to the confirmation of the High Court The Court of the Town Munsiff of Bangalore is to be abolished, and, in its place, a Court of Small Causes, with pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 500, will be formed. With regard to the Munsiffs Courts, five out of the present number will be abolished, but, at the same time, their pecuniary jurisdiction will be raised to Two Thousand rupees. These are amongst the principal changes that are to be brought about in the judicial system of the Mysore state, and, we believe, they will be introduced immediately after the re-opening of the civil courts, which will be about the end of next month. In the meanwhile, we presume that, in accordance with the usual custom, the new scheme will be announced to the public in the columns of the Government official gazette, so that the public and the members of the Bar might be prepared for the change We have given names of the judges of the Mysore High Court, and so far as the first and second judges are concerned, there can be no objection whatever but it seems to us that, in the person of the third judge of the court, there has been an act of supersession of several who have an equal consideration for promotion. The third judge of the new High Court has, in fact, been a very fortunate man Throughout his official career, he has been promoted over the heads of some of his seniors in the service, who are, in no wise, his inferiors in attainments and are superior to him in experience. There are two other appointments, in connection with the new judicial scheme, noted in our local columns, which, we think, are also objectionable, on the score of the supersession of better men who might be found in the service, and who are entitled to advancement With these drawbacks—pity that there should be such—we think the plan of a new High Court for the Mysore state a very good one, though there is ground for very grave doubt and misgiving, whether the sub-judge and munsiffs, as a body, will be equal to the additional and heavy judicial responsibility which the new scheme places on them

## THE IMPERIAL LICENSE TAX.

FORTUNATELY, Mysore is a native state, and, as such, cannot be affected by any of the financial measures which are introduced into British India, unless, indeed, in an evil hour, the Maharajah's Government takes a leaf out of its neighbour's book, and attempts to increase its income by such an impost as the Imperial License Tax. It may not be amiss, however, to note the nature, history, and extent of the tax as it is now in force in British India, and an opportunity is afforded at the present moment, by the very vigorous and logical protest urged against its retention by the Government of India, addressed to the Honourable E Baring, the Finance Minister, by the Madras Chamber of Commerce. The pith of the charge against the Finance Minister, and which is well sustained by the Chamber's letter, is that the imperial license tax is directed only against the trade and commerce of the country, while the official and professional classes are altogether exempt from it, and that although it has been in existence for four years, it has been retained by the Government of India for an indefinite period The only ground on

which this unequal and unfair impost has been thus retained is, that the trading classes are reaping the largest advantages from the presence of British rule—a mere assumption without any just or reasonable foundation, because it is obvious that all classes equally enjoy the benefits of British rule. The Finance Minister had said, in delivering his budget statement, that "the justice of imposing some tax on the trading classes of the community cannot be questioned The fact that those classes, who, perhaps, more than any others, have been fitted by British rule in India, pay so little, has long been recognised as a blot upon the Indian fiscal system" To this sweeping assertion, the Chamber very justly reply — "It seems to be assumed that because the trade of the country has attained great proportions, it necessarily follows that those who are actively engaged in it benefit more largely than other classes from the rule which renders such trade possible, and are therefore better able to pay direct taxes The argument overlooks the fact that the European official class in this country is remunerated on a scale which has no parallel in any other part of the world The Chamber consider that whether an Englishman leaves his native land to become an official or a merchant in India, he does so primarily with a view to gaining a livelihood The large salaries that tempt Englishmen to enter the public service of this country, ought not, in fairness to carry with them an exemption from liability to taxation Yet the aim of recent legislation has been to free the official class referred to from taxation generally, for no better reason than that they are assumed to be exceptionally affluent It seems to be sometimes forgotten that the trading classes in innumerable ways confer great benefits on the country, and that if they had not been as energetic and enterprising as they have been, the means for the very liberal payment of the official class might have been wanting. The Chamber do not challenge the assertion that it is just to impose some tax upon the trading classes But they demur to the conclusion, that while it is just to tax these classes it is also just to exempt professional men and officials, some of whom are in receipt of incomes that in these days of fine margins, most merchants may well envy. In England, where trade is regarded as the backbone of the country, it has been the laudable ambition of modern financiers to relieve from taxation those who promote the prosperity of the country by means of trade" The Chamber then go on to point out that the practice of exempting the official and professional classes from the Imperial license tax was so contrary to justice, and repugnant to common sense and the practice obtaining in England with regard to the Income tax—a tax which the Queen herself voluntarily pays—that it was condemned in Parliament by the present Prime Minister and public opinion generally The Government of India is then proved to be condemned by its own action and words, as maintained in the person of its Finance Minister. With irresistable logic the Chamber affirm —"You admit "there can be no doubt that the present License Tax is open to serious objections." You remark that "not only are there great inequalities in its incidence in various Provinces, but also it is open to the very great objections that, in respect to those classes who are taxed, it falls with disproportionate hardship on the less wealthy, and further that other classes, who might with justice be called upon to pay the tax, are altogether exempted" And yet, although the License Tax "in its present form cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country," and although the Government "fully recognise the validity of the objections which may be urged against tax as it now exists," they "do not propose that any changes should be made at present" The Chamber could not desire a more emphatic condemnation of the tax than is afforded by your own words, and they are disappointed at finding that the occasion offered by the command of a large surplus has not been first of all employed in removing a blot in their fiscal system that the Government of India cannot justify, and that Her Majesty's Government have never approved" In December 1879, Major Baring's predecessor condemned, in public and without equivocation, the practice of exempting the official and professional classes from the imperial license tax, and with a view to remove the anomaly, he introduced a bill into the Viceroy's Council, substituting the license tax by an imperial income tax, embracing all classes of the community, but in March 1880 the Finance Minister suddenly and entirely changed his mind, maintaining that a change in the fiscal system was not advisable merely to render the incidence of taxation more equitable, and the bill was abandoned! The Chamber then proceed to shew how the maximum of the tax was made Rs 800 per annum for Madras merchants, Rs 500 for Bengal, and only Rs 200 for Bombay, thus reversing the incidence! The Chamber concludes its well written, very just, and very able protest, by an expression of its regret that there should be no present hope of the repeal of the tax, but that, on the contrary, there should be every apprehension of its indefinite continuance, as soon as the present small surplus in the treasury has been spent The Chamber alludes to the unreserved condemnation of the tax by Mr Grant Duff, the present Governor of Madras Subjoined is the vigorous conclusion of the Chamber's admirable letter — "The tax is acknowledged in all quarters to be indefensible, yet the Government consider to continue it in its present form, "objectionable though it be, at all events until the experience of another year has enabled us to judge more thoroughly than is at present possible of the policy which should in the future be adopted in respect to this tax,' It seems to the Chamber a hardship to the classes affected by it that a tax which is wrong in principle and vicious in incidence, and which has already been four years in existence, should be continued for an indefinite period, chiefly because the executive need more time to devote to its consideration If the executive had the advantage of personal experience of the inconvenience or invidiousness of the tax, their final decision on the subject would most probably have been accelerated" The satire of the last sentence is sharp and stinging and well merited It is one of the neatest applications of the *argumentum ad hominem* we have seen

## Original and Selected Notes

A son and heir was born to the Maharajah of Kooch Behar, on Tuesday the Maharanee, is a daughter of the well known Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, has been appointed to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, with effect from the 19th instant.

Until the appointment is permanently filled up, Sir Charles Sargent will act as Chief Justice of Bombay, and the Hon F L Latham, Acting Advocate-General, will officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court

The *Deccan Herald* tells us that Rama Bai the celebrated Mahratta lady, who is now at Poona, intends to visit Europe, and with that object in view, is now studying English She lately addressed the students of the Female Normal School

It is rumoured in Bombay that Mr Justice Pinhey is about to retire from the Bombay High Court A local paper, however, thinks it probable he will remain on the Bench for the three years which he requires to serve before earning his pension

The King of Siam has resolved to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the present Government with becoming *eclat* between the 18th instant and 17th proximo Bangkok will be en *fete* and an exhibition of the principal articles of produce and manufacture will be held

Recently the Chinese Government decided to withdraw their hundred Chinese students, from the United States, and the students duly returned to the Celestial Empire, and gave an account of themselves Their Government having been satisfied that they had not been denationalised, have decided to send back fifty of them to America to complete their education

The *Pioneer* says —Decentralization would seem to be already bearing fruit among the upper classes of native society, by the greater interest it encourages them to take in local affairs Thus, at Bulandshahr, the foundations of the Town Hall, in which the new committee will hold its meetings, had no sooner been laid, than one of its members Raja Bakir Ali Khan, a wealthy landed proprietor in the district, came forward with an offer to construct the whole building entirely at his own cost, the estimate being Rs 22,000

It is understood that the Rao of Kutch is desirous of being declared of age upon his attaining his eighteenth year, now close at hand It is believed, however, that the Government of Bombay are inclined to defer the investiture of His Highness with full power for three years to come, the interval being spent in completing his education By the will of the late Rao, His Highness would be declared of age at eighteen but the Paramount Power set aside the will in regard to the composition of the Council of Regency and in other respects, so that the provision relative to the attainment of his majority may also be set aside

The present treatment of the Raja of Kohlapore says the *Mahratta* is simply heart rending The reduction of the Maharaja's daily personal allowance to two shillings and a half (Rs 1, Annas 4) was reported in the *Kesari* of April 4, 1882, together with many other details of the inquisitorial treatment which that unfortunate prince has lately been receiving Since the publication of the facts in the issue of the *Kesari* mentioned above, it appears that the guardians of the Maharaja suspected that information concerning his treatment leaked out from the menials in the attendance of the Prince, and, therefore they have we hear lately taken steps to prevent all connection of the servants with their master Before this time the Maharaja took his meals in the Mudpak house or the kitchen room, as is the common practice of natives of all ranks, but now his food is served in the hall of the main building or the Bungalow, and his servants, we are told are ordered strictly to hold no converse with him The Prince goes to bed generally at ten, and the doors remain chained and locked till five in the morning The natural mother is no more allowed to see him and comfort him on the plea that her presence excites him by filling his mind with old associations!! Thus he has to pass days after days and nights after nights alone or in the company of two unsympathetic foreigners The unnecessary haste manifested by Government in appointing a Council of Regency naturally led us to believe that speedy arrangements would be made for the removal of the Prince from the guardianship of Messrs Cox and Green, and for the appointment of a new guardian committee consisting of the natural mother and some other European and Native gentlemen We were, however, soon undeceived Messrs Cox and Green yet continue to be the guardians of the Maharaja, and, perhaps, with greater severity, and the mother is allowed no access to her son Now judge, Oh impartial reader, what sanest man will not go insane, within a couple of weeks under such a treatment? Cut off from all intercourse with his sympathising country men, cut off from his friends and relatives, and cut off, above all from his dear mother, if the Prince be forced to continue to live as he is doing now, we feel certain that he will hopelessly go mad within a short time Would the Government of Sir James Fergusson look to this?

## Local and Provincial

Police Superintendent —There will, we believe, be one Superintendent both for the police of the town and of the district of Bangalore

Mr S Hemaje Rao —We understand that, under the new judicial scheme for the Mysore state, by which a Court of Small Causes will be formed for the town, Mr S Hemajee Rao, Registrar, Chief Court, will be appointed judge of the said court

A Case of Rape —A sepoy of the 4th Regiment, N I., who was charged with rape of a girl of ten years, and who was tried Mr E Perrira, the Second Cantonment Magistrate, was, on being found guilty, we believe, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment

Sir James Gordon —The British President Sir James Gordon and suite will arrive this morning, by ordinary mail train, from Ootacamund The usual salute will be fired on the occasion Sir James delivers over charge to Mr J D Sandford and proceeds to Europe at the end of the current month

The Ulsoor Lake —The continual keeping in of the long expected rains has begun to dry up the Ulsoor lake The lower tank is already dried up, and the upper tank is fast going down Unless an abundance of rain falls, the troops located in the neighbourhood will be much inconvenienced for want of water

"The Brahma Prakasika"—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the first number of a monthly publication entitled the *Brahma Prakasika*, an Anglo-vernacular journal intended to supply the place of an organ for the Brahmos of Southern India, in the columns of which their thoughts and work might be freely ventilated We wish the journal every success

Mr B Srinivasiah —We believe that Mr W Jennings, the present sub-judge of the Bangalore district, will retire from the service at the end of the year, and that Mr B Srinivasiah, Assistant Commissioner of the district, will be appointed sub judge, but with the powers of a civil and sessions judge, under the new judicial scheme which is to come into force at the end of next month

The Town Municipality —We understand that Mr A Srinivasa Char, a well known advocate of the Mysore bar and a member of the Town Municipality, has consented to take the office of Vice-President of the Board, on a salary of Rs 200 or 250 a month What so successful an advocate and wealthy citizen can have to do with such an appointment, we fail to see The post, besides, would have been better conferred on a medical man, of whom no body could be found more suitable than Mr Arokeum Pillay, now in charge of the Pettah Lying-in hospital We suppose Mr Srinivasa Char will have to give up his more lucrative and easier position of advocate

The Chandy Chowk Murder —The Rajput Hyedosah, who, on the 11th instant murdered one Ramroop, another Rajput (quite a lad) in open day, and who was being tried by Major H M S Magrath, First Cantonment Magistrate, has been committed to take his trial at the sessions court of the Civil and Military Station, on charges of culpable homicide amounting to murder and not amounting to murder The prisoner carries a defiant attitude and does not seem to think that he has done any thing very extraordinary A part of the evidence shews that the prisoner had been seen walking up and down, before the house, where his really intended victim (a Rajput girl) lived, and that he was so armed, and for about three or four hours, before the final catastrophe, which happened at ½ past 9 a m What were the police about in so crowded a locality as Chandy Chowk, that they did not arrest, or make any enquiry about, a man who was behaving so suspiciously in broad daylight?

The Town Municipality and the High Grounds —We observe that a correspondent of the local *Spectator* draws attention to the fact that, though the whole of that salubrious part of Bangalore, known as the *High Ground*, has been included in the town municipal limits there is no member representing the locality on the Board The paragraph is as follows —"A correspondent draws our attention to the fact, that besides the President, Surgeon to the Mysore Government, and Executive Engineer, all of whom are officials, not a single European is represented on the Board of the Town Municipality Before the redaction, this did not much matter, as the High Grounds, the most fashionable European quarter of Bangalore was included within the Cantonment Municipal limits, but since that event, the quarter referred to has been absorbed within the Town limits And it is nothing but fair, therefore, that the Europeans who reside on the High Ground and constitute an important section of the population of the Town should have a voice in the Board, which is independent of the official element

## Extracts

### AFGHAN NEWS

The *Pioneer* The usual batch of rumours from Cabul has published this Lahore and it is curious to note how they are coloured by news of Russian movements in Central Asia A force is said to have marched from Samarkand

to Jam or Djam, "where it was halted to form a large depot for the supplies which the Usbegs are collecting in Turkistan' Jam is a fortified post on the Bokhara frontier, on the direct road to the Kilif Ferry over the Oxus north of Balkh, and it is difficult to understand why a force should be assembled in that direction, unless troubles are anticipated in Bokhara itself Jam is not on the Samarkand Merv road, which passes through Bokhara city and Charjui and the Russians certainly have no present designs upon Balkh The rumour in Cabul that the Russians have espoused the cause of Ayub Khan and have "disavowed any hostile designs against Afghanistan, declaring only the right of passing through the country is scarcely worth serious attention Ayub Khan is in Teheran and there he is likely to remain as the British Minister at the Court of the Shah is equal to an emergency by insisting upon his forcible detention Ayub may have given out at Meshed that he depended upon Russian assistance in his forthcoming enterprise whatever that may be, but at Teheran he will have to change his tactics unless he wishes to be interned for a few years in a Persian fort Again when and to whom have the Russians expressed their desire to have the right of passing through Afghanistan? to the Amir to the Usbegs to the Heratis or—to the Mullahs?

## QUALIFICATION FOR INDIAN JUDGESHIPS

The *Bombay Gazette* The qualification necessary for an Indian Chief Justiceship is really a remnant of a subject which was at one time argued with fierce eloquence and maturing energy Whether a barrister or a civilian judge was the more efficient is a problem which has aroused more heated controversy and upon which more indignation has been expended than has perhaps fallen to the share of any other specific topic of Indian administration To our mind a good deal must be allowed for the advantages of practising at the Bar There is no doubt this is a valuable training for the work of a judge Nevertheless it is open to question whether much has not been made in England of training at the Bar and too little of training on the Bench There is a traditional idea in England that judges should not be promoted A country court judge or a police magistrate never gets beyond his grade nor with rare exceptions does a puisne judge become a Chief Justice The creation of a Court of Appeal has given a limited scope for promotion but a Lord Chancellor was supposed to have gone generously out of his way when he took Baron Brunswell from the Court of Exchequer and Justice Lush from the Queen's Bench to places of greater dignity It is precisely the feature of judicial promotion which is one of several acknowledged advantages the Scotch judicial system has over the English Nor must it be forgotten that the plan of raising distinguished advocates to the Bench has no very general acceptance outside England On the Continent, generally speaking the judicial service is quite distinct from the profession of the Bar and if the calibre of Continental judges has been impugned, their alleged inferiority has never been attributed to their system of training, but to their watchful care and the fact that, in some countries at least their appointment and promotion were due to political considerations It is also significant that brilliant barristers have rarely made successful judges While therefore, we quite admit the value of an advocate's training we do not desire to see too much made of it nor to see too little account taken of the varied experience and judicial training gained by sitting many years on the Mofussil Bench

## RECEIPT OF ADDRESSES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

The Government of India lately acknowledged a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, explaining the circumstances under which an address was presented to an Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts The Resident took the opportunity of inquiring whether the standing orders which prohibit the receipt of address by Government servants apply—

(1) To the case of addresses presented to a Government officer by persons unconnected with the province to which he may belong, and

(2) To the case of an officer who has actually retired from the service of Government

In reply, the Government say they do not consider it desirable to make any general exception to the standing rule in respect of addresses presented to an officer of Government by persons unconnected with the province to which he may belong The presentation of addresses, even under such circumstances, might lead to inconvenient consequences, although there may be special cases, such as that of the address received by—at Poona, in which the presentation and receipt of an address may be unobjectionable, and which may therefore properly form an exception to the general rule Such cases however, are scarcely likely to be of frequent occurrence, and the Governor-General in Council would prefer to deal with them on their merits as they may arise With regard to the second question the Government observe that the propriety of receiving an address after retirement from the service of Government must depend largely on the particular circumstances of each case. For instance it is obvious that when the presentation of the address immediately succeeds retirement and is intended as an acknowledgment of acts performed by the recipient whilst in the public service, the spirit of the existing rule is contravened, and therefore the presentation of addresses under such circumstances should be discouraged On the other hand it would be clearly impossible for the Government to impose any general prohibition on the receipt of addresses by officials who had permanently severed their connection with the Government service In the present case, however it seems to the Governor General in Council that there was a clear departure from the existing rule inasmuch as—when he received the address presented to him at Bassein was still in the service of the Government But no doubt Viceroys Governors, and Lieutenant Governors receive valedictory addresses on the eve of their retirement, or while they are still in the public service of the Government?

## STATE EDUCATION

The *Times of India*—The question as to whether State education should commence with the upper or lower classes in India was one which greatly exercised the public and official mind forty years ago A system of higher education was then inaugurated which has since borne excellent fruit and the Government of India have very wisely come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived for laying the foundations of popular education on as sound a basis as that upon which the system of higher education was then reared The Maharajah of Travancore, one of the most highly educated of our Native Princes speaking at the Coimbaconum College about three weeks ago said that the present system of higher education had contributed immensely to improve the native But to purify the native Bench to raise the tone of the native public service to multiply schools and schoolmasters and to spread intelligence and enlightenment in every direction he has added—" Western culture can hardly be said to have yet reached our rajas princes zemindars and generally the nobleman of the country' As regards the great body of the native upper classes so is quite right although it is not for want of the opportunity and although not a little has been done in this direction during the present generation In this Presidency, only a small proportion of minors under the wardship of judicial and political officers attend schools From the official reports we find that in the North East Divisions three sons of Dang Rajas attended a vernacular school at Dhulia but very soon left and that of 401 minors of Court in the same division only 300 attended school In the North Canara Division the Talukdars School at Sadra in the Mulukhandha has seventeen names on the roll, but the average attendance throughout the year was only ten In the Kaira District the young son and the grandson of the Thakor of Mindva and the son of the Thakor of Dehwan attend the local vernacular schools In Broach, the Kunwar of Amod and the young Thakor of Dehej attend the local vernacular school but their progress and attendance has not been satisfactory In Surat, the eldest son of the Raja of Dharampore has joined the Rajkumar College and two sons and three daughters of the Raja attend the vernacular schools In the Rewa Kantha the eldest son of the Raja of Nandad is studying English under a private tutor, and two of his younger brothers attend the local school, Three sons of the Raja of Udepur were for some time studying under a private tutor, but the tutor has been dismissed Twelve sons of minor Thakors attend vernacular schools In Kattywar the heir-apparent of H H the Rajah saheb of Dhrangdra is studying the fourth vernacular standard, and two other Kunwars of the same family are studying the second vernacular standard Vala Malu Suraji a Kathi of Jetpur, has begun to study English, and the second grandson of the Thakor of Dhrol has passed the third vernacular standard. Besides these, fifteen other children of chiefs in Kattywar are attending vernacular schools In Cutch, the Kunwar of Tera and his sister have been studying in the fourth and second vernacular standards respectively and making fair progress The Rana of Godi passed the second vernacular standard in the local school Besides these eighty one sons of Jadeja and five sons and three daughters of Vaghela Chiefs were attending vernacular schools In Sind the two sons of Mir Fatha Khan Talpur and the Mir of Tando, Muhammad Khan attend the Hyderabad school, but an unfavourable account is given of the work of the first two From this catalogue or the state of the case—and such a catalogue conveys a better impression of the real state of matters than any general statements on the subject could—we see that while education has obtained some hold upon the ruling native families in these parts of this Presidency, the result is not very encouraging Of this class of pupils in the whole northern Division, for instance a change to the Rajkumar College is recommended only in the case of three

## THE FEELING OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS NATIVES

The natives cannot feel sufficiently thankful for your leading article of the 11th instant, entitled "Native Agency, and especially for the encouraging words "confidence begets confidence The more we trust our native fellow subjects, the more worthy will they be to be trusted Great caution, of course, will have to be exercised in selecting good men and true We do not desire to see sycophants and bags, and sycophants placed over the heads of less pretentious individuals with greater self respect and higher sense of independence' In the midst of the general chorus of unjust and unmerited depreciation of natives which one hears in Anglo Indian officialdom, words, like these, which have in them the true ring of sympathy and appreciative foresight are doubly welcome But the action of the powers that be has been for some time so much in exactly the reverse direction to that you have been advising that natives are beginning to be less and less hopeful of any policy which has for its basis mutual trust and confidence, being adopted Those who have had opportunities of comparing the old race of Civilians in India with the new, constantly say that the want of sympathy between Europeans and natives is becoming more and more marked every day I am not however, one of those who believe that the former set of Civilians were intrinsically better than the new men and that the European service has degenerated in moral tone or generous feeling, as is sometimes alleged The reason lies rather in the difference of circumstances Men (of average human nature) are capable of showing considerable right mindedness, and even generosity in their conduct towards those whom they regard as their inferiors, so long as their supremacy is unquestioned, but in course of time, when once they feel that their supremacy is in danger of being disputed, and persons who have been placed in certain positions on sufferance demand to be placed there as a matter of right, an uneasy suspicion is generated which colors the entire relations between the two classes, excepting of course those individuals who have a soul above petty though popular prejudices Thus it has come to pass, that the defects of pronunciation, the faults of manner and peculiarities of dress of the 'educated native' are now sedulously scanned and put in the most ludicrous light Choice specimens of Hindu English are published in the English newspapers for the delectation of English readers The caricature is taken to be a faithful portrait of the original, and the comfortable conclusion is arrived at that there cannot be anything good in those who have such a disagreeable exterior, and that that they should be suppressed if possible, or at all events only should be tolerated as an inevitable evil If, under such circumstances any native has a chance of finding favor with the average European official it is the sycophant and not the man of self-respect, or independence of character Nothing is more common than to hear a young Civilian say "Oh, you speak of natives, they are all alike I only see whether they are up to their work, but as to anything else—' Such of the European gentlemen as become actually associated with good natives in work on fairly equal terms, come in course of time to modify their opinions, but opportunities for this are really few Such treatment is of course not calculated to improve the Hindu's temper, or to induce him to drop his peculiarities, or believe in the justice or impartiality of the Europeans I know it is as useless to complain of this tone of feeling in the lower ranks of the European service as of the action of the law of gravitation, but is it really too much to expect that statesmen who are really rulers of the country as distinguished from their mere agents, and whose elevated position, (I do not mean merely their location for the greater part of the year on the Blue Mountains) one would suppose would have ensured their freedom from narrow local class prejudices, should be able to read aright the signs of the times, and endeavour to apply a corrective to existing evils, or at all events set a good example for the subordinate officers to imitate, in deciding questions coming before them Of late, such talent and foresight have been conspicuous by their absence, and blunders have been committed, in ignorance no doubt, which show utter incapacity to gauge native feeling

## THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

The Maharajah of Travancore, who was a honoured visitor in Bombay a few weeks ago traces his lineage to the thirteenth century Travancore the principality over which he rules, is the only part of India that altogether escaped the invading Mahomedans, and so preserved its Hindoo institutions quite unmodified The *gadi* is of Ram Rajah The territory he governs embraces nearly 5,000 square miles, and yields an annual revenue of sixty five lakhs of rupees. The present Maharajah differs from most Indian princes in force of character that has given him a very marked individuality of his own His Highness Rama Varma, G C S I, Maharajah of Travancore, to give him his full title, is now just forty five years old He succeeded his brother, who ruled for twenty years, in 1880, and according to Nair custom the succession devolves upon the eldest male member of the royal family in the female line The mother of the two Maharajahs was the eldest daughter of Lukshmi Rani, who died in the year 1814, and whose eldest son sat on the throne till the year 1846 The present Maharajah and his brother were both trained in general learning, and the special craft of State policy by Sir T Madava Rao, who became attached to the family immediately after leaving the Madras University From private tutor Sir Madava Rao rose to be Dewan, or Prime Minister, of the State. During the fourteen years that he occupied this important post, the young Maharajah continued to take lessons in practical politics When Sir Madava Rao left, his old pupil wrote an interesting and affectionate account of him in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*, though none who read it at the time ever knew that it came from the pen of the latest and youngest Royal chor His Highness has constantly contributed to the periodical press, he is an able lecturer and a very fluent speaker in public He has acquired unusual facility in the use of the English language and is said to be an excellent Sanskrit and Malayalim scholar the latter being his mother tongue During Sir Madava Rao's administration a new era of prosperity dawned on the Travancore State, and these traditions have been amply kept alive by the Maharajah and his present Dewan, the Hon V Ramaengar, C S I of the Madras Civil Service He has paid special attention to the progress of education, and we have several times lately called attention to the Maharajah's subtle and forcible remarks upon what he imagines to be Lord Ripon's new educational policy The Maharajah is in favour of extending higher education as widely as possible, and of bringing the princes and great zemindars under its influence, and we hope that he will be invited to give his evidence before the local Education Commission The remarkable energy he displayed when in Bombay, is probably a fair index to his character He was as greedy of information and of new industries and strange sights as the Emperor of Brazil was on his first visit to Europe He visited the docks, and cotton mills, the turret ships, the University, and everywhere sought to obtain new ideas which might be utilized for the benefit of his people at home "It would," he proceeded, "be his best care to foster some of our industries in his own territories" He is, as was aptly said at Poona, "one of the natural leaders and pioneers in the path of progress and regeneration on which this country has now entered" Unlike some of the so-called educated native princes, his Highness boasts that he is a Hindu of the Hindus, in feelings, habits and aspirations, but his sympathies go entirely with the English Rule, and the improvement, social and material, that it is

to Jam or Dam, "where it was halted to form a large depot for the supplies which the Usbegs are collecting in Turkestan." Jam is a fortified post on the Bokhara frontier, on the direct road to the Kilif ferry over the Oxus north of Balkh and it is difficult to understand why a force should be assembled in that direction, unless troubles are anticipated in Bokhara itself. Jam is not on the Samarkand Merv road, which passes through Bokhara city and Charjui and the Russians certainly have no present designs upon Balkh. The rumour in Cabul that the Russians have espoused the cause of Ayub Khan and have disavowed any hostile designs against Afghanistan deserving only the right of passing through the country is scarcely worth serious attention. Ayub Khan is in Teheran and there he is likely to remain as the British Minister at the Court of the Shah is equal in an emergency to insisting upon his forcible detention. Ayub may have given out at Meshed that he depended upon Russian assistance in his forthcoming enterprise, whatever that may be, but at Teheran he will have to change his tactics unless he wishes to be interned for a few years in a Persian fort. Again, when and to whom have the Russians expressed their desire to have the right of passing through Afghanistan? To the Amir? To the Usbegs to the Heratis or—to the Mirzaies?

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(1) To the case of addresses presented to a Government officer by persons unconnected with the province to which he may belong and

(2) To the case of an officer who has actually retired from the service of Government.

In reply, the Government say they do not consider it desirable to make any general exception to the standing rule in respect of addresses presented to an officer of Government by persons unconnected with the province to which he may belong. The presentation of addresses even under such circumstances, might lead to inconvenient consequences although there may be special cases such as that of the address received by——at Poona, in which the presentation and receipt of an address may be unobjectionable and which may therefore properly form an exception to the general rule. Such cases however, are scarcely likely to be of frequent occurrence and the Governor-General in Council would prefer to deal with them on their merits as they may arise. With regard to the second question the Government observe that the propriety of receiving an address after retirement from the service of Government must depend largely on the particular circumstances of each case. For instance it is obvious that when the presentation of the address immediately succeeds retirement and is intended as an acknowledgment of acts performed by the recipient whilst in the public service, the spirit of the existing rule is contravened, and therefore the presentation of addresses under such circumstances should be discouraged. On the other hand it would be clearly impossible for the Government to impose any general prohibition on the receipt of addresses by officials who had permanently severed their connection with the Government service. In the present case, however, it seems to the Governor-General in Council that there was a clear departure from the existing rule inasmuch as——when he received the address presented to him at Bassim was still in the service of the Government. But do not Viceroys, Governors, and Lieutenant Governors receive valedictory addresses on the eve of their retirement, or while they are still in the public service of the Government?

## STATE EDUCATION

*The Times of India*.—The question as to whether State education should commence with the upper or lower classes in India was one which greatly exercised the public and official mind forty years ago. A system of higher education was then inaugurated which has since borne excellent fruit and the Government of India have very wisely come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived for laying the foundations of popular education on as sound a basis as that upon which the system of higher education was then reared. The Maharajah of Travancore, one of the most highly educated of our Native Princes speaking at the Combiconum College about three weeks ago said that the present system of higher education had contributed immensely to improve the native Bar, to purify the native Bench to raise the tone of the native public service, to multiply schools and schoolmasters and to spread intelligence and enlightenment in every direction. But he added—"Western culture can hardly be said to have yet reached our native princes, zemindars and generally the gentlemen of the country. As regards the great body of the native upper classes he is quite right although it is not for want of the opportunity and although not a little has been done in this direction during the present generation. In this Presidency, only a small proportion of minors under the wardship of judicial and political officers attend schools. From the official reports we find that in the North East Division three sons of Dang Rajas attended at a vernacular school at Dhalla but very soon left and that of 901 minors of Court in the same division only 309 attended school. In the Northern Division the Talukdari School at Sadri, in the Mahikantha has seventeen names on the roll but the average attendance throughout the year was only ten. In the Kaira district the young son and the grandson of the Thakor of Mineha and the son of the Thakor of Dehwan attend the local vernacular schools. In Broach, the Kunwar of Amod and the young Thakor of Dehej attend the local vernacular school but their progress and attendance has not been satisfactory. In Surat the eldest son of the Raja of Dharampore has joined the Rajkumar College, and two sons and three daughters of the Raja attend the vernacular schools. In the Rewa Kantha the eldest son of the Raja of Nandad is studying English under a private tutor, and two of his younger brothers attend the local school. Three sons of the Raja of Udepur were for some time studying under a private tutor but the tutor has been dismissed. Twelve sons of minor Thakors attend vernacular schools. In Kattywar the heir-apparent of H. H. the Rajah saheb of Dhrangdra is studying the fourth vernacular standard, and two other Kunwars of the same family are studying the second vernacular standard. Vala Mula Saraji of Kathi Porbunder has begun to study English and the second grandson of the Thakor of Dhrol has passed the third vernacular standard. Besides these, fifteen other children of chiefs in Kattywar are attending vernacular schools. In Cutch, the Kunwar of Tera and his sister have been studying in the fourth and second vernacular standards respectively and making fair progress. The Rana of Gedi passed the second vernacular standard in the local school. Besides these eighty one sons of Judejas and five sons and three daughters of Vaghela Chiefs were attending vernacular schools. In Sind, the two sons of Mir Fatha Khan Talpur and the Mir of Tando Muram mad Khan attend the Hyderabad school but an unfavourable account is given of the work of the first two. From this catalogue or the state of the case—and such a catalogue conveys a better impression of the real state of matters than any general statements on the subject could—we see that, while education has obtained some hold upon the ruling native families in these parts of this Presidency, the result is not very encouraging. Of this class of pupils in the whole northern Division for instance a change to the Rajkumar College is recommended only in the case of three.

## THE FEELING OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS NATIVES

The natives cannot feel sufficiently thankful for your leading article of the 14th instant entitled 'Native Agency' and especially for the encouraging words 'confidence begets confidence.' The more we trust our native fellow subjects, the more worthy will they be to be trusted. Great caution, of course, will have to be exercised in selecting good men and true. We do not desire to see scoundrels, windbags, and asses elevated over the heads of less pretentious individuals with greater self respect and higher sense of independence. In the midst of the general chorus of unjust and unmerited depreciation of natives, which one hears in Anglo Indian officialdom words like these which have in them the true ring of sympathy and appreciative foresight are doubly welcome. But the action of the powers that be has been for some time so much in exactly the reverse direction to that you have been advising that natives are beginning to be less and less hopeful of any policy which has for its basis mutual trust and confidence being adopted. Those who have had opportunities of comparing the old race of Civilians in India with the new constantly say that the want of sympathy between Europeans and natives is becoming more and more marked every day. I am not, however, one of those who believe that the former set of Civilians were intrinsically better than the new men and that the European service has degenerated in moral tone or generous feeling as is sometimes alleged. The reason lies rather in a difference of circumstances. Men (of average human nature) are capable of showing considerable right mindedness, and even generosity in their conduct towards those whom they regard as their inferiors so long as their supremacy is unquestioned, but in course of time, when once they feel that their supremacy is in danger of being disputed and persons who have been placed in certain positions on sufference demand to be placed there as a matter of right an uneasy suspicion is generated which colors the entire relations between the two classes, excepting of course those individuals who have a soul above petty though popular prejudices. Thus it has come to pass, that the defects of pronunciation, the faults of manner and peculiarities of dress of the educated native are now sedulously scanned and put in the most ludicrous light. Choice specimens of Hindu English are published in the English newspapers for the delectation of English readers. The caricature is taken to be a faithful portrait of the original, and the comfortable conclusion is arrived at that there cannot be anything good in those who have such a disagreeable exterior, and that that they should be suppressed if possible, or at all events only should be tolerated as an inevitable evil. If under such circumstances any native has a chance of finding favor with the average European official it is the 'sycophant' and not the man of self-respect or independence of character. Nothing is more common than to hear a young Civilian say "Oh, you speak of natives, they are all alike. I only see whether they are up to their work, but as to anything else—' Such of the European gentlemen as become actually associated with good natives in work on fairly equal terms come in course of time to modify their opinions, but opportunities for this are really few. Such treatment is of course not calculated to improve the Hindu's temper, or to induce him to drop his peculiarities, or believe in the justice or impartiality of the Europeans. I know it is as useless to complain of this tone of feeling in the lower ranks of the European service as of the action of the law of gravitation but is it really too much to expect that statesmen who are really rulers of the country as distinguished from their mere agents, and whose elevated position, (I do not mean merely their location for the greater part of the year on the Blue Mountains) one would suppose would have ensured their freedom from narrow local class prejudices, should be able to read aright the signs of the times, and endeavour to apply a corrective to existing evils, or at all events set a good example for the subordinate officers to imitate, in deciding questions coming before them. Of late, such talent and foresight have been conspicuous by their absence, and blunders have been committed, in ignorance no doubt, which show utter incapacity to gauge native feeling.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

The Maharajah of Travancore, who was a honoured visitor in Bombay a few weeks ago traces his lineage to the thirteenth century. Travancore the principality over which he rules, is the only part of India that altogether escaped the invading Mahomedans, and so preserved its Hindoo institutions quite unmodified. The *gadi* is of Ram Rajah. The territory he governs embraces nearly 5,000 square miles and yields an annual revenue of sixty five lakhs of rupees. The present Maharajah differs from most Indian princes in force of character that has given him a very marked individuality of his own. His Highness Rama Varma G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Travancore to give him his full title, is now just forty five years old. He succeeded his brother, who ruled for twenty years, in 1880, and according to Nair custom the succession devolves upon the eldest male member of the royal family in the female line. The mother of the two Maharajahs was the eldest daughter of Lukshmi Rani who died in the year 1814, and whose eldest son sat on the throne till the year 1840. The present Maharajah and his brother were both trained in general learning, and the special craft of State policy by Sir T. Madava Rao, who became attached to the family immediately after leaving the Madras University. From private tutor Sir Madava Rao rose to be Dewan, or Prime Minister, of the State. During the fourteen years that he occupied this important post, the young Maharajah continued to take lessons in practical politics. When Sir Madava Rao left, his old pupil wrote an interesting and affectionate account of him in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*, though none who read it at the time ever knew that it came from the pen of the latest and youngest Ro Author. His Highness has constantly contributed to the periodical press, he is an able lecturer and a very fluent speaker in public. He has acquired unusual facility in the use of the English language and is said to be an excellent Sanskrit and Malayalum scholar, the latter being his mother tongue. During Sir Madava Rao's administration a new era of prosperity dawned on the Travancore State and those traditions have been amply kept alive by the Maharajah and his present Dewan the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C. S. I. of the Madras Civil Service. He has paid special attention to the progress of education and we have several times lately called attention to the Maharajah's subtle and forcible remarks upon what he imagines to be Lord Ripon's new educational policy. The Maharajah is in favour of extending higher education as widely as possible, and of bringing the princes and great zemindars under its influence, and we hope that he will be invited to give his evidence before the local Education Commission. The remarkable energy he displayed when in Bombay, is probably a fair index to his character. He was as greedy of information and of new industries and strange sights as the Emperor of Brazil was on his first visit to Europe. He visited the docks, and cotton mills, the turret ships, the University, and everywhere sought to obtain new ideas which might be utilized for the benefit of his people at home. "It would," he promised, "be his best care to foster some of our industries in his own territories." He is, as was aptly said at Poona, "one of the natural leaders and pioneers in the path of progress and regeneration on which this country has now entered." Unlike some of the so-called educated native princes, his Highness boasts that he is a Hindu of the Hindus, in feelings, habits and aspirations, but his sympathies go entirely with the English Raj and the improvement social and material that it

which this unequal and unfair impost has been thus retained is, that the trading classes are reaping the largest advantages from the presence of British rule—a mere assumption without any just or reasonable foundation, because it is obvious that all classes equally enjoy the benefits of British rule. The Finance Minister had said, in delivering his budget statement, that "the justice of imposing some tax on the trading classes of the community cannot be questioned The fact that those classes, who, perhaps, more than any others, have been fitted by British rule in India, pay so little, has long been recognised as a blot upon the Indian fiscal system" To this sweeping assertion, the Chamber very justly reply — "It seems to be assumed that because the trade of the country has attained great proportions, it necessarily follows that those who are actively engaged in it benefit more largely than other classes from the rule which renders such trade possible, and are therefore better able to pay direct taxes The argument overlooks the fact that the European official class in this country is remunerated on a scale which has no parallel in any other part of the world The Chamber consider that whether an Englishman leaves his native land to become an official or a merchant in India, he does so primarily with a view to gaining a livelihood The large salaries that tempt Englishmen to enter the public service of this country, ought not, in fairness to carry with them an exemption from liability to taxation Yet the sum of recent legislation has been to free the official class referred to from taxation generally, for no better reason than that they are assumed to be exceptionally affluent It seems to be sometimes forgotten that the trading classes in innumerable ways confer great benefits on the country, and that if they had not been as energetic and enterprising as they have been, the means for the very liberal payment of the official class might have been wanting The Chamber do not challenge the assertion that it is just to impose some tax upon the trading classes But they demur to the conclusion, that while it is just to tax these classes it is also just to exempt professional men and officials, some of whom are in receipt of incomes that in these days of fine margins most merchants may well envy In England where trade is regarded as the backbone of the country, it has been the laudable ambition of modern financiers to relieve from taxation those who promote the prosperity of the country by means of trade" The Chamber then go on to point out that the practice of exempting the official and professional classes from the Imperial income tax was so contrary to justice, and repugnant to common sense and the practice obtaining in England with regard to the Income tax—a tax which the Queen herself voluntarily pays—that it was condemned in Parliament by the present Prime Minister and public opinion generally The Government of India is thus proved to be condemned by its own actions and words, as maintained in the person of its Finance Minister. With irresistible logic the Chamber affirms —"You admit "there can be no doubt that the present Income Tax is open to serious objections" You remark that "not only are there great inequalities in its incidence in various Provinces, but also it is open to the very great objections that, in respect to those classes who are taxed, it falls with disproportionate hardship on the less wealthy, and further that other classes, who ought with justice be called upon to pay the tax, are altogether exempted" And yet, although the Income Tax "in its present form cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country," and although the Government "fully recognise the validity of the objections which may be urged against tax as it now exists,' they "do not propose that any changes should be made at present" The Chamber could not desire a more emphatic condemnation of the tax than is afforded by your own words, and they are disappointed at finding that the occasion offered by the command of a large surplus has not been first of all employed in removing a blot in their fiscal system that the Government of India cannot justify, and that Her Majesty's Government have never approved" In December 1879, Major Baring's predecessor condemned, in public and without equivocation, the practice of exempting the official and professional classes from the imperial income tax, and with a view to remove the anomaly, he introduced a bill into the Viceroy's Council, substituting the income tax by an imperial income tax, embracing all classes of the community, but in March 1880, the Finance Minister suddenly and entirely changed his mind, maintaining that a change in the fiscal system was not advisable merely to render the incidence of taxation more equitable, and the bill was abandoned' The Chamber then proceed to shew how the maximum of the tax was made Rs 800 per annum for Madras merchants, Rs 500 for Bengal, and only Rs 200 for Bombay, thus reversing the incidence! The Chamber concludes its well written, very just, and very able protest, by an expression of its regret that there should be no present hope of the repeal of the tax, but that, on the contrary there should be every apprehension of its indefinite continuance, as soon as the present small surplus in the treasury has been spent The Chamber alludes to the unreserved condemnation of the tax by Mr Grant Duff, the present Governor of Madras Subjoined is the vigorous conclusion of the Chamber's admirable letter — "The tax is acknowledged in all quarters to be indefensible, yet the Government consider to continue it in its present form "objectionable though it be, until events until the experience of another year has enabled us to judge more thoroughly than is at present possible of the policy which should in the future be adopted in respect to this tax,' It seems to the Chamber a hardship to the classes affected by that a tax which is wrong in principle, and vicious in incidence, and which has already been four years in existence, should be continued for an indefinite period chiefly because the executive need more time to devote to its consideration If the executive had the advantage of personal experience of the inconvenience or invidiousness of the tax, then final decision on the subject would most probably have been accelerated" The satire of the last sentence is sharp and stinging and well merited It is one of the neatest applications of the *argumentum ad hominem*, we have seen

## Original and Selected Notes

A son and heir was born to the Maharajah of Kooch Behar, on Tuesday The Maharanee is a daughter of the well known Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen

THE Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, has been appointed to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, with effect from the 19th instant.

UNTIL the appointment is permanently filled up, Sir Charles Sargent will act as Chief Justice of Bombay, and the Hon F L Latham, Acting Advocate-General, will officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court

THE *Deccan Herald* tells us that Rama Bai the celebrated Mahratta lady, who is now at Poona, intends to visit Europe, and with that object in view, is now studying English She lately addressed the students of the Female Normal School

It is rumoured in Bombay that Mr Justice Pinhey is about to retire from the Bombay High Court A local paper, however, thinks it probable he will remain on the Bench for the three years which he requires to serve before earning his pension

THE King of Siam has resolved to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the present Government with becoming *eclat* between the 13th instant and 17th proximo Bangkok will be *en fete* and an exhibition of the principal articles of produce and manufactures will be held

RECENTLY the Chinese Government decided to withdraw their hundred Chinese students, from the United States, and the students duly returned to the Celestial Empire, and gave an account of themselves Then Government having been satisfied that they had not been denationalised have decided to send back fifty of them to America to complete their education

THE *Pioneer* says —Decentralization would seem to be already bearing fruit among the upper classes of native society, by the greater interest it encourages them to take in local affairs Thus, at Buland Shahr, the foundations of the Town Hall in which the new committee will hold its meetings, had no sooner been laid, than one of its members, Raja Bakir Ali Khan a wealthy landed proprietor in the district came forward with an offer to construct the whole building entirely at his own cost, the estimate being Rs 22,000

It is understood that the Rao of Kutch is desirous of being declared of age upon his attaining his eighteenth year, now close at hand It is believed, however that the Government of Bombay are inclined to defer the investiture of His Highness with full power for three years to come, the interval being spent in completing his education By the will of the late Rao, His Highness would be declared of age at eighteen but the Paramount Power set aside the will in regard to the composition of the Council of Regency and in other respects, so that the provision relative to the attainment of his majority may also be set aside

THE present treatment of the Raja of Kohlapore says the *Mahratta* is simply heart rending The reduction of the Maharajas daily personal allowance to two shillings and a half (Rs 1, Annas 4) was reported in the *Kesari* of April 4, 1882, together with many other details of the unpriceely treatment which that unfortunate prince has lately been receiving Since the publication of the facts in the issue of the *Kesari* mentioned above it appears that the guardians of the Maharaja suspected that information concerning his treatment leaked out from the menials in the attendance of the Prince, and therefore they have we hear lately taken steps to prevent all connection of the servants with their master Before this time the Maharaja took his meals in the Mudpak house or the kitchen room as is the common practice of natives of all ranks but now his food is served up in a dish of tin in a building or the Bunglow, and his servants, we are told are ordered strictly to hold no converse with him The Prince goes to bed generally at ten, and the doors remain chained and locked till five in the morning The natural mother is no more allowed to see him and comfort him on the plea that her presence excites him by filling his mind with old associations! Thus he has to pass days after days and nights after nights alone or in the company of two unsympathetic foreigners The measures not latest manifested by Government in appointing a Council of Regence naturally led us to believe that speedy arrangements would be made for the removal of the Prince from the guardianship of Messrs Cox and Green, and for the appointment of a new guardian committee consisting of the natural mother and some other European and Native gentlemen We were however, soon undeceived Messrs Cox and Green yet continue to be the guardians of the Maharaja, and perhaps with greater severity, and the mother is allowed to access to her son Now judge, Oh impartial reader what sinest man will not go insane, within a couple of weeks under such a treatment? Cut off from all intercourse with his sympathising country men, cut off from his friends and relatives, and cut off, above all from his dear mother, if the Prince be forced to continue to live as he is doing now, we feel certain that he will hopelessly go mad within a short time Would the Government of Sir James Fergusson look to this ?

## Local and Provincial

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT —There will, we believe, be one Superintendent both for the police of the town and of the district of Bangalore

MR S HOMAYOO RAO —We understand that, under the new judicial scheme for the Mysore state, by which a Court of Small Causes will be formed for the town, Mr S Homayoo Rao, Registrar, Chief Court, will be appointed judge of the said court

A CASE OF RAPE —A sepoy of the 4th Regiment, N I, who was charged with rape of a girl of ten years, and who was tried Mr E Perrira, the Second Cantonment Magistrate, was, on being found guilty, we believe, sentenced to two years' rigourous imprisonment

SIR JAMES GORDON —The British Resident Sir James Gordon and suite will arrive this morning, by ordinary mail train, from Ootacamund The usual salute will be fired on the occasion Sir James delivers over charge to Mr J D Sandford and proceeds to Europe at the end of the current month

THE ULSOOR LAKE —The continual keeping away of the long expected rains has begun to dry up the Ulsoor lake The lower tank is already dried up, and the upper tank is fast going down Unless an abundance of rain falls, the troops located in the neighbourhood will be much inconvenienced for want of water

"THE BRAHMA PRAKASIKA"—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the first number of a monthly publication entitled the *Brahma Prakasika*, an Anglo-vernacular journal intended to supply the place of an organ for the Brahmos of Southern India, in the columns of which their thoughts and work might be freely ventilated We wish the journal every success

MR B SRINIVASIENGAR —We believe that Mr W Jennings the present sub-judge of the Bangalore district, will retire from the service at the end of the year, and that Mr B Srinivasiengar, Assistant Commissioner of the district, will be appointed sub judge, but with the powers of a civil and sessions judge, under the new judicial scheme which is to come into force at the end of next month

THE TOWN MUNICIPALITY —We understand that Mr A Srinivasa Char, a well known advocate of the Mysore bar and a member of the Town Municipality, has consented to take the office of Vice-President of the Board, on a salary of Rs 200 or 250 a month What so successful an advocate and wealthy citizen can have to do with such an appointment, we fail to see The post, besides, would have been better conferred on a medical man, of whom no body could be found more suitable than Mr Arokeum Pillai, now in charge of the Petteh Lying-in-hospital We suppose Mr Srinivasa Char will have to give up his more lucrative and easier position of advocate

THE CHANDY CHOWK MURDER —The Rajput Hoodooah, who on the 11th instant murdered one Ramroop, another Rajput (quite a lad) in open day and who was being tried by Major H D S Magrath, First Cantonment Magistrate, has been committed to take his trial at the sessions court of the Civil and Military Station on charges of culpable homicide amounting to murder and not amounting to murder The prisoner carries a defiant attitude and does not seem to think that he has done any thing very extraordinary A part of the evidence shows that the prisoner had been seen walking up and down, before the house, which he really intended victim (a Rajput girl) lived and that he did so armed, and for about three or four hours, before the final catastrophe which happened at ½ past 1 P M What were the police about in so crowded a locality as Chandy Chowk that they did not arrest or make an enquiry about a man who was behaving so suspiciously in broad daylight?

THE TOWN MUNICIPALITY AND THE HIGH GROUND —We observe that a correspondent of the local *Spectator* draws attention to the fact that, though the whole of that salubrious part of Bangalore known as the *High Ground*, has been included in the Town municipal limits there is no member representing the locality on the Board The paragraph is as follows —"A correspondent draws our attention to the fact, that besides the President, Surgeon to the Mysore Government, and Executive Engineer, all of whom are officials, not a single European is represented on the Board of the Town Municipality Before the reduction, this did not much matter, as the High Grounds, the most fashionable European quarter of Bangalore was included within the Cantonment Municipal limits, but since that was so, the quarter referred to has been absorbed within the Town limits and it is nothing but fair, therefore, that the Europeans who reside on the High Ground, and constitute an important section of the population of the Town, should have a voice in the Board's Councils, independent of the official element"

## Extracts

AFGHAN AFFAIRS

The Pioneer —The usual batch of rumours from Cabul has published in Lahore, and it is curious to see how they are coloured by news of Russian movement's in Central Asia. A force is said to have marched from Samarkand

to Jam or Djam, "where it was halted to form a large depot for the supplies which the Usbegs are collecting in Turkistan" Jam is a fortified post on the Bokhara frontier, on the direct road to the Kilif Ferry over the Oxus north of Balkh and it is difficult to understand why a force should be assembled in that direction, unless troubles are anticipated in Bokhara itself Jam is not on the Samarkand Merv road which passes through Bokhara city and Charjui and the Russians certainly have no present designs upon Balkh The rumour in Cabul that the Russians have espoused the cause of Ayub Khan and have "disavowed any hostile designs against Afghanistan, desiring only the right of passing through the country is scarcely worth serious attention Ayub Khan is in Teheran and there he is likely to remain as the British Minister at the Court of the Shah is equal in an emergency to maintaining upon him forcible detention Ayub may have given out at Meshed that he depended upon Russian assistance in his forthcoming enterprise whatever that may be, but at Teheran he will have to change his tactics unless he wishes to be interned for a few years in a Persian fort Again when and to whom have the Russians expressed their desire to have the right of passing through Afghanistan? To the Amir to the Usbegs to the Merwis or to the Marwis?

## QUALIFICATION FOR INDIAN JUDGESHIPS

The *Bombay Gazette* —has gratified us immensely for an Indian Chief Justice up to recently a contrast of a subject which was at one time argued with fierce eloquence and untiring energy Whether a barrister or a civilian judge was the more efficient is a problem which has aroused more heated controversy, and upon which more indignation has been expended than perhaps fallen to the share of any other one of topics of Indian administration In our mind a good deal must be allowed for the advantages of practising at the Bar There is no doubt it is a valuable training for the work of a judge Nevertheless it is open to question whether too much has not been made in England of training at the Bar and too little of training on the Bench There is a traditional idea in England that judges should not be promoted A country court judge, or a police magistrate never gets beyond his grade nor with rare exceptions, does a puisne judge become a Chief Justice The creation of a Court of Appeal has given a limited scope for promotion but a Lord Chancellor was supposed to have gone generously out of his way when he took Baron Bramwell from the Court of Exchequer and Justice Lush from the Queen's Bench to places of greater dignity It is precisely the feature of judicial promotion which is one of several acknowledged advantages enjoyed by the Scotch judicial system has over the English Nor must it be forgotten that the plea of training distinguished advocates to the Bench has not very general acceptance outside England On the Continent generally speaking the general service is quite distinct from the profession of the Bar and if the talents of Continental judges have been unquestioned their alleged inferiority has never been attributed to their system of training, but to their political privilege and the fact that, in some countries at least their appointment and promotion were due to political considerations It is also a question that brilliant barristers have rarely made successful judges While, therefore, we quite admit the value of an advocates training we do not desire to see too much made of it nor to see too little account taken of the varied experience in judicial training gained by sitting many years on the Mofussil Bench

## RECEIPT OF ADDRESSES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

The Government of India lately acknowledged a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad explaining the circumstances under which an address was presented to an Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts The Resident took the opportunity of inquiring whether the standing orders which prohibit the receipt of address by Government servants apply—

(1) To the case of addresses presented to a Government officer by persons unconnected with the province to which he may belong and

(2) To the case of an officer who has actually retired from the service of Government

In reply, the Government say they do not consider it desirable to make any general exception to the standing rule in respect of addresses presented to an officer of Government by persons unconnected with the province to which he may belong The presentation of addresses, even under such circumstances, might lead to inconvenient consequences, although there may be special cases, such as that of the address received by —at Poona, in which the presentation and receipt of an address may be unobjectionable, and which may therefore properly form an exception to the general rule Such cases however, are scarcely likely to be of frequent occurrence, and the Governor General in Council would prefer to deal with them on their merits as they may arise With regard to the second question the Government observe that the propriety of receiving an address after retirement from the service of Government must depend largely on the particular circumstances of each case For instance it is obvious that when the presentation of the address immediately succeeds retirement, and is intended as an acknowledgment of acts performed by the recipient whilst in the public service, the spirit of the existing rule is contravened, and therefore the presentation of addresses under such circumstances should be discouraged On the other hand, it would be clearly impossible for the Government to impose any general prohibition on the receipt of addresses by officials who had permanently severed their connection with the Government service In the present case however it seems to the Governor General in Council that there was a clear departure from the existing rule inasmuch as——when he received the address presented to him at Basim was still in the service of the Government But do not Viceroys Governors, and Lieutenant Governors receive valedictory addresses on the eve of their retirement or while they are still in the public service of the Government?

## STATE EDUCATION

The *Times of India* —The question as to whether State education should commence with the upper or lower classes in India was one which greatly exercised the public and official mind forty years ago A system of higher education was then inaugurated which has since borne excellent fruit and the Government of India have very wisely come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived for laying the foundations of popular education on as sound a basis as that upon which the system of higher education was then reared The Maharajah of Travancore, one of the most highly educated of our Native Princes speaking at the Coimbatoore College about three weeks ago, said that the present system of higher education had contributed immensely to improve the native But, to purify the native Bar, to raise the tone of the native public services, to multiply schools and schoolmasters, and to spread intelligence and enlightenment in every direction but he added— Western culture can hardly be said to have yet reached our ryots princes zemindars and generally the noblemen of the country As regards the great body of the native upper classes he is quite right, although it is not for want of the opportunity, and although not a little has been done in this direction during the present generation In this Presidency, only a small proportion of minors under the wardship of judicial and political officers attend schools From the official reports we find that in the North East Division three sons of Dang Rajas attended as a vernacular school at Dhulia but were soon left and that of 901 minors of Court in the same division only 309 attended school In the Northern Division the Talukdari School at Sadra in the Mahikantha, has seventeen names on the roll but the average attendance throughout the year was only ten In the Kaira district the young son and the grandson of the Thakor of Mureha and the son of the Thakor of Dehwan attend the local vernacular schools In Broach the Kunwar of Amod and the young Thakor of Dohej attend the local vernacular school, but their progress and attender's has not been satisfactory In Surat, the eldest son of the Raja of Dharampore has joined the Rajkumar College, and two sons and three daughters of the Raja attend the vernacular schools In the Rewa Kantha the eldest son of the Raja of Nandod is studying English under a private tutor, and two of his younger brothers attend the local school, Three sons of the Raja of Udepur were for some time studying under a private tutor, but the tutor has been dismissed Twelve sons of minor Thakors attend vernacular schools In Kattywar the heir-apparent of H H the Rajah saheb of Dhrangdra is studying the fourth vernacular standard, and two other Kunwars of the same family are studying the second vernacular standard Vala Mulu Surap a Kathi of Jetpur, has begun to study English, and the second grandson of the Thakor of Dhrol has passed the third vernacular standard Besides these, fifteen other children of chiefs in Kattywar are attending vernacular schools In Cutch, the Kunwar of Tera and his sister have been studying in the fourth and second vernacular standards respectively and making fair progress The Rana of Gedi passed the second vernacular standard in the local school Besides these eighty one sons of Jadeja and Jat sons and three daughters of Vaghela Chiefs were attending vernacular schools In Sind the two sons of Mir Fatha Khan Talpur and the Mir of Tando Muhammad Khan, attend the Hyderabad school, but an unfavourable account is given of the work of the first two From this catalogue of the state of the case—and such a catalogue conveys a better impression of the real state of matters than any general statements on the subject could—we see that, while education has obtained some hold upon the ruling native families in these parts of this Presidency, the result is not very encouraging Of this class of pupils in the whole northern Division for instance a change to the Rajkumar College is recommended only in the case of three

## THE FEELING OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS NATIVES

The natives cannot feel sufficiently thankful for your leading article of the 14th instant, entitled "Native Agency," and especially for the encouraging words "confidence begets confidence The more we trust our native fellow subjects, the more worthy will they be to be trusted Great caution of course will have to be exercised in selecting good men and true We do not desire to see scoundrels, wind bags and a second Ganesh placed over the heads of less pretentious individuals with greater self respect and higher sense of independence In the midst of the general chorus of unjust and unmerited depreciation of natives, which one hears in Anglo Indian officialdom, words, like these which have in them the true ring of sympathy and appreciative foresight are doubly welcome But the action of the powers that be has been for some time so much in exactly the reverse direction to that you have been advising that natives are beginning to be less and less hopeful of any policy which has for its basis mutual trust and confidence, being adopted Those who have had opportunities of comparing the old race of Civilians in India with the new, constantly say that the want of sympathy between Europeans and natives is becoming more and more marked every day I am not, however, one of those who believe that the former set of Civilians were intrinsically better than the new men and that the European service has degenerated in moral tone or generous feeling, as is sometimes alleged The reason lies rather in the difference of circumstances. Men (of average human nature) are capable of showing considerable right mindedness and even generosity in their conduct towards those whom they regard as their inferiors, so long as their supremacy is unquestioned but in course of time when once they feel that their supremacy is in danger of being disputed, and persons who have been placed in certain positions on sufferance demand to be placed there as a matter of right, an uneasy suspicion is generated which colors the entire relations between the two classes excepting of course those individuals who have a soul above petty though popular prejudices Thus it has come to pass that the defects of pronunciation the faults of manner and peculiarities of dress of the educated native, are now sedulously scanned and put in the most ludicrous light Choice specimens of Hindu English are published in the English newspapers for the delectation of English readers The caricature is taken to be a faithful portrait of the original and the comfortable conclusion is arrived at that there cannot be anything good in those who have such a disagreeable exterior, and that that they should be suppressed if possible, or at all events only should be tolerated as an inevitable evil If, under such circumstances, any native has a chance of finding favor with the average European official, it is the 'sycophant' and not the man of self-respect, or independence of character Nothing is more common than to hear a young Civilian say "Oh, you speak of natives they are all alike I only see whether they are up to their work, but as to anything else—' Such of the European gentlemen as become actually associated with good natives in work on fairly equal terms, come in course of time to modify their opinions, but opportunities for this are really few Such treatment is of course not calculated to improve the Hindu's temper, or to induce him to drop his peculiarities, or believe in the justice or impartiality of the Europeans. I know it is as useless to complain of this tone of feeling in the lower ranks of the European service as of the action of the law of gravitation but is it really too much to expect that statesmen who are really rulers of the country as distinguished from their mere agents, and whose elevated position, (I do not mean merely their location for the greater part of the year on the Blue Mountains) one would suppose would have cleared their freedom from narrow local class prejudices, should be able to read aright the signs of the times, and endeavour to apply a corrective to existing evils or at all events set a good example for the subordinate officers to imitate, in deciding questions coming before them Of late, such talent and foresight have been conspicuous by their absence, and blunders have been committed, in ignorance, no doubt, which show utter incapacity to gauge native feeling

## THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

The Maharajah of Travancore, who was a honoured visitor in Bombay a few weeks ago traces his lineage to the thirteenth century Travancore the principality over which he rules, is the only part of India that altogether escaped the invading Mahomedans, and so preserved its Hindoo institutions quite unmodified The *gadi* is of Ram Rajah The territory he governs embraces nearly 5,000 square miles, and yields an annual revenue of sixty five lakhs of rupees. The present Maharajah differs from most Indian princes in force of character that has given him a very marked and viduality of his own His Highness Rama Varma, G C S I, Maharajah of Travancore, to give him his full title, is now just forty five years old He succeeded his brother, who ruled for twenty years, in 1880, and according to Nair custom the succession devolves upon the eldest male member of the royal family in the female line The mother of the two Maharajahs was the eldest daughter of Lakshmi Ram who died in the year 1814, and whose eldest son sat on the throne till the year 1846 The present Maharajah and his brother were both trained in general learning, and the special craft of State policy by Sir T Madava Rao, who became attached to the family immediately after leaving the Madras University From private tutor Sir Madava Rawg rose to be Dewan, or Prime Minister, of the State During the fourteen years that he occupied this important post, the young Maharajah continued to take lessons in practical politics When Sir Madava Raw left, his old pupil wrote an interesting and affectionate account of him in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*, though none who read it at the time ever knew that it came from the pen of the latest and youngest Royal Author His Highness has constantly contributed to the periodical press he is an able lecturer and a very fluent speaker in public He has acquired unusual facility in the use of the English language and is said to be an excellent Sanskrit and Malayalam scholar, the latter being his mother tongue During Sir Madava Rao's administration a new era of prosperity dawned on the Travancore State, and those traditions have been amply kept alive by the Maharajah and his present Dewan, the Hon V Ramiengar, C S I of the Madras Civil Service He has paid special attention to the progress of education, and I we have several times lately called attention to the Maharajah's subtle and forcible remarks upon what he imagines to be Lord Ripon's new educational policy The Maharajah is in favour of extending higher education as widely as possible and of bringing the princes and great zemindars under its influence and we hope that he will be invited to give his evidence before the local Education Commission The remarkable energy he displayed when in Bombay, is probably a fair index to his character He was as greedy of information and of new industries and strange sights as the Emperor of Brazil was on his first visit to Europe He visited the docks, and cotton mills, the turret ships, the University, and everywhere sought to obtain new ideas which might be utilized for the benefit of his people at home "It would," he promised, "be his best care to foster some of our industries in his own territories." He is, as was aptly said at Poona, "one of the natural leaders and pioneers in the path of progress and regeneration on which this country has now entered" Unlike some of the so-called educated native princes, his Highness boasts that he is a Hindu of the Hindus, in feelings, habits and aspirations, but his sympathies go entirely with the English Raj, and the improvement, social and material, that it is

effecting throughout India. "It is," he said is one of his most effective speeches, "the bounden duty of every educated native to loyally help the Government, according to his means and opportunities, in promoting good Government. I am bold to say that no Government can at the present moment excel the present Government of India in its endeavours to promote peaceful progress, to encourage indigenous industry, to develop local resources, and to foster and advance self-government, and no native, whether prince or peasant, can deserve well of his fellow-creatures who does not appreciate and join in promoting these good works, and help in realising the great object for which all Governments exist—namely, the happiness of the people" Good parts, application, culture and travel have all contributed to the Maharajah's success as a ruler, and to the influence his words are beginning to command throughout India. It is a pity that a prince of such liberal views and such remarkable adaptiveness should not be able to enjoy the advantage of travel in Europe, and the benefits that would certainly accrue from personal intercourse with the leading men there He already knows India, as no other native prince knows it, and he will perhaps some day be strong enough to break the trammels that keep him from crossing the *kala panee*.—*Times of India.*

## THE ABSCONDING BANK CLERK

We (the *Madras Mail*) learn from Bombay that considerable excitement has been caused there by the absconding of Mr L A Harrison, Assistant Accountant of the National Bank of India He left Bombay with his servant, on Thursday before last for the Easter holidays, and as he failed to return last Monday week when the Bank opened, suspicions were aroused, and on the examination of the books it was discovered that securities for about Rs.30,000 were missing, and that the books had been falsified to prevent discovery Harrison was traced to Calcutta, where he went under an assumed name, and it is supposed that he has proceeded to Australia. The Bank authorities in Bombay have now received instructions from home, not to proceed against the defaulter, whose father is a Director The Board in declining to proceed against their defaulting Accountant have, we fear, somewhat compromised themselves in their position towards the public, and set an example of what looks very like mistaken leniency The defaulter appears to be a son of Mr R F Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, Retired, a gentleman who some years ago held a high position in the Financial Department of the Government of India, and it is of course very natural that Mr Harrison should be anxious to screen his erring son, by making good the deficiency in the Bank's till, and inducing his brother-Directors not to take legal proceedings in the matter Unfortunately for the Bank, however, the offence committed by young Harrison has become known to the public, and it is for this reason that the mode of compounding it which the Directors have adopted, will not recommend itself to public approval The offence committed by young Harrison is not only one against the Bank, but against the public who deal with the Bank, and the Bank's customers can hardly be expected to entertain the same feelings towards Mr Harrison's son which that gentleman does himself It looks as if no serious efforts had been made to capture the delinquent The moral of this unpleasant story is that Bank Directors have no right to employ in the Banks under their control, sons or other relatives whose character for integrity and industry is not equal to that which would be required from any ordinary employe of the Bank. The fact of a Bank clerk being the relative of a man in authority is not unfrequently the cause of his being careless or negligent in the discharge of his duties. Directors who regard a Bank as a refuge for relatives or friends who cannot be provided for elsewhere do not deal fairly with the public, and they have no one but themselves to blame, if their *protegees* abuse the confidence which has, mistakenly, been placed in them.

The *Times of India* has the following on the same subject:—Considerable excitement was caused last week by the sudden disappearance of Mr A G Harrison, Assistant Accountant of the Bombay branch of the National Bank of India. He left Bombay on Good Friday, the Easter holidays giving him the opportunity of a good start So long as there was any hope that his flight might possibly be unconnected with absolute dishonesty, we thought it well to be silent on the subject so as not to interfere with any chance that might be afforded him of recovering his position It was, however, very difficult to believe that any young man in his senses would suddenly throw up *all his prospects to escape the importunities* of a few pressing creditors It has now become notorious that he has robbed the bank to the extent of Rs 30,000, and perhaps more, and that the frauds have been ingeniously distributed over a period of two years He had, it seems, charge of the securities lodged in the bank by its clients. He helped himself to them, and falsified his books to prevent detection. Until all the securities have been examined by their owners, it will be difficult to say how far the defalcation has extended. Mr Harrison was seen at Egutpoora, and finally traced to Calcutta, to which he had travelled first-class without disguise and with a servant He was last seen at the great Eastern Hotel, where he had adopted the name of Hughes He left the house when he was recognised, and he is now supposed to be making his way to Australia. It was expected that the bank would have applied for a warrant against him yesterday morning, but we hear that the people here received a telegram from home telling them to replace the securities and to avoid a prosecution This seems to us a very weak and unwise decision. If under the threat of some persecuting Marwarrees, Mr Harrison had yielded to the momentary temptation of taking money in the delusion that he could replace it shortly, his conduct however reprehensible, might perhaps have permitted of pitiful treatment Consideration of his father, a director of the bank, and an old Anglo-Indian universally respected, might perhaps have been allowed great influence Even this consideration would, we think, be out of place with regard to any one in the confidential position of a banker or a banker's assistant But Mr Harrison's thefts can not be accounted for in this way He has successfully carried out a carefully planned robbery, and he increased the loot by borrowing what he could the very day before his flight, when he knew that it would be impossible to return It is monstrous that he should be permitted to escape unmolested with his carpet bag stuffed full of property, belonging to the bank's client, and allowed to waste it in his pleasures in Australia or elsewhere Much sympathy will be felt for his father But Mr Harrison himself was quite old enough to know the disgraceful character of his deliberate frauds The English assistants in the leading mercantile houses and banks here hold as high a reputation as the members of the Indian Civil Service They are every whit as jealous of their reputation, and no employer would ever dream of questioning or suspecting their honesty. A breach of trust of the nature committed by Mr Harrison is the worst form of commercial fraud, and should be absolutely unpardonable At home all banks are bound to prosecute in such cases The same rule should hold good here The National Bank is, we think, morally bound to do its utmost to recover the actual securities now in Mr Harrison's possession, and is not doing enough if it merely replaces them by an equivalent of hush-money A selfish young fellow, who can deliberately disgrace a good family, bring shame and grief to his friends, and discredit on an honourable calling, for the miserable object of getting more pocket-money than is good for him, is not worth the slightest sympathy

## FREE TRANSLATION OF THE SANSKRIT ODE

BY PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS, C S I.

Addressed to the fifth international congress of Orientalists assembled at Berlin, Sept 1881

By the Lady Pandit Rama Bai of Silchar, Kachar, Assam Noble-minded and learned Sirs! may health and prosperity be ever present with you! Kindly receive the expression of my homage and devotion O ocean of knowledge, the ancient Sanskrit language is at the present day like an aged matron shorn of her beauty and bereft of her ornaments. For a long time she has remained unhonoured, and now flees to your well-disposed scholars for protection In the sharpness of her grief she laments with a heart rending cry of pain, Listen attentively, that her feeble cry of suffering may enter your ears. "Alas!" she cries, "in this revolving world every existing thing, however apparently unchangeable, is subject to the caprice of fate, and has its ups and downs like a machine for drawing water from a well It is possible for men with great difficulty to track here and there the path of lightning Yet not in the same way, even with a hundred efforts can they trace the course of Destiny Formerly I was like a favourite wife, blessed with many prosperous sons, surpassing all my other sisters I was honoured as the most beautiful woman in the world. Poets, whose songs fascinated the universe, wise, men, philosophers, artists, mathematicians, politicians, and men distinguished in every kind of profound science continually adorned me with fresh divine ornaments of their own construction, having vowed to serve me with lifelong, unbroken service But now, alas! in my once joyous abode, glittering with the token of their unbounded truth now, mere fragments are left scattered as sad examples around me Where are now those my sons who were my glory? Where my countless friends? How is it that none of them return to look with pity on my condition? With impaired energies, bereft of my noble sons, ever galled in heart and with wounded limbs, have I fallen unhonoured like a dead body on the ground, and now I have not even power to draw a single breath Nay my very speech, deprived as I am of all vitality is described by my enemies as 'dead' Thus, oppressed by insupportable grief, how can I any longer be said to exist? alas, my destiny! Where are now my remaining children, who are deeply distressed by my calamities? Oh! that they may effect my resurrection—this has long been my prayer And where are those evil minded ones who of their own accord take counsel together that they bring me to nothing? Can any other thing be more painful than this? And now they wish to tear away the divine Nagari characters—dear to me as my very soul—from their home and replace them by the Roman letters If their intention be carried out, will not then a great disaster befall me? If my own children seek in this manner to exterpate all marks of my existence on the earth, who will be my guardians? To whom shall I flee for refuge? What hope shall I have of life when thus overwhelmed with misfortune? "In former days the land of Bharata was the produce of noble sons and heroic offspring, like gems, she was exalted on well, her slightest look of displeasure moved the whole globe her glorious fame illuminated the universe and the three worlds were fascinated by the greatness of those noble children, and thrilled by the story of their victories and the universe, charmed as it were by the spell of the example, followed in their path like a shadow Such were great sages Valmik and Vyasa (Krisna) and others, and great kings like Rama and Yudhishthira, and devoted wives like Sita and others. Now to her inefficable disgrace, she brings forth sons like charcoal, whose actions cast a dark blot upon the Aryan race, who follow the ways of foreigners, and lay the axe to the root of their own tree of knowledge "Is there not sufficient water, Oh Ocean, in thy vast receptacle to inundate our land? May thy floods, O Lord, prevail to sweep away these stains from her honour? Or this very day may some blazing conflagration quickly reduce this land of Bharata to ashes and let no voice pronounce her name, even in faltering accents, till every mark of her dishonour be removed!" Such is the piteous cry uttered by the mother of learning! Yet, alas! how grievous, how disgraceful! how surprising is it that it penetrates not the ears of Indian people! Why, then, should her voice be rendered—hoarse with useless lamentation before such a people—a people long ground down by slavery bereft of power, energy and intellect and little better than breathing corpses If you noble minded men, assembled this day in Congress, will look with favour on the miserable condition of the Sanskrit language, and restore her by your efforts to her former exalted position the people of India will be for ever grateful to you. We will ever sing the praises of your noble qualities, and offer up prayers to the Father of the Universe for your prosperity as long as our hearts throb with life

NOTE

The young lady Rama bai (author of the above Ode) has recently attracted much attention in Indian society She is described as a slight girlish-looking woman of fair complexion, about twenty two years of age Her family lived in Mysore, and her brother was a Pandit in the service of the Gaikwar of Baroda. In the hope of ameliorating the condition of their countrywomen, the brother and sister travelled together through Bengal and Assam, delivering lectures on female education to crowded audiences. Unfortunately their further cooperation in this good work was cut short by the brother's death Since the occurrence of that event Rama-bai has married a Bengalee gentleman—a Vakil by profession, and M A of the Calcutta University She is said to speak Sanskrit fluently, and to be able to repeat the whole Bhagavata Purana by heart. What has gained her the greatest reputation for learning has been her power of improvising Sanskrit verses. On the third day of the Oriental Congress at Berlin I received a Sanskrit letter from her inclosing the above metrical address, and asking me to lay it before the Congress This I did, and the original Sanskrit was read with the proper metrical intonation, by Pandit Syamaji Krishnavarma, before a large meeting of members of the Aryan section, held in the Hall of the University. Much interest was naturally excited in the minds of those present, by the unusual phenomenon of a lady Pandit capable of writing such good Sanskrit poetry It would be scarcely fair to criticize the young lady's Sanskrit scholarship too severely Here and there the inadvertences are obvious, though be greater part of the composition is unexceptionable In a few cases where the exigencies of the metre—which is Vattaliga as far as verse 14, and after that Jagati have prevented my making the necessary corrections, I have indicated the inaccuracies by marks Nor will the original bear too literal a translation, the construction being now and then intricate and obscure Still I trust my version, though rough, will in all cases give a fairly correct idea of the meaning After all, the inaccuracies and obscurities are not greater than those in the other two Sanskrit addresses presented to the Congress, and the verses of Rama bai are, in my opinion, by far the best in point of poetical merit

MONIER WILLIAMS.

*Oxford. December 21 1881*


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Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 1st MAY, 1882

## THE PEARSE MEMORIAL

For almost a fortnight that is, for six consecutive issues of the local *Spectator*, an agitation has been carried on in the columns of that journal, to raising the memorial proposed to be raised, three years ago to Major General Pearse, which ought to result in some thing if the controversy means any thing As may be remembered in January 1879, when Major General (then Col) Pearse's connection with the Province was about to cease there was a meeting of all classes of the community of Bangalore, at which it was decided that subscriptions should be raised to institute as many scholarships as there were funds available in the leading schools of Bangalore An address was got up and duly engrossed and illuminated on parchment, was presented to Major General Pearse, in a silver casket it would seem, according to the statements of the correspondents of the *Spectator*, that a certain sum of money was subscribed, the greater portion of which was collected but there is no preciseness at all about the statements on this head, some asserting that Rs 1,500 and others Rs 3,000 had been collected By a singular omission, no one had, it seems, to have been appointed secretary to collections, an omission an address was presented, a singular, considering missioner in the Hyder The Resident took the opinion whether the standing orders interests involved the receipt of address by Government servants, correspondents —pply— temporary bun- the highest Government officer by persons under and who with the province to which he may scriptions and ayes, Sir,

(2) To the case of an officer who hereof, have ally retired from the service of Government, *Spectator*,

In reply, the Government say they information consider it desirable to make any but electing exception to the standing rule in respect which there is dresses presented to an officer of by persons unconnected with the

some natural expression of surprise on the part of the public But, besides Mr Hayes, it would seem there was a committee of management appointed to help in the collection and due expenditure of the funds for the purpose for which they were intended The greater number of this committee are still in Bangalore, and yet not one of them has come forward to offer any the slightest explanation, or to afford the smallest piece of information More than three years ago, the idea of getting up a memorial of Major General Pearse's connection with the Province, was started, and, considering the general popularity enjoyed by the object of the memorial, there, surely, must have been a considerable sum of money subscribed and paid, and yet, during all these years, as pointed out by the *Spectator*, no sort of account of the collections and expenditure has been published, in any of the local journals, or any account of any meeting of meetings, of the committee of management As pointed out also by one contemporary, it is the easiest thing for those in possession of accurate information to let the public have it Either the Pearse memorial was a failure, or it was a success, in either case, the public should know it, and those best able to give the information ought to come forward without hesitation As representing the native community we are interested to a very considerable extent, in learning the upshot of the whole matter We remember at the time, hearing that many of the leading and wealthy members of our community had subscribed to the fund—merchants, bankers, school masters, and others It will not, we presume, be contended that there never have been sums of money subscribed to the Pearse Memorial, or that the amount was so small, as not to call for any particular account of collection and expenditure In a letter written to the *Spectator* by Mr Advocate Cooper, who was honorary Secretary, *pro tempore*, to the Fund, a statement was made, to the effect that the address to Major General Pearse was illuminated on parchment and that a silver casket was purchased, and that there was some amount of printing work, in connection with the Memorial, done at the *Examiner* press Now, all this must have cost money, and the money, we presume, of subscribers to the Fund We ask, to account? What did all this cost? The public has been presented with a trophy of no considerable number of days, and yet the officials that should speak are dumb Altogether, this business of the Pearse Memorial seems to us a very singular affair, and yet the solution of it seems so easy, and within the power of a few, who must know all about it However much the press might agitate a matter which is of so much general and public interest, it lies altogether with the subscribers who have paid, to have the matter brought to a head, in the shape of explanation and account, from those who seem to be so singularly silent and reticent about it We hope some subscriber or subscribers will come forward and take steps to have the affair thoroughly investigated

## THE COMING CUBBON PARK FAIR

During the past week, an advertisement has been regularly appearing in the local English journals, announcing that there is to be a Fair in Cubbon Park, under the patronage of His Highness the Maharajah, to be held on Monday the 24th July and two following days The Fair, of course, is to consist of the usual *tamashas*, made and provided for such occasion, such as shows of different kinds, jugglers and necromancers, performing animals, nautch dancers of various sorts, native theatricals, balloons fireworks, and so on Two out of the three days are to be devoted to a pigeon, bird, and fowl shoot and a horse, dog, and cat show This is all very well, and if the weather proves cool and genial—as we hope it will—we have no doubt the good people of Bangalore of all classes, and many from Mysore town, will vast'y enjoy themselves, if only the arrangements could be so ordered as to avoid all possible hitch, but the prospect of such a consummation seems to be small, when we see, at the end of the advertisement the following direction—"For Rules, Prize List, &c, appl, to *Standish Lee*, Hony Secy" We in vain looked for the names of a committee to which Mr Lee might perhaps, be Honorary Secretary, but not all. Mr Lee seems to be Hony Secy to himself, or secretary, committee, agent, superintendent, all combined, or, as some English song has it, "like several single gentlemen rolled into one" Now, as representing the Native community—about two thirds of the people who will flock to the fair—we must protest against the arrangement which has made Mr Standish Lee honorary secretary to himself and sole arbiter of the whole Cubbon Fair—an arrangement which is most likely to produce that hitch, or series of hitches, of which we are naturally apprehensive, in behalf of the public, especially that portion of it which will form the greater bulk of sight seers Mr Lee may be a strong man, strong in Engineering and Natural Science, but will he be equal to all that has been thrust upon him and which he has taken upon himself with so much apparent complaisance? He has desired parties to communicate with him on all sorts of possible and impossible *tamashas*, and to communicate with him alone so that it is quite evident that he has undertaken the whole burden of the Cubbon Fair on his shoulders Why, to make suitable and (to them) satisfactory arrangements for the Mysore, Madras, and Tanjore nautch dancers only, will cause him such worry as is apt to throw him into confusion in all other branches of the Fair, and mismanagement in any way on his part will be unpardonable, because it seems his own choice fair act that he has undertaken to be sole caterer for the three days' amusement of the many headed public, instead of dividing work and responsibility with several of his fellow citizens, as he might, or, rather, ought to have done We do not know who is responsible for Mr Lee's appointment as honorary secretary (without a committee) to the Cubbon Park Fair Probably, it is the Dewan, though it does not appear so from the advertisement, but it certainly seems to us that Mr Lee's appointment is, not only a blunder as a matter of method and arrangement and division of labour, but also a slur on all the other citizens of Bangalore, Native, European, and Eurasian When a similar fair was held in Cubbon Park, on the occasion of the accession of His Highness the Maharajah to the *musnad*, a committee of officials and non officials, of all classes of the community, was formed and managed the fair and supervised the financial portion of it, two or three gentlemen, respectively, taking some special branch of the fair, and even then, there were some failures, as in the exhibition of fireworks, for instance If we want another example of the union of many hands in carrying out an extensive public and rational, we have it in Madras. There, the annual people's Fair, held in the People's Park, has always been managed by a large General Committee, composed of members of all classes of the community This large committee divides itself into several sub-committees, each one of which undertakes the supervision of some special branch of the entertainments of the Fair, and there is a special Financial Committee which overlooks the accounts of receipts and expenditure, brought in and incurred by the other sub committees, the General Committee having the general supervision of the whole fair This system has been adopted during the past three years, and has been found to answer admirably, and will be again adopted next December Thus, while the leading citizens of Madras are honoured with a special trust, the public has had and continues to have the best guarantee for the complete success of their annual fair Now for the application. If there is to be a People's Fair in Bangalore, why should not her leading citizens of all classes be formed into a General Committee of Management, which may divide itself into sub-committees, and why should there not be a financial committee, and so on, in short, why should not things be carried out here, in every respect, as they are in Madras? On what grounds are we to account for the sole appointment of "Honorary Secretary" to that Cubbon Park Fair, when there is no committee of any sort? How does a man become secretary to himself? Are we to presume—it is a monstrous presumption—that Mr Standish Lee is the only citizen of energy and action in Bangalore, that he is so much a giant in intellect and bodily powers, that he alone, single handed, is able to accomplish that which requires the co-operation of many heads and hands elsewhere? There is plenty of time yet, and we think the Dewan, or whoever else is responsible for Mr Lee's singular appointment, should appoint a General Committee of Management, with powers to appoint sub committees, as pointed out above, of leading citizens, and then only may we hope to have a sure guarantee for the success of the coming Fair in Cubbon Park. For our lives, we confess that we have never before seen things, in the shape of popular entertainment and amusement, done in a way which gives absolute precedence to one single citizen amongst us who is not cleverer, more energetic and active, than his fellows

## TWO PIECES OF STATE EXTRAVAGANCE

During the past week, the local *Spectator* recorded the fact that the Dewan had increased the salaries of two of the European employes in the state service, by one hundred rupees each, beginning from last

month. We allude to the posts held by Messrs. T P Leonard and Standish Lee, the former as officer in charge of the Stationery Department, and the latter as Head Master of the School of Engineering It is evident that, for no sound reason that can be adduced, two pieces of state extravagance have been here committed Mr Leonard's appointment, we believe, is contemporary with the accession of the Maharajah to the throne, and has been the result of the support accorded in the columns of the *Spectator*—when Mr Leonard was proprietor of the journal—to Mr Runga Charlu's pretensions to the Dewanship With respect to the post itself, as every body knows, it is almost a sinecure To be in charge of a lot of stationery of all kinds for the use of the various offices of the state, to make distributions of the same on requisitions sent in from various parts of the Province, and to keep accounts of the extent and value of such distributions, is, surely, not a very laborious task, either mentally or bodily In short, the duties of the office are tantamount to those of a store-keeper, and the salary of this appointment, at first, was Rs 250 a month, a sum sufficiently remunerative, we should say, if an incumbent had held the appointment till he had become quite a patriarch It seems, however, that, in these days, "promotion goes by letter and affection," not by the good old rule of merit, or the amount of work that a man does for what he receives, and thus the Dewan's affection for his old champion in the press appears to have resulted in an increase of one hundred rupees to the salary of the latter Mr Standish Lee's appointment is somewhat later in date The school of Engineering and Natural Science, we mean the large and expensive institution, the last Principal of which was, we think, Mr W P Lynam, having been abolished by Sir James Gordon, the Maharajah's Government resolved to maintain the present institution, which is simply a Survey School, where the students are not instructed beyond what is necessary for an Overseer in the D P W to know To this school Mr Lee was appointed head master, on a salary of Rs 200 a month, a sum sufficiently ample, we should say, as remuneration to the instructor. It would seem, however, that a few short months have, in some mysterious manner, brought about the necessity for an additional hundred to Mr Lee's salary Of course, nobody will blame the lucky recipients of so much liberality, even if they virtuously felt that they did not deserve it But the question is, how can the Maharajah's Government sanction these two pieces of unnecessary extravagance, especially at a time when the finances of the state are not merely in a low, but in an embarrassed, condition? On all sides, there have been retrenchments and reductions, numbers of clerks have been sent away with gratuities, or have been prematurely pensioned, and all official establishments have been reduced to the smallest minimum of numbers and of cost, consistent with efficiency One would imagine that His Highness' Government would persevere in this policy, and that, for some years to come, there would be no increase to the cost of any official establishment, and decidedly no increase to the salaries of such well-paid posts as those held, respectively, by the Manager of the Stationery Department and the head master of the Mysore Survey School, which, by the way, we forgot to mention, is held in the Central College, where Mr Lee delivers his lectures. We cannot have any personal interest in this matter, we have written entirely in the interests of a Native State which will take years to recover from its financial embarrassments If there is to be economy in the working of the state, let it be a just and righteous economy, not one which may be easily set aside to suit the calls of partial friendship or official affection Messrs. Leonard and Lee are, doubtless, useful officers in their way, and their appointments may be necessary as parts of the machinery of the state service, but, seeing that the remuneration originally fixed for their respective offices, is sufficient for the duties they have to discharge, it is, surely, a lax principle which could break, for their sakes, with no adequate assignable reason, the system of rigid economy which must be carried out, for many years to come, in the Mysore State

## Original and Selected Notes

A Poonah native paper remarks that there is some talk of Sir Lepel Griffin leaving Indore, perhaps for Hyderabad

A Simla telegram states that Major Barring's convalescence is established, and that no further daily bulletins will be issued

The Maharajah of Cashmere has, it is said, remitted Rs 2,000 to the Government of India, to be devoted to charitable purposes in commemoration of the Queen's escape

It is stated that Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, succeeds Sir Steuart Bayley, as Resident at Hyderabad, on Sir Steuart's appointment to the Viceregal Council

The total amount of deposits made in the several Postal Savings' Banks in Bengal N W Provinces and the Punjaub, during the first week of the opening of these institutions is estimated at about a lakh of rupees. This result appears to be highly satisfactory.

Mr T C Peers, who has fulfilled the functions of Press Commissioner shortly leaves his post in the Foreign Department, when he charges of the office of the Press Commissioner will probably devolve on Mr D Pantoff, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy

The Punjaub Provincial Committee of the Education Commission will shortly commence its sittings at Simla The Committee hope to examine several witnesses, including some ladies, who have had practical experience of female educational matters in the Punjaub

The *Kaisar-i-Hind*, a native paper published in Bombay, has been greatly scandalised by the way Parsee youths have of late taken to smoking Another Bombay native paper, the *Samachar*, is afraid that a fondness for new fashions is rapidly growing amongst Parsee ladies The *Samachar* warns Parsee womankind not to imitate their European sisters in point of extravagance in the matter of dress

The Secunderabad paper thinks the removal of Sir Stewart Bayley from Hyderabad to the Supreme Council, in the place of the Hon ble Rivers Thompson at the present time is unlikely, seeing how well he and H E Sir Salar Jung have pulled together Among the other names that have been mentioned as in the running for the vacancy, our contemporary believes that of Mr Jones, Commissioner of Berar, stands best to win

It is roughly estimated that in Ireland there are about £10,000,000 of arrears of rent due to the landlords that cannot get Men well informed on Irish matters believe that it will become necessary in the end for the Government to pay the landlords £2,000,000 of this on their undertaking to free the tenants from the other £1,000,000 The landlords despair of getting half the arrears, and if they were offered one third down they would be thankful

Consequent on the appointment of Sir A C Lyall K C S I, to be Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, on Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Mr C Grant Cust, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department and Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 17th April Mr A Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the same date

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Ceylon have addressed the Secretary of State urgently on the necessity which in their opinion exists for the appointment of a fourth Judge A Ceylon paper observes that, whether the home authorities will adopt their view of the situation, remains to be seen, but it is to be hoped that in that eventuality the Secretary of State may see fit to appoint a professional Judge The Supreme Court have made it a rule never to reverse decisions on matters of *fact*, only on points of law, hence the necessity for a trained lawyer to assist in clearing off arrears

Another section of the western coast of India will shortly be fully provided with light houses As it is, remarks a Bombay paper, the western compares most favourably in this respect with the eastern coast and thanks to the enterprise of the native States, there now remain very few unguarded points on the coast line of the Bombay Presidency The Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar was one of the first among native rulers to take up this very important work A suggestion was thrown out that the Gaekwar's Government might with advantage follow the example of the Thakore Saheb The proposal was promptly accepted by Sir T Madava Rao, and the work undertaken by him is approaching completion

## Local and Provincial

The Kolar Gold Mines—We regret to hear that a local English concern, report that no less than seven "mining" companies at the various gold fields in the Kolar District have resigned their places during the past seven months This is a significant fact in the history of gold mining

Sir James Gordon, accident—Sir James Gordon the British Resident, arrived in Bangalore from Ooty on Friday last when the usual salute was fired To day Sir James delivers over the Residency to Mr J D Sandford, who, in turn will give over charge of the Chief Court to Mr C G Plunger, of the Madras Civil Service

Boiler Explosion—As our readers may be already aware, a steam boiler burst and killed at the Pallahalli Iron Works, on the 20th instant injuring six of the work people, two men and one female, of whom so far as we have heard three have died from their injuries and the injured recover The position is still in Government of His Highness the Maharajah cause a strict investigation to be made into the matter and also direct that the proprietors of the works should take every precaution that no such catastrophe takes place again?

The Chief Judge and the Bar—On Saturday last, the 29th Ultimo Mr J D Sandford, the Chief Judge, sat for the last time as Chief Judge, disposing of a few civil and criminal appeals and concluding the business of the day, there being about half a dozen Native advocates present and Messrs H C Gooch and E S Smith advocates, the latter rose and, in a brief and appropriate speech, bade farewell to his honour in behalf of the members of the bar He thanked his honour for the invariable kindness and courtesy with which he had treated the members of the bar practising before him, and for the deep interest he took in them and all that concerned their well being and progress Mr Smith specially mentioned the rules of February 1879 by which the status and calling of advocates in the Mysore Province had been so greatly raised Mr Smith concluded by expressing his conviction that Mr Sandford would carry into his new sphere of work as British Resident of Mysore, the same high qualities as had distinguished him as Chief Judge of the province Mr Sandford replied, warmly thanking the members of the bar for their high opinion and appreciation of him and their good wishes towards himself It had always been his object, he said, to advance the interests and raise the status of the members of the bar, and he hoped he had done his best in this direction Mr Sandford concluded by giving to members of the bar some very sound and excellent advice, on the course of conduct and action they should adopt as professional men

Ancient History of India—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, of a pamphlet with what, at first, appeared to be a curious title, namely—'Ancient History of India for the month of April 1882' Seeing that the month of April 1882 was still passing when the pamphlet was published, and was just about to expire when we received the book (yesterday) we thought the history of the month could not be very "ancient" But looking on the other side of the cover we found that the "Ancient History of India," or, as the author prefers to say, "Ancient Aryan History" is to be published in "monthly parts," and the number before us was the first, being issued in April We do not know whether the author will succeed in the task he has set before him, that of writing the ancient history of India, or, rather, "Ancient Aryan History," before the complete subjugation of the country by the Mahomedans, but he certainly seems to want the assistance of our Aryan brethren a good deal to help him to get along, for he says—'The work is one not easily to be attempted at, unless backed by the whole Aryan nation, and unless the entire Aryan community cordially co-operates in this difficult and arduous undertaking, and willingly and freely gives a helping hand, as one that undertakes the task has to wander over the whole area of the wide and extensive field of Sanscrit literature" We however fully sympathize with the difficulties of our author and wish him every success in his attempt to write the ancient history of India, which when completed will no doubt be a valuable acquisition to the historical literature of our country

Fatal Accident at Palahalli, Mysore—A correspondent at Palahalli writes to us—"An accident took place here to-day resulting, up to the present time, in the death of two men, and injuries to about another people The Barton Iron Works Palahalli, were erected to beat up a lot of cannon balls found, in days gone by, near the Fort of Seringapatam, and in the bed of the Cauvery The steam hammer used was one of Nasmyth's and Co's, and was worked by a perpendicular boiler, surmounted by about 12 feet of brick chimney built on the interior of the place On the first trial she worked fairly well, with a pressure of forty pounds of steam, and engineer thinking considered that a pressure of sixty pounds would be simple when in full work He left, and two others were in charge, and one declared that he had orders from one of the native proprietors to work at a pressure of 100 pounds On the morning of the 21st instant, hearing a loud noise, I turned round, and saw the boiler in ruins, and as she fell some sixty yards from where she formerly stood, she pitched twice on end, and rolled over into a field within twenty feet of a lad who was ploughing He ran on Ongoing down to the work which are about seven minutes walk in my bungalow where I witnessed the explosion, I found that no one was actually killed but that one of the proprietors was slightly scalded five men and one woman badly scalded, one poor wretched boy had shattered at the ankle and there were other cases of scalding The proprietor who was hurt went off to Mysore and on looking for the injured, to my horror, I was thrown into a pool of dirty stagnant water With great difficulty all the injured were recovered, as they were sent off to the hospital at Mysore, seven died that two men died on the road, and with the broiling weather we are enduring more cases may prove fatal When the explosion took place, the man in charge of the hammer had gone to breakfast, the gauge declaring a pressure of 95 pounds At what pressure she blew up no one can say, as she had been left to take care of herself The boiler has about 60 yards from the factory, her outer plates being damaged only by the fall How came it to happen that no responsible man was in charge at the time? The Mysore authorities should certainly see that such works are under the charge of competent men instead of allowing proprietors to imperil the lives, not only of their employes but also of the general public A supply of hand and of shower also be kept in case of scalding, which may happen at any time, and rules should be printed and placed in a conspicuous position, giving directions for the general treatment of burns We should not then have seen the victims of the above accident immersed in a stagnant pool of dirty water and under a broiling sun When an accident of this kind happens, people are in mind to make suggestions as to what could have been, and comparisons must between certain individuals concerned and the man who shut the stable door after the horse had gone"—*Mail*

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

Presidency College—We hear that Mr F S Evans will be appointed to act for Mr E Tompson as Principal of the Presidency College—*Mail*

The Weather at Ooty—A correspondent informs us that the weather on the hills is now very delightful after the rains 'The air is soft and the Hills are beginning to get green The place seems to be full of people—*Ibid*

Cholera Camp at Vellore—Cholera having been reported to have disappeared at Vellore the camp formed some time ago near the Arnee Road for the location of the men of the 25th Regiment N I has been ordered to be broken up, in consequence of which two companies returned to their lines at Vellore yesterday, the head-quarters and remaining companies following as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made—*Ibid*

Mr Lewis McIver c s—A correspondent informs us that Mr Lewis McIver who has been acting as Sub-Collector of North Arcot is now leaving the district, to the regret of all classes It is hoped he may return there with renewed strength after his three months' leave but in the meantime, the *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr S H Wynne as Acting

Sub-Collector It is said the Government contemplate making Vellore the head quarters of a new civil district, in which case it will become the head-quarters of a Collector —*Ibid*

## BOMBAY

SELLING A WOMAN —We see from an Ahmedabad paper that an inhabitant of Bhavnagar is reported to have sold a Kunbi woman to a merchant in Dholka The woman is said to be locked up in the house of the purchaser, who, however, has been circumvented by his caste

THE SESSIONS JUDGES —Several changes are taking place amongst the Sessions Judges Mr Wellerburn of Ahmedabad, has been appointed to Poona in place of Mr N wilson, retired The Ahmednagar and the Thana Sessions Judgeships are now vacant, and probably Mr Macpherson, of Surat, will be designated to take up one or the other

THE KOLHAPUR CASE.—Mr Mahadew Vasudew Barve, State Kulkarni of Kolapore has left Bombay for Ratnagherry, *en route* to Kolhapore, the proceedings in the Mr Vasudew being now suspended here, pending the taking of evidence by commission in the Kolapore State The Rajah's case the Maharajah more are to be examined, that will of course, being purely hearsay examined behind closed Mr Inverarity's grounds will no doubt spare these illustrious witnesses any pain not inseparable from the extraction of testimony

## CALCUTTA

DACOITY NEAR HAZARIBAGH —A dacoity was lately committed in the central district, miles to the west of Sunwara, in the district of Hazaribagh, by thirteen or fourteen men, who did not attempt in any way to disguise themselves They stopped three travellers and summarily drank rummer, and remained under some trees in the jungle, while they took out for their pleasure, apparently expecting some one with a large sum of money The dacoits were armed with *lathies* and the majority of them appeared to be *Bhegas* or *Dosadhs* and are supposed to belong to the district of Gya The left behind nothing of value but found a few Indian letters Hazaribagh are said to have obtained clues as to the whereabouts of the marauders

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TREASURIES —In January last the Government of India published a resolution regarding the administration of treasuries in India and their management and inspection, and the local Government has now taken steps to give early effect to these orders With this view it is directed that except under exceptional circumstances the charge of district treasuries shall be entrusted only to Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors selected for their special aptitude with an aptitude for accounts and that no officer shall be placed in charge of a district treasury who has not passed the departmental examination by the higher standard and who has not been employed as a Deputy Collector for at least three years As regards promotion, such officers will be on the same footing as officers employed on general or magisterial duties Young officers will be placed in charge of treasuries for not less than six weeks at a time for purposes of training and in order to ensure a better acquaintance with treasury and treasury accounts, an examination in such accounts shall form part of the test obligatory at the departmental examinations, according to both the lower and higher standards The Lieutenant Governor desires that Commissioners of Divisions will at once proceed to select properly qualified Treasury Officers in the several districts of their divisions and will report to Government the names of officers thus selected —*Indian Daily News*

## PUNJAB

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE —We understand that the Hon'ble J Gibbs one of Members of the Supreme Council of the Government India, will move for leave to introduce the Bill to raise the Punjab University College to the status of an University at the Council Meeting to be held to morrow at Simla —*University Intelligencer*

# Extracts

## MR PORTER'S PENSION AND SERVICES

On the 20th February last Mr Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, in submitting Mr Porter's application for pension, wrote —"I trust the Government will be pleased to place on record their appreciation of the excellent service in the cause of education performed by Mr. Porter during the years in which he was directly connected with this department, more especially as Principal of the College at Kumbaconam" On the 27th ultimo the following order was passed by Government —"The Government have much pleasure in recording their appreciation of Mr W A Porter's services at the Presidency and Kumbakonam Colleges, and especially their sense of the value of Mr Porter's efforts in the cause of native education at the latter institution In August 1878 the Government of India, in sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Porter as Tutor to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month, stated that his pension would be chargeable to the Indian revenues and Mysore revenues according to the rates of proportion. A reference has been made to the Commissioner of that Province in respect of the proportionate amount of pension chargeable to that Government, and his reply when received will be submitted to Government Under Section 106 Rule 5 and Section 109 (*b*) of the Civil Pension Code (5th Edition), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Mr William Archer Porter late Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, a superannuation pension of Rs (3,000) three thousand per annum payable at the India office, London, from 30th March 1882 in consideration of his qualifying superior service of seventeen years, four months, and eight days"

## THE NATIVE PAPERS

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT —The *Indian Spectator* says —"In this matter we fully endorse what our able contemporary the *Pioneer of India* has twice urged in his leaders last week We agree with every word of his observations The Government of Bombay has simply made a show of its intention to respect the imperial resolution of September last But the trick is too transparent so much so that we do not hesitate to call it a "mockery, delusion and snare" The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says —It is now to be seen what steps Bombay will take to offer a protest against this shabby manner of fulfilling a solemn pledge It is to be seen whether the ten municipal cities will accept the blessing or not It is also to be seen whether Bombay will have the pluck and courage to send a deputation to wait upon Lord Ripon to explain to his Excellency, how his subordinates have carried out his intentions? They also can point out to his Excellency that, it is absurd to suppose, the people of the Bombay Presidency, who wielded an Empire only sixty years ago, could have so far deteriorated as to have been incapacitated for taking charge of some of their minor interests The city of Bombay or the Poona will not carry any influence unless supported by the country, and the way to create a force which will rally upon the rulers of the land is to make all the districts move in the matter This was done in Bengal when the Strachey's during Lord Mayo's rule tried to destroy the colleges of the country Every District in the country moved in the matter, every District and many important villages and the result was that, the Government came to recognise the necessity of keeping the colleges intact The *Hitechu* of Ahmedabad is disappointed at the recent Government resolution in reference to the scheme of local self Government But though the Government has not done all that was expected, still the *Hitechu* does not think it proper to conceal its satisfaction at the desire of the Government for representative municipal administration and for the management of schools by municipal bodies Both these concessions elicit praise from the *Hitechu*

## THE ENGLISH OFFICIALS IN INDIA

We take from the *Mahratta*, the following extract from Amin Bosu's England, India Afghanistan —

"The English look down on India as a land of exile where well-bred was to be gulled as rapidly as possible, to be carried off to England and spent there In a word kind of yoke between the proud lords of creation, English officials shipped off to India and their doing were sadly plain Has not India been over a succession of whose customs and ideas they knew nothing, whose sympathy and instincts from the people they were called to rule account of the language of those whose disciples they were sent to settle, full of contempt for customs they did not understand the Muslim and of "pagan" in Bengal because impossible Sir R Peel's well-meant well-intended Code of Criminal Procedure was sadly misunderstood by several Indian Princes, as a blow at their religion, and interest the Sepoy officers, of not fabricable, complete ignorance of the most potent facts concerning around them" The following extract sums up the evils of substitution —"To mass or paralyse such a system, calculated minutely throughout the whole frame of society, and acting silently and habitually, without question or fear, to the remotest extremities, may well be deemed a policy which nothing but the arrogance of conquest could have dictated, and the business of irresponsible domination could have persisted in Yet these municipal institutions, which confessedly had been scrupulously respected in all former epochs of dynasty, whether Mahommedan or Mahratta, were henceforth to be disregarded, and many of them to be rudely uprooted by the new system of a foreign administration Instead of the native punchayet there was established an arbitrary judge, instead of men being tried when accused appealing when wronged, to an elective jury of their fellow citizens, they must go before a stranger, who could not, if he would, know half what every judge should know of the men and things to be dealt with, instead of confidence, there was organised distrust, instead of calm, popular, unquestioned justice, there was substituted necessarily imperfect inquiry, hopelessly puzzled intelligence, all the temptations to embolden attention, and all the liabilities to misconceive misdeed, the mere desire of injustice suffered, or the guilty of feeling of irreparable wrong—in the less wrong when inadvertently and unintentionally done A settled purpose was discovered of substituting under the chieftainship of foreign officials guesses against the facts through interpreters, in a jumbling over books and images at times a few informed Hindu, but who in every instance must either could recall with difficulty, and apply to the facts before him without hesitation

## THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT

The *Mail* —We are not surprised to learn that Sir Charles Sargent has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay He was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court so long ago as 1866, and has acted as Chief Justice on several occasions There can be no question, therefore, that he has substantial claims to his present post, which, however, it is not likely he will care to hold for any great length of time The vacancy among the Puisne Judges has been filled by the elevation of Mr Michael Henry Scott, of the Civil Service, to the Bench As Mr Scott only entered the Civil Service in 1863, and vaults over the heads of seven or eight Sessions Judges who are his seniors, we must infer that he is either a very able judicial officer, or a very lucky man We may take this opportunity of asking how it is the Bombay High Court requires, in addition to a Chief Justice, six Puisne Judges, while the High Court of Madras has to do with one Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges? The population of the Madras Presidency is supposed to be about 22 millions, that of the Bombay Presidency about 17 millions The number of District Sessions Courts in Madras is fixed at 30 (with the recent division of some large districts, there will be more), in Bombay the number is 15, including the Judicial Commissioner's Court of Sind The High Court Judges' salaries in Bombay are as follows —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chief Justice | Per mensem Rs | 5,000 |
| 2 Puisne Judges @ Rs 3,750 | " " | 7,5000 |
| 4 Puisne Judges @ Rs 3,600 | " " | 14,400 |
| | Rs | 26,900 |

The High Court Judges' salaries at Madras are as follows —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chief Justice | .. Rs | 5,000 |
| 4 Puisne Judges @ Rs 3,750 | " | 15,000 |
| | | 20,000 |

Can our Bombay contemporaries explain this anomaly? We can understand that in Bombay city there is more litigation than in Madras, but the judicial work in the whole of the Bombay Presidency is equal to that in the Madras Presidency, is out of the question On of two conclusions is obvious, either the Bombay High Court has more Judges than it ought to have, or the Madras High Court has not enough We believe the latter to be the case Most piteous accounts reach us of the state of work in our High Court. Not only do the Judges work hard on week days, but it is even whispered that Sundays are devoted to the preparation of judgments Where work is done so hastily, it is not surprising that there is a want of finish about it, and that is another complaint we hear of the Madras High Court Indeed, things seem to have arrived at this pass, that the Government will have to consider seriously the desirability of appointing another Judge to the High Court It was recently reported in Bombay that Sir Charles Turner was an applicant for the post of Chief Justice in that Presidency Possibly Sir Charles has come to the conclusion, which most people will who ponder over the above figures, that the labours of a Judge in the Bombay High Court are lighter than they are in the High Court of this Presidency. Another peculiarity of the Bombay High Court is that no Native Judge has yet been appointed to it This is the more remarkable, as there are several native barristers in Bombay enjoying a large practice, and of considerable standing at the Bar

## COMBACONUM COLLEGE

A correspondent sends us the following copy of a petition which the students of the Combaconum College mean to send to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to confirm Mr. T Gopala Row as the Principal of this College —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY —We, the students of the Combaconum College, most humbly beg to submit the following for your Excellency's kind consideration and orders, The Principalship of this College has fallen vacant by the retirement of its permanent incumbent W A Porter, Esq., in March last. It is rumoured that a gentleman from England is to be sent for to fill the vacancy Though we fully admit the necessity of introducing into the service such new men, and fortifying it, especially now, when Mr Porter has retired and Messrs Fortey and Thompson are soon likely to retire, we are extremely sorry that the most efficient and veteran officer now in charge of the place is to be superseded Rai Bahadur Mr T Gopala Rau has served twenty eight years in the Educational Department The greater portion of his career has been in connection with this College He has held several times as Professor in the Presidency College, as Inspector of Schools, and more than once as Principal of this College, and has at all times discharged his duties with remarkable success The years when this College produced its most brilliant results were those during which Mr Gopala Rau was at its head No doubt much of its celebrity it had acquired under its late Principal Mr Porter, but it should be remembered that no small portion of it ought to be attributed to Mr Gopala Rau's exertions In the year 1878, the Government, in appreciation of his meritorious services, appointed him Professor of History in the Presidency College, thereby giving him admission into the graded service In May of the same year, the services of Mr Porter having been lent to the Mysore State Mr Gopala Rau was appointed *officiating* Principal of this College, and has during the subsequent years not merely maintained the high position of this College among its sister institutions but has considerable raised it It may be safely said that it is under him that the proficiency of the students in English has risen to the greatest height. During the last few years, the number of failures in English has hardly amounted to 20 per cent, whereas before it never fell below 40 per cent. Though it may be urged that Mr Gopala Rau is no loser by his transfer to the Presidency College, since, drawing the same pay as heretofore, he would have less work there, still the step proposed would, we fear, be a severe blow to this College—a blow from which it might take it years to recover As an officer who has been tried long, and has been found more than equal to the work—as the University results abundantly show—students and parents alike have the fullest confidence in Mr Gopala Rau, and they cannot therefore contemplate his severance from an Institution with which he has been most honorably connected for more than a quarter of a century without feelings of the utmost pain to themselves and alarm for the future of their dearly cherished College In conclusion, we pray that your Excellency will be pleased to confirm Mr Rai Bahadur T Gopala Rau as Principal of this College—an act of kindness which will ever be regarded by us as a great boon conferred on us and on our land

## THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIVE STATES

The happiness and progress of nations do not depend on fabulous statements The best institutions that can be devised are not permanently safe unless they are under the personal and responsible custody of men who are bound to the soil by the ties of blood and property It forms of political structure and administrative practice in Native states are solid and secure; the vast establishments in our own provinces—so far as they depend for their success on foreign imported agency and on foreign imported material—are a period and precarious, however imposing and symmetrical they may look The nearest approach to self Government that the people of India can make in their present phase of civilization is to be seen in reformed Native states, owning allegiance and subordination to the Imperial Power The best promise for the future of India is to be found in the promotion and encouragement of such fundamental principles, and progressive measures as can be appreciated by the Indian princes and people, such as can be, and have been appropriated and assimilated, for example in the states of Indore and Hyderabad, by the Maharaja Holkar, and by the Regent and Minister, Sir Salar Jung It is because we see

in the federation of allied and protected States of this character the best hope for the peace and permanence of the British Empire in India, and because we see that much more work of that description remains to be done that we desire to warn our statesmen—at home and in Viceroy's Councils—against any repetition of the malpractices that have reduced Mysore to its present embarrassed and anomalous condition. Over-burdened for many years with costly departments and superfluous expenditure for the benefit of English officers and interests, Mysore has not yet been restored to the condition of an autonomous principality, capable of standing by itself, and serving the empire in time of need, and will not attain that condition except under one of those persons, whom our political agents do not admire or cultivate,—a strong and capable Dewan,—unless, indeed, the young Maharaja should develope qualities that have not yet been displayed. We freely admit as a creditable and re-assuring fact, that of late years there have been many signs of wiser and broader views being in the ascendant than prevailed when Mysore was treated as a mine to work for the covenanted and commissioned services. But Mysore and Baroda have been set in order by Imperial supervision without the subversion of their local institutions. There seems to be no intention of destroying the administrative independence of the little Rajput State of Kerowlee, which so narrowly escaped annexation in Lord Dalhousie's time. But disorganisation might some day present itself in a more flagrant form and on a much larger scale, and in its train might come temptations on a much larger scale also—the temptations of place, rank and promotion of emoluments and honours to be won by writing one's own administration reports—by blowing one's own trumpet loudly in obedience to superior orders. For such a time of temptation, let our Secretaries of State and our Viceroys be prepared, and not allow themselves to be drawn gradually into measures from which extrication becomes more difficult, or at least more painful, with the lapse of time. When Lord William Bentinck assumed the administration of Mysore in 1832, he not only had no intention of annexing the country, which in the course of years became the settled object at Calcutta, but he had no intention of permanently superseding the Maharaja. That magnanimous and most ill advised policy grew out of the greed and exigencies of patronage. There was not at first any desire to multiply departments and appointments for English gentlemen. That incubus on Mysore was likewise a gradual growth and we propose to show, by the citation of authentic documents how it grew from a small beginning into the monster that it became at last.

## THE MYSORE STATE

On previous occasions we have shown how grossly exaggerated were the accepted official accounts of the misrule of the Maharaja of Mysore who was placed on the throne in 1799 and of the petty revolt which was the pretext for his being put on the shelf in 1832. We have shown how that misrule and that revolt were attributable in a very great degree, to the inexcusable and very suspicious negligence of the Madras Government and to the incapacity of the British Resident, and how the Maharaja was actually signalised with severe censure in the suppression of the revolt, which were the work of British officials and against which he had protested. In the anxiety to retain this valuable field of patronage when it was threatened in 1806, the resources of the force were stretched very near the confines of the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*, both in Calcutta despatches and in London minutes and dissents. It was then that we heard of "an exasperated and revolted people of their wrongs and their rescue, and the certainty of their ruin unless they were annexed. It was then that we heard of Mysore being "full of European settlers who could not exist under a native government the fact being that there were sixteen coffee planters in two small corners of the country.

Although Sir Mark Cubbon became convinced, after the Queen's proclamation of 1858 that the annexation of the Mysore State so recommended by the authorities at Calcutta would be alike unjust and impolitic, he was a very late convert to the doctrine of good faith which only two or three of his colleagues—notably Colonel Gregory Haines and Colonel Macqueen—had always held. The absorption of Mysore had been set down as inevitable and indispensable in official circles, almost unanimously, ever since Lord Dalhousie made the precedent of extinguishing the state of Sattara. The few dissidents were almost entirely silent on the subject. Especially in Mysore they were on obvious grounds of prudence as well as of duty, precluded from discussing the Maharaja's rights and wrongs. But by those who joined in the triumphal chorus of Lord Dalhousie's career of territorial acquisition it was always assumed as it came to be officially asserted when the crisis arrived that ultimate annexation had really been involved and implied when the superstration was decreed in 1832. But this is totally untrue. The Madras Government under the Right Hon'ble Stephen Lushington, whose exaggerated dissatisfaction reports had led Lord William Bentinck to take the step he afterwards regretted, and Colonel John Briggs the first Commissioner of Mysore, who did so much to expose and correct those inaccurate reports had not many views in common but were so far agreed that none of them had any notions of either annexation, or of spreading English officers all over the country in every place of authority and emolument. The Madras Government undoubtedly hankering after Bangalore as its head quarters wanted the old system kept up with a Madras Resident as director over a Dewan of our nomination. Colonel Briggs as both his public and private papers prove, had constantly two objects before him—first stern and thorough reform, and wholesome restitution by ordinances of principle absolution especially of power over the revenues secondly the restoration of the Raja as soon as might be to his proper position at the head of the state. The antagonism of the Madras Government by whom he was regarded as a hostile interloper and the friction of working with a Board against which he had from the first remonstrated made Briggs position uncomfortable just as he had packed and organised the province but all his plans were adopted and maintained after his departure and were eventually approved by the Home Government. The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors write as follows in a letter dated the 23rd of April 1834—"Concerning the measures which emanated from the Commission while Lieutenant Colonel Briggs was Senior Commissioner it is impossible for us at present to give any decided opinion. These measures formed the subject of warm discussions and were mostly adopted contrary to the sentiments of the gentleman who was Junior Commissioner at the time. We expect that the present Senior Commissioner Lieutenant Colonel Morrison will have deliberately reconsidered all the measures which have given rise to difference of opinion, and that his judgment and experience will have led him to confirm what has been wisely done and to rectify whatever may be amiss. Colonel Morrison his immediate successor, "deliberately reconsidered all the measures devised by Lieutenant Colonel Briggs and his judgment and experience even with the not too friendly counsel of Mr Macleod led him to confirm everything that Briggs had done. Nothing was found amiss there was nothing to "rectify and nothing to alter. Not only did Colonel Morrison and Mr Macleod find nothing to rectify or to alter in Briggs's arrangements but as much more to be said of the judgment passed on them by the single Commissioner who succeeded them and who—a circumstance almost unexampled in Indian annals—rules and the post for nearly thirty years. During the brief period of Colonel Briggs's possessing civil power in Mysore while the Commission was in direct relation with the Governor General and relieved from the meddling malice of Fort St George the following measures of redress and reform were carried out.—The appalling scourge of a rebellion and civil war breaking out in the Nuggar Western Districts was promptly disposed and the imminent danger of such a misfortune prevented, by Colonel Briggs promptly proceeding to that quarter and personally re-assuring the excited population. The civil establishments were organised in every detail from a condition of utter confusion and arbitrary inefficiency, into a practicable and manageable system. And all this was done by Briggs, single handed not only with no help from his colleagues, but in spite of their captious and vexatious obstruction. An efficient High Court of Justice was established, at the head of which was placed Ram Raz, a very able Brahmin,* who had for some years previously been the interpreter and pundit, or expounder of Hindoo law in his Majesty's Supreme Court at Madras, with whose aid a code of procedure for native *panchayets* or juries was framed.

"In conformity" says Briggs, in his diary "with ancient practice, as in force under Poornah's administration of Mysore, under my own authority in Khandeish, and under the admirable arrangements of my friend Captain Grant Duff at Sattara the successful working of which I had been able to watch and test in his first successor this code was privately submitted by me to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Sir Ralph Palmer who visited Bangalore in 1833 and from whom I received the warmest sympathy and the kind of help."

Before Briggs went through the ceremony of laying on the table before the Board the simple regulations he had prepared, there had been a blank sheet in Mysore with regard to legal principles and form. Judicial powers had been exercised by any one and every one who had any power at all by virtue of office of rank or of property from the prince on the throne down to the head of a single village. The Maharaja in particular—really for the benefit of certain officials near his person—retained always the prerogative of reversing or altering all decisions on appeal or information and of hearing and deciding at pleasure any cause in the first instance.

A competent High Court was established at the capital by Colonel Briggs with an intelligible code for its guidance in principle and a simple procedure for its practice. But by the system of *panchayets* the advantages of speedy justice close to their own doors in the ordinary cases of village life were secured for the people—a system gradually complicated and sundered by the permission of appeals and finally swept away by what was called judicial reforms when unknown was constantly deserted under Mr Bowring's Chief Commissionership. Sir Mark Cubbon adopted the scheme of *panchayets* as arranged by Colonel Briggs and maintained it throughout his long and successful administration.

Colonel Mark Cubbon had won distinction in the Commissariat Department through every grade of which he had passed from Deputy Assistant in 1810 up to Commissariat General in 1831. Although he became speedily manifest his administrative capacity was fully equal to the task imposed on him, he was when he assumed the government of Mysore quite unversed in either revenue or judicial matters and unacquainted with the institutions and customs of the province over which he was to rule. But he enjoyed the immense advantage which he knew how to appreciate and appropriate of having before him a complete scheme drawn up in English for every department from the hands of Colonel Briggs the whole machinery being in a great degree in working order and fully started. Looking back to Mysore after the lapse of a few years Briggs might well have quoted the poet humourous complaint

Hos ego versicos feci tulit alter honores
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves
And still more truly might he have said—
"Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes"

But cream and honey did not form his official diet he did the rough work and quaffed the bitter cup in Mysore the sweets of office fell to those who followed him.

Colonel Cubbon understood men and things he knew how to guide and govern. He was not one of those fussy officials who must do everything himself and in his own way. He thoroughly accepted the general system Briggs had down for administration—that the people should have what they want not what we think they ought to want. But he could not stem the gradual tide of superfluous establishments as he would have wished. For several years he let well alone and altered as little as possible but more assistants were forced on him. He protested in vain, against multiplying departments, and overloading them with highly paid officers but as Mysore could not be made by any economy to contribute more than its fixed quota to the Imperial exchequer nothing was left for the genius of Bengal Civilianism but to extend in every direction, the list of places and salaries and to make Mysore pay in the form of prizes and snug berths for English gentlemen of the commissioned and covenanted services. If Briggs had had remained in Mysore as sole Commissioner, he would have done the work with two English assistants, and would never have lost sight of the object which the British Government, in good faith, and according to the treaty, ought always to have kept in view—the reform and re-establishment in working order of the Mysore State. Colonel (afterwards General Sir Mark) Cubbon five years after taking over charge in 1834 had six assistants. He was induced to ask for a few more, subsequently, he was encumbered with additional establishments, particularly with Lord Dalhousie's procrustean Public Works Department against which he pleaded in vain. When he retired in 1861 there were thirty English officers in the Mysore Commission and he left an accumulated surplus of a million sterling in the public treasury. When the old Raja died in 1867 annexation having in the interval been confidentially decreed though averted by home influence the costly structure of jobs and salaries called the Mysore Commission included no less than ninety English officers their aggregate salaries amounting to about ten lakhs of rupees a year. When the young Maharaja was crowned in March 1881 Sir Mark Cubbon's surplus of a million in hard cash had entirely disappeared and it fell to the lot of Sir James Gordon to hand over the state to our ward burdened with debt to the amount of about a million and a half sterling. Without entering into other unpleasing topics which have been treated at great length in these columns we may conclude by expressing a hope that we may never again have to give such an account of our stewardship in any other protected state.

* An accomplished mathematician whose name became known in Europe as the author of a learned work on Hindoo architecture, published by J W Parker, for the Royal Asiatic Society, in 1834, still the text book on the subject.


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MONDAY 8TH MAY 1882

## THE NEW RAILWAY LOAN

On more than one occasion in these columns, we have advocated the raising of a national loan for the payment of the great national debt of eighty lacs of rupees incurred on account of the dreadful visitation of 1876 77 78 which never can be forgotten in this Province At the time we made this suggestion the Province was still under British Administration and the whole of the revenues were at the disposal of the British Government, and we thought that, as the British Government had established the credit of the Province outside and had itself the practical handling of the revenues, a national loan for the payment of the national debt, under the guarantee of the British Government, might have been raised The measure would, of course, have necessitated the postponement of the rendition, and the Maharajah would have had to remain an uncrowned ruler for so no years to come, living only upon the allowance granted to him as a minor native prince But the Mysore people were willing even to endure this, and we doubt not the Maharajah, if left to his own judgment, would have acquiesced in it because there would have been every chance of the great debt being liquidated, or so greatly reduced that the finances of the Province would have been in a comparatively solvent condition when the Maharajah assumed the Government of his state Such a loan asked for and under the auspices of the British Government, would have induced all the wealthy and well to do classes, in thousands throughout the Province, to come forward with their tenders and subscriptions, and supposing this to have been done five years ago the loan would have been almost cleared up by this time, and His Highness would, probably have ascended the throne either in the present or the next year, that is just a year or two later instead of last year, as he did His Highness would have come into the possession of an estate almost free of debt and he and his advisers in the Government would then have been in a position to look about them to raise another loan for the internal improvement and development of the country Instead of this however we find that the Maharajah has entered upon possession of his state with the following financial burdens to meet—Famine debt 80 lacs of rupees interest thereon 4 lacs per annum subsidy 2½ lacs (with the prospect of an addition of 10 lacs in four years hence) besides all other charges on account of the maintenance of the state, and, as the Dewan fondly hopes and has frequently repeated in public the saving of five lacs of rupees for the construction of railways In the midst of such a state of things, the Government of His Highness has now called for a public loan of twenty lacs rupees, on the security of the revenues of the Province the amount of loan to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of railway from Bangalore to Jaipur a distance of 80 miles the line passing through Tumkur The loan is redeemable twenty years hence and the interest allowed is two per cent per annum The advertisement calling for the loan, we observe, is being published widely, beyond the limits of the Province, in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, and we think that it is well that it is so because had it been confined to the Province, we never should have had the loan or any considerable portion of it, not because there are not 20 lacs of private money in the country, but because those who would have come forward with great readiness and eagerness will be now kept back by the consideration that the guarantee for the repayment of the loan is the impoverished revenues of the Mysore state, burdened, as they are, as we have above pointed out From what savings is one lac of rupees per annum to come, in order to discharge the loan at the end of twenty years? and, in the meanwhile, where is the 5 per cent interest to come from? It is this uncertainty and doubt about the resources of the state which will keep back thousands of our rich merchants and bankers and traders and land owners, who would have otherwise come forward with their money The loan is to be raised with the sanction of the Government of India, but that Government in no wise guarantees its repayment, that is to say, it does not undertake to see the lenders recompensed, in case the Mysore Government should fail in its obligations How the Native Government is to meet all the demands of the state, and yet pay up 80 lacs in the shape of an old debt, and 20 lacs in the shape of a new debt, in the next twenty years, we fail to see unless, in those twenty years, the revenues of the state expand and increase at a rate which would be unprecedented anywhere, and in the Mysore Province, with its uncertain climate and periodical visitations of scarcity, would be simply miraculous For these reasons we think that the railway loan will fall rather flat in the Mysore Province for the interest Mysore like his confreres in other parts of India, knows full well the value of his security on which he is asked to venture his money

There is another and rather startling circumstance, in connection with this new railway loan, which will not fail to attract prominent attention amongst those who might be inclined to lend their money to the state Para 14 of the notification issued by the Dewan distinctly states —

'The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs 1 00 00 000 (One hundred and six lakhs) and are expected to yield an annual surplus of two lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India'

Let it be remembered that the above is a *positive* statement made on the 1st of May 1882, that is within one month from the commencement of the new official year 1882 83 On the 7th October 1881, that is, about six months ago at the assembly of representative ryots and merchants held in Mysore town, during the Dasserah, the Dewan made the following deliberate statement, which has been published in the official gazette in the English and Canarese languages In para 21 of his speech, he said —

'The aggregate revenue of the Province may on the whole be expected to rise to 104 or 105 lakhs within the next 2 or 3 years but it will be long before it reaches its former maximum of 109½ lakhs

Again in the same speech (para 26) after mentioning a number of items of reduction of state expenditure, the Dewan goes on to say —

'These reductions exclusive of railways would have brought down the ordinary charges of the administration inclusive of 10 lakhs for His Highness Civil list and 2½ lakhs for Subsidy to 90½ lakhs of rupees, but as the famine debt has entailed a new charge of 4 lakhs for the annual interest and as the pension charges have increased by a lakh in consequence of the reduction and the remuneration to village officers fixed by the survey has entailed further addition of a lakh the saving effected has been reduced to eight lakhs and the present annual expenditure inclusive of the administration of the Assigned Tracts managed by the Resident but exclusive of railways has to be estimated at 101 lakhs of rupees This would leave no surplus for railways if the revenue were to remain at the same figure as in the last year but the revenues for the current year (1881 82) are estimated at 103 lakhs of rupees and by further reductions of expenditure His Highness Government is resolved to provide always an annual surplus of five lakhs of rupees for railway requirements

The natural query arises, how the revenues of the Mysore State, which would not reach 104 or 105 lakhs till "within the next 2 or 3 years," dating, that is, from the 7th October last, have now, within the very brief period of six months, got up to the very respectable figure of 106 lacs? and how is it that if the estimated income for 1881-82 was 103 lacs, there has been a sudden accession of no less than 3 lacs in 1882 83? These financial contrasts and comparisons arise from the Dewan's own statements within six months of each other, and it is for him to reconcile them and to tell us how he has managed to do it There is another thing, too which he ought to tell us, and that is, how "His Highness' Government is resolved to provide *always* an annual surplus of five lakhs of rupees for railway requirements," when the last official year's income was Rs 103 lacs and the expenditure was Rs 101 lacs But, chiefly, the Dewan must give us positive assurance and proof that his own words, uttered but six months ago, have proved untrue with regard to the revenues of the state, and that they have really within six months reached 106 lacs At this rate, the next six months of the present year ought to bring up the revenues to the "former maximum of 109½ lacs" What a splendid and pleasant prospect for the Mysore State!

## THE CUBBON PARK FAIR

We are glad to observe that our remarks in our last issue, regarding the Cubbon Park Fair and the way in which the whole management of it has been given to one single member of the European community, seem to have had some practical effect, for in an issue in the early part of last week, the *Daily Post* published the following —'We understand that the following gentlemen have accepted service on the Committee appointed to organize the Cubbon Park Fair which is to be held in July next, immediately after the races —Colonel Le Messurier, Colonel Hodding, Major Beghie, Major Clark, Captain Wickham Mr Boucher Mr Hudson (Honorary Treasurer) and Mr Standish Lee (Honorary Secretary) This is good as far as it goes, but we believe that a general meeting is to be held, and the other representative men will be added to the General Committee The Dewan, it is said, has liberally consented to advance the funds to begin operations, and as a Wheel of Fortune is to be a feature of the entertainment, it appears that a remittance goes home by this mail for the purchase of a selection of trinkets" Our contemporary is good enough to say that "this is good as far as it goes', we beg to demur from the statement We should say the composition of the committee was as bad as bad could be. Five military and two civil officials, whose daily work engrosses their whole time and attention, could hardly be reckoned the right and proper sort of persons to be members of such an active, energetic, and very busy committee as the Cubbon Park Fair would require And let it be specially noted, that *all* the gentlemen named are officials, and the Honorary Secretary himself is an official, so that, unless the Cubbon Park Fair is to be a cut-and-dry, rigid, official affair, we do not see what possible use or business these officials can have by themselves on the committee. Our, contemporary expresses a belief "that a general meeting is to be held

and that other representative men will be added to the General Committee" But we can have no such belief, we believe that our contemporary himself does not believe his own statement, which was made on the 2nd Instant, and yet up to the present moment, we do not see that any single step has been taken to hold a general meeting of the community, to select a proper, popular general committee, selected from all classes of the community Besides, we do not know, and we are not told, *when* or *where*, or by *whom*, these five military and two civil officials were chosen as members of committee There certainly was no public meeting convened for the purpose, and no sort of committee originally was "appointed." The fact seems to be that the Cubbon Park Fair Committee seems to have been an after-growth—probably, growing up like Jonah's gourd, in a night—the result of our remarks in our last issue As we said last week, so we say now We have most strenuously to protest against this sort of treatment of the general community of Europeans Eurasians, and Hindus and Mahomedans,' especially the two latter, who, as we have said, will form the far greater bulk of the sight-seers at the Fair It is really too bad that, with respect to this Cubbon Park Fair,—a fair that should be the work of all classes of the community—first, one European should suddenly advertise himself as Honourary Secretary to no body in particular, and that, secondly, there should suddenly appear, as members of a mysterious "general committee," never heard of before, five military officers and two civilians It is really too bad, as we have said, but what makes it worse is, that the Cubbon Park is exclusively the property of the Maharajah, and, of course, his subjects, all the Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants of the Pettah, are far more entitled to the privilege of its use and enjoyment, than the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and if any thing in the shape of a public *tamasha* is to take place within its precincts, surely, the inhabitants of the Pettah or town of Bangalore should be amongst the first to be consulted But here is Mr Standish Lee, first, and then the seven European military and civil officers, evidently looking upon the Cubbon Park and all its belongings, "all its appurtenances thereof,' as the law phrase has it, as their own Then, what are the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Bangalore about? Have they no right to claim some voice in the matter, seeing that the Cubbon Park is within their jurisdiction and they are custodians of it? What is the newly appointed Vice President about? Why does he not ask Mr Standish Lee and the members of the so-called general committee, what right they have to come poaching on his municipal limits, without the slightest leave asked or notice given? Supposing some native gentleman from the Pettah were to announce himself as honourary secretary, and to advertise that a public fair is to be held in Cole Park, at the back of Saint John's Hill, C and M Station, would not the Municipal Commissioners—Mr. Lee amongst others—immediately prick up their ears, and ask where the native gentleman from the Pettah got his authority from, and why they were not consulted? It is very hard, we say, that a small knot of Europeans should assume the title of "general committee" and profess to represent both the British and Native side of Bangalore By the way, talking of Cole Park, why do not the so called general committee and Mr. Lee choose that delightful and pleasant spot for a popular fair? They will then be on their own ground, and no questions will be asked, whether one or one hundred constitute the members of the General Committee" The fact seems to be that this Cubbon Park Fair appears to have been the creature of impulse The idea seems to have been a "happy thought" in the ever active brain of Mr Standish Lee, and once lodged there, could not or would not go out. Mr Standish Lee seems to have been constantly bringing his "happy thought" to the notice of the Dewan, and that high official, not wishing to be troubled amidst his multifarious occupations, appears to have hastily accorded his sanction to the fair, without at all troubling himself about the least of the details Creature of impulse not, why should not the Cubbon Park Fair be made the outcome of the united efforts of representatives of all classes of the community, on both sides of the boundary marks? As we have already said, there is time yet to adopt the measures we suggested in our article of Monday last We are quite sure that these are the only feasible and just steps that ought to be taken, in a public *tamasha* like the Cubbon Park Fair

## THE ANGLO INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SCHEME

The Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association, established in Madras on the 7th October 1879, and a branch of which was opened in Bangalore in the following November, has, we are glad to see, not been idle with regard to the main object of its existence, namely, the endeavour to open out agriculture and agricultural callings as pursuits more worthy of the attention of the rising generation of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, than seeking for places in the service of Government While the parent association in Madras has obtained grants of land, under the most favourable terms, from the Madras Government, for agricultural purposes, the branch association in Bangalore has met with equal success with the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, which has, with exemplary liberality, passed the subjoined —

ORDER THEREON No 739 40—28 dated Bangalore, 27th April 1882

In the reply of His Highness the Maha Rajah to an address presented to him in July 1881 by a deputation from the Mysore Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association it was intimated that any reasonable proposals which the Association might submit for the formation of agricultural settlements of Eurasians and Anglo Indians would receive careful consideration from Government

2 With reference to the above, the Secretary to the Association has selected lands in three different blocks as per annexed statement amounting in all to 3,000 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs 2,701—and these lands have been reported upon by the Deputy Commissioner, who states that they are unoccupied and available to the Association Two of the three blocks are situated not far from each other in the Waltoor Hobli of the Bangalore Taluk, near the Kalgodi Railway Station, and the 3 block comprises a tract of land called the Srigandham Kaval, 7 miles distant from Bangalore on the road to Magadi, but in which there are now no sandal trees There is no source of water supply on this tract of land, and it is questionable whether it is well suited for an agricultural settlement of the kind contemplated, but the Association is desirous of taking up this land on account of its large area and its proximity to Bangalore

3 His Highness the Maha Rajah is pleased to sanction the grant of the above lands to the association on the following terms

Free of Assessment for the first two years, ¼ assessment for the 3rd and 4th years, ½ assessment for the 5th and 6th years, and full assessment from the 7th year

4 The Association is to be at liberty to relinquish any portion of the land in entire numbers at any time

5 The grant will be liable to resumption in the event of the Association failing to carry out the object of the concession, which is to encourage agricultural settlements of Eurasians and Anglo Indians

6 The question of the criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in Native States may occasion some difficulties but His Highness hopes and believes that, those may not prove to be of such a nature as to defeat or discourage such a highly desirable object as the Association has in view

In connection with the above scheme, there was a meeting of some of the members of the branch association in Bangalore, in Saint John's Hill on Saturday evening last, at which Mr D S White, the President of the parent association and the prime mover in so good and national a cause, spoke at some length, about the land scheme and the manner in which it is to be worked As an appropriate national movement, we wish it every success and, the E and A I Association and its branches all prosperity

## Original and Selected Notes

It is stated that the Hon Sir Steuart Bayley left Hyderabad for Simla yesterday H E Sir Salar Jung was to entertain him last Saturday night

The Viceroy will hold a *levee* at "Peterhoff" at 10 P M on Wednesday, the 24th May 1882, being Her Majesty's Birthday All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend

The Government of India, the *Pioneer* believes, are prepared to consider favourably the proposals of the Burmese Envoy so far as they relate to the re-opening of the British Agency at Mandalay

The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India that he cannot sanction the proposed guarantee by the Government of Bombay of certain Port Trust debentures. The arrangements in connection with the guarantee of debentures are therefore as a standstill, pending receipt of Lord Hartington's despatch on the subject

At a durbar held by the Nizam, last Monday, the titles of Shumsool-Oomrah, Ameer-i-Kabeer were conferred on Nawab Koorshed-Jah, the eldest son of the late Co regent thus recognizing him as the Head of the Shumsool Oomrah family The same night the new Ameer-i-Kabeer entertained Sir Steuart Bayley at a farewell dinner, to which a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the station were invited

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, in opening the proceedings at the Bucks quarter sessions, alluded to the recent outrage on Her Majesty on the border of the county of Bucks, and remarked that the court would be wanting in feelings of loyalty and duty if they neglected to present a congratulatory address upon Her Majesty's escape Lord Carrington seconded the proposal, and a Committee was at once appointed to draw up the address

A project is on foot at home, for starting a floating exhibition of British manufactures round the world For this purpose the s s *Viceroy* (3,000 tons) has been chartered, and as soon as the exhibits are carefully bestowed on board, and the other arrangements have been made, it is proposed to start her on a cruise to India, Australia New Zealand South Africa, and other places in order that manufacturers, producers, and others may be able to bring samples of their specialities under notice at the chief, foreign, and colonial markets The voyage is to begin in Jan, and to last about a year

A Bombay contemporary called attention some time ago to a Resolution of the Government of Bombay giving expression to the desire of the local authorities to establish a State factory for the manufacture of leather in that Presidency, in the face of the Government of India recently declared policy of encouraging private local enterprise, and in the face of previous refusals of the Supreme Government to sanction the formation of such a Factory The Government of India have now directed the local Government to accept Mr F Rowland's tender for the supply of 8 tanned leathers to the Bombay Ordnance Department for a term of five years

Mr Edison's electric railway at Menlo Park, New Jersey, America, is said to be making rapid progress, and several miles are now completed and in working order Already many people have ridden in the cars, which are propelled at the rate of over twenty miles an hour The lines are like those of an ordinary railway, with curves and gradients (one of over 30ft to the mile,) as well as various obstacles, such as ravines, streams, and rocks The electricity is communicated from the generators by two heavy wires, one connected with each rail The rails are insulated, and the wheels take up the electricity from them and communicate with the dynamoelectric machine and gearing in the locomotive

A contemporary remarks that like its predecessors, the late report on education in the Punjab shows that the bulk of the people prefer English to vernacular education for their children Government offices, as they very well know, are not the only field in which young natives with a knowledge of English may find remunerative employment There are the railway offices as well commercial establishments of all sorts, printing presses, and the law courts, in all of which a native will find a use for his English acquirements The opposition between English and the Oriental languages appears only in the higher education There are one or two subjects which can be taught as well in Urdu as in English others nearly as well but as a rule, the subjects which in Europe are included in the *curriculum* of the most advanced education cannot be thought as satisfactorily in Urdu, Hindi, or Bengal, as in English

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha have addressed a memorial to the Government of Bombay in regard to the extension of local self government It hails with satisfaction the fact that the ten leading cities of the Presidency, exclusive of Bombay, are to be entrusted with the privilege of electing one-half of the total number of their Municipal Committee, The Sabha however, think, a special enactment in the matter, as to who shall enjoy the franchise, wholly unnecessary, notwithstanding the powers conferred upon the Government by Section 6 of Act VI 1873 The Sabha name eighteen other towns in the Presidency each with a population of from ten to twenty five thousand, which, in their opinion, can fairly claim higher powers of self Government than they at present possess As regards the transfer of provincial funds to Local and Municipal bodies, and the carrying out of the principal that every item of receipt and expenditure which the people are likely to understand the use of, and capable of administering efficiently, should be handed over to them for administration, the Sabha, while recognising that this is a measure to be carried out in Bombay Poona and Ahmedabad "see no reason why the same policy may not be pursued in the case of District Committees, if they are strengthened by the infusion into them of a really competent and strong non official element"

## Local and Provincial.

Appointment —We hear that Mr Edward J Lucy, accountant D P W, is to be appointed as travelling Auditor on the Mysore State Railway

Garden Party —We learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore intends to give a garden party at Fern Hill Ootacamund on the 16th instant

Promotion —Mr Gopalengar, the Amildar of Manjarabad Hobli, Hassan District, has been promoted to the grade of an assistant Commissioner in the Survey Department and posted to the Kolar District to commence the survey operations in some taluqs of the District

Mr J D Sandford —On Monday last, Mr J D Sandford, M A, barrister at law, took charge of the appointment of Resident, in the room of Sir James Gordon, K C S I Mr Sandford left the same evening for Ootacamund

A Maharajah's Mill —We observe it stated that the Gaekwar of Baroda, like the Maharajah Holkar, has resolved to have a spinning and weaving mill built in Baroda, of which he is to be part proprietor Good idea, we should say, for H S Highness of Mysore, who is credited with a prudent and economical spirit in financial matters

Sir James Gordon, K C S I —The Resident left Bangalore on Sunday week, by the ordinary evening train, for Madras *en route* for England, on seven months' furlough A guard of honour, consisting of a company of Barr sepoys and a squadron of Sollegar Horse was drawn up at the station A large number of officials and non-officials and ladies and gentlemen of the station were present on the platform to bid

Sir James farewell. The usual salute was fired next morning.

THE POLICE.—We are informed that the Police Superintendent, Bangalore, has had sanctioned by Government a scheme, whereby certain appointments in the Police were to have been abolished, and the present salaries of the Chief Constables were to have been raised to a higher standard. This scheme, we hear, was to have effect from and after the 1st instant. On that date, however, the posts to be abolished have been extended to the 1st of July next, to enable the incumbents to complete service for an amount of pension which perhaps the want of these few months' service would have considerably decreased, under the present Pension Code, and the salaries of only three Chief Constables have been raised.—*Daily Post.*

THE JEWEL QUESTION.—That versatile writer on Indian affairs, Major Evans Bell, author of "The Mysore Reversion" &c. has again turned his attention to Mysore affairs, for we learn that a leading firm of London publishers have announced a new work from the pen of the gallant Major entitled "A letter addressed to Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I." The articles on the Mysore jewels in the *Calcutta Statesman* which some few months ago caused such a sensation in India, were said to have been written by Major E. Bell, and it is surmised that this work, we allude to will contain allusions to the great provincial scandal. Major Bell evidently means to keep the matter before the public, and who can say what turn matters may take!

TIPPOO'S PALACE.—We observe that the *Daily Post*, in its issue of the 2nd instant, makes the curious mistake of calling the old palace in the Bangalore Fort "the Old Maharajah's Palace," which, says our contemporary is to be brushed up and repaired. The building has *always* been known as "Tippoo's Palace." The old Maharajah Krishnaraj Wodeer had and could possibly have had nothing to do with it. Briefly, the history of both palace and fort seems to have been that they were both constructed by some old Maharatta chief, and when they fell into the hands of Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo retained possession, both buildings seem to have been enlarged and kept in good order. After Bangalore Fort fell into the hands of the British, they do not seem to have cared much to preserve the palace, which gradually fell into disrepair and decay.

## DEBENTURE LOAN FOR MYSORE RAILWAY

With the consent of the Government of India the Government of His Highness THE MAHARAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs 20,00,000) Twenty lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptur, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their Branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sums of Rs (500) five hundred or some multiple of Rs 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs (20,00,000) twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their Branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the receipt of such Bank or Treasury the Money Order payable to the Dewan or by Government of India Promissory Notes endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, deposit made will be taken in part payment, and tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the Loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their Branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs 1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of stamp duty.

*Form of Tender.*

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the subject to the conditions notified, at the of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the Loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

*Signature*
*Full Address.*

*Form of Debenture.*

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN, 1882.

*Bangalore* 1882.

*No*

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to said or order the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.—*Mysore Gazette.*

## General Summary.

### MADRAS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—*Indian Mirror*, in noticing the proposed formation of agricultural exhibitions in Madras, says—It seems to us that the Madras Board of revenue like other wooden constructions, cannot take a good use of even good ideas, which is placed before it. The suggestion that an exhibition should be held in each district of the Presidency before it is held in capital proves its very inadequate conception of the real value and uses of these exhibitions. A District Magistrate and Collector is so overwhelmed with the details of routine that he can scarcely find time to attend to every department of the business in his charge. It is possible that in many cases he may not feel any sympathy in any movement set on foot for developing and improving the agricultural and other industrial resources of the District. Under the orders of the Government he may busy himself about the necessary arrangements, and show as much knowledge and appreciation of what he is doing, as we saw in the case of the Chairman of the last Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta. It is many a duty of the Government to hold an exhibition in the chief city of each Presidency and Province in such a way as to afford light and guidance to District Officers. Then, again, at the chief cities the articles exhibited would stand a chance of realising a far higher value than in any rural town; and agriculturists and artisans of exceptional skill, if provided with sufficient facilities, would prefer coming to the chief cities, where they would find so much to learn.

THE ELAYA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—It being reported that either Otacamund or Bangalore will hortly receive His Highness Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore, a nephew of the Maharajah of Travancore, as a guest, it may not be out of place to give a short sketch of His Highness' character, as that the good folks, among whom the Elaya Rajah intends to pass the hot season, may be previously informed of the manner of man to whom they may have to do honour. His Highness Rama Varma is the eldest son of the sister of the present and late Maharajahs, and was born on the 25th September 1857, and is thus now in his 25th year. He received the better part of his education under R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A., the present Chief Judge of the Zillah Court of Trevandrum, and was constantly the object of Rajah Sir Madava Rao's solicitude; and we might say that His Highness has not abused the opportunities of acquiring a sound and liberal education. He is not a philosopher, a book worm, or a lecturer but is, notwithstanding, as fine a specimen of a Native Prince as India can produce anywhere in this flourishing Peninsula. His Highness writes a fine gentlemanly hand, and expresses himself in elegant and courtly language. His mode of expression is not that of the scholar but essentially that of the Prince. He has no straight laced notions of the dignity of a Prince, but considers that he lives most like a Prince, who lives among the people, enters into their midst, and leads a strictly open and honourable life. He appreciates all manly games and sports and is a great lover of horses and of the turf, though not himself given, like his nephew, to riding and horsemanship. At Badminton and Lawn Tennis he is perfectly at home, and he handles the willow with a grace and a mastery which would be appreciated at Cambridge or at Oxford.—*Western Star.*

## Extracts.

### NEUTRALITY IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Last week we published a letter from the Rev. Dr Scott of Bareilly on the subject of neutrality in Government schools. It assumes as a fact that "atheistic and agnostic teachers and professors avail themselves of every opportunity to oppose and sneer at the Bible and Christianity before their pupils." *Indian Witness* draws attention to the letter, and says—"We have often heard this complaint." Now, it is certain that the complaint is often made, and if it is well founded, it is extremely discreditable to the teachers and professors referred to, and exposes a very weak spot in our system of education. But is the complaint well founded, or based on suspicion only? We have often met with it, but always in the same general terms, and we are very reluctant to believe that there is much substantial foundation for it. "Atheistical teachers," if such men there are, and we suppose there are a few of them, in the Edinburgh sense, are surely gentlemen and Christians, who never their convicted, make a point of never sneering at the Bible or Christianity in society. It is an offence against the rules of good society—to put it on no higher ground—to indulge in such sneers, which must give pain to decent persons, and can do good to none. And it is hard to believe that men who do not consider it gentlemanly to profane in their intercourse in society, should think it honourable to teach it in the class room, where the principle of religious neutrality is not merely inculcated by good manners, but forms a solemn obligation under which they lie to the Government and the public. "What," asks Dr Scott, "are we to think of a neutrality that allows these men to maintain an attitude of open hostility to Christianity and the Bible in the midst of their duties as instructors? Should they not be made to feel that such a course, from the Government standpoint of neutrality is gross misdemeanour?" They certainly should, but where are the men who, in the class-room, "maintain an attitude of open hostility to the Bible and Christianity"? We take leave to doubt that there are such men in the Education Service. But supposing that the evil exists, how is its existence in any particular case to be established? Are Dr. Scott and the editor of the *Witness* able to furnish evidence, which would justify the Government in holding an enquiry into the conduct of any of these "atheists and agnostics"? It is very difficult to prove a negative, and very easy to imagine one. And then we must remember that if agnostics have opportunities of recommending agnosticism in the course of their work, Christian professors have many opportunities of recommending Christianity. Do they never take advantage of such opportunities?—and if they do, should they not also be made to feel that they are guilty of a "gross misdemeanour?" The truth is that Government must trust to the sense of honour of its servants, and it is useless to bring vague, general charges against them. If, as we have said, there is ground for such charges, it marks a weak point in our system of education; but what can the Government do? Has Dr. Scott any practical suggestion to make?—*Statesman.*

## THE DISCOVERY OF BUDDHIST RELICS.

Mr James Campbell has addressed the following letter to a Bombay paper regarding his recent discovery of Buddhist relics:—

"As you have been kind enough to notice the Buddhist relics that have lately been found at Sopara, about six miles north of Bassein, I do myself the pleasure of sending some further details of the burial mound and the relics found in it. About Christmas last, Mr. W. W Loch C. S., noticed that, in Sopara, a mound, locally known as the *Burad Rajah's Killa*, that is, the Bamboo-working King's Fort, was too small for a fort, and was shaped like a Buddhist burial mound. In February I went with Mr. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, the well-known scholar and antiquarian, to Sopara, and, with Mr Mulock, the Collector, examined the "fort." Mr Bhagvanlal was satisfied that it was a Buddhist tope or relic mound, and that it had not been opened. We accordingly arranged, with Mr Mulock's help, to open it during the Easter holidays. The mound stands like a knoll or hillock with steep lower slopes, a terrace about two-thirds of the way up, and in centre of the terrace, domed top. Round the mound is a well-wooded plot of garden ground, and from the sides and terrace of the mound grow several big brab palms, and some ten or twelve feet high *kamaj* trees and bushes. The mound measures about fifty yards round the base. The lower slope is seventeen feet high, the breadth of the terrace fifteen feet, and the height of the dome, whose top has been flattened, and has lost about four feet of its original height, is ten feet. The outside coating of brick has been gradually pilfered away by the villagers, and the mound is now a solid heap of brick and earth. Round the mound are the foundations of a brick and stone wall, which enclosed a rectangular plot about 180 feet by 250. Under Mr Bhagvanlal's guidance four gangs of men were set to work, two at the east and west end of the base of the mound, and two at the east and west ends of the domed top. A passage was cut through the mound, about four feet broad, rising towards the centre about twelve feet above the level of the ground outside. In the centre, about a foot below the surface of the terrace, or about twelve feet below the top of the dome, the bricks were found to be built in the form of a small chamber about two feet nine inches square. Three feet from the top of the chamber was found a dark circular stone coffer or box, about a foot and a half high, and two feet across the top and bottom slightly convex. It looked like two grindstones with bevilled edges. Below the box the chamber, filled with bricks and earth, passed down about twelve feet to the foundation of the mound. About six feet below the relic box was found a live frog, which apparently had been there since the burial mound was made. The relic box is formed of two equal stones, the lid and the box. They fit closely, and the lines of the box are so sharp and true, that in spite of their great weight, the stones seem to have been turned on a lathe. On lifting the lid, there was thick with earth and verdigris, a central somewhat egg-shapped, copper casket, about six inches round the middle. About two inches from the casket there was a circle of eight copper images of seated Buddhas, each about four inches high and two inches across. The earth-like substance which lay about two inches deep, proved to be the sweet-smelling powder that is known as abir, spoiled by damp. Inside of the copper casket was a silver casket, inside of the silver casket a stone casket; inside of the stone casket a crystal casket; and inside of the crystal casket a little round dome-topped gold box. In the gold box, covered

with gold flowers as bright as the day they were laid, there were thirteen small shreds of earthenware, perhaps species of Buddha's begging bowl. Between the copper casket and silver casket was a space about half an inch deep. This was filled with about 300 gold flowers, much dimmed by damp and verdigris, a handful of caked sbir powder, thirty-four precious stones—amethysts, beryls, carbuncles, and crystals—and some pieces and beads of blue and greenish glass, none of them of any market value; perhaps about Rs 10 for the whole of them. Except eight or nine undrilled stones, they formed the left half of a necklace. One or two of them were cut into Buddhist symbols, among them a *trishul*, or trident, a pair of fishes, and, perhaps, an elephant goad. Besides the stones, there was a small, thin gold plate (about an inch square), with a pressed-out figure of a seated Buddha. There was also a little bit (about two inches) of silver wire and a tiny patch of gold leaf, probably symbolic offerings. Last and most important was a small silver coin, a Hindu copy of a Greek of Bactrian model, very fresh and clear, but struck from a faulty dye. One or two of the letters are doubtful, but Mr Bhagvanlal is nearly satisfied that it is a coin of one of the Satakarni kings, Gautamiputra II, who ruled the Konkon in the latter part of the second century after Christ. This would make the relics seventeen hundred years old. Besides the relics, we were fortunate enough to find, about a mile from the relic mound, an inscribed fragment (about 1 foot square) of rock which Mr Bhagvanlal finds to record part of, the eighth of Ashok's (B C 250) edicts. This stone seems to have come from a lofty knoll or hillock about a mile to the south-west of Sopara, which is known as *Brahma-giri*, or Brahma's Hill. The mound has many low cairns, from nine to twelve feet across, of basault boulders, among which four moss-topped blocks have been found engraved with Pali letters of about B C 100 here Mr. Bhagvanlal has deciphered, and thinks that the boulders are the grave stones of lay Buddhists. Mr. Bhagvanlal is, I believe, preparing a paper to be read at the Asiatic Society, giving an account of the Sopara Mound, the Brahma Hill, and a curious bare-topped dome of trap in the bushland to the east of Goregaon, about ten miles north-east of Bandora. This dome of trap is locally known as the *Padan*, or Cattle Trysts, and has many quaint Buddhist symbols and several writings, varying from the first to the sixth century, carved on its bald top. These discoveries have been due to the help given by Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Tanna, who, besides drawing attention to the Sopara Mound, the Brahma and Padan Hills, has, within the last year, gathered twenty old (A D. 500—1300) Hindu land grant stones, fifteen of which Mr. Bhagvanlal has deciphered. A brick Buddhist mound, that crowns the eastern summit of Elephanta island, and is visible from the Apollo Bunder, was lately brought to notice by Mr. G. Ormiston, the Port Trust Engineer, and identified by Mr. Bhagvanlal. It is soon to be opened by Dr Burgess, the Archaelogical Surveyor to Government. "Pending the orders of Government, I intend, in a day or two, to forward the Sopara relics to Dr. Codrington, that they may be placed in the Bombay Asiatic Society's Museum in the Town Hall."

## FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. THOMPSON.

The *Mail*.—Yesterday, the students of the Presidency College gave a farewell entertainment to their Principal, Mr. E. Thompson, M. A. A procession was formed with Mr. Thompson and the other Professors and teachers in the centre, followed by a string of graduates in their academical robes, and preceded by a select band of native musicians. The band played a lively air of their bag-pipes and clarionets, and the whole party marched from Mr. Thompson's room to the writing-hall, which was crowded with the students of the senior and junior departments of the College. Among the gentlemen present were the Rajah of Pondicottah and Messrs. D. Duncan, G. Oppert and P. Ranganadha Mooddeliar. Mr A. Gopalcu, on behalf of the graduates, stepped on to the dais, and addressed Mr. Thompson in the following speech:—

Sir,—As you are now constrained by failing health to seek in the genial air of your native England respite from the arduous duties of your high office, we, the students of this College, who have had the happiness of graduating this year, seize this opportunity to gratefully express our deep sense of our many obligations to you and our sincere thanks for the lively interest you have always cherished in the welfare and happiness of every one of your pupils. Our sentiments are but the faint echo of the feelings of those of our community who have had the good fortune to come under the quickening influence of your teaching. But while the country in general will deplore the loss of the services of one who both as the vigorous champion of Higher Education in this Presidency and as the esteemed Principle of this College has earned the claims to its lasting gratitude by his persistent yet quiet and unostentatious efforts in its welfare; we shall more particularly be made to feel the want of that genial presence, and the absence of that pleasant smile and humour which has hitherto cheered and sustained us in our work, we shall sadly miss the circean influence of that eloquence to which we were accustomed to resign ourselves as if spell-bound, while we shall look in vain for successful guidance in understanding the exact merits of an author's style and the true spirit of his work, for your powers of lucid explanation were simply marvellous, while they were peculiarly your own. You were, indeed, to us a true teacher, for your heart was in your work while the active personal and individual interest you took in us explain your anxiety to develope in us habits of punctuality and regular study, and to create in us a liberal and social spirit by holding forth every encouragement towards the formation of reading debating, and other societies. We sincerely thank you, sir, for your untiring and disinterested zeal in our intellectual education and moral well-being, for your friendly sympathy in all our difficulties, and for your ready courtesy in the solution of a student's doubts. May favourible breezes waft you safely to your native shores, and may you find in some delightful country place that tranquillity and peace of mind which the consciousness of a life spent in the interests of your fellow-men will not fail to engender. In conclusion, sir, let us crave of you to accept this photograph of yourself with your distinguished colleagues and our humble selves which we have been induced to have taken in commemoration of our College days, and let us be permitted to assure you once more of our respectful and great sympathy. Mr Thompson, in an affecting speech, thanked his "dear boys" for their appreciation of his services to them. He said it was impossible for him to have lived 26 years nearly the whole of his manhood, with them, and not to feel the deepest possible interest in their welfare. He then spoke a few words of advice to them in which he said that the question of higher education was entirely in their hands and not in those of the State. They had received the benifits of a liberal education, and they ought so to conduct themselves as not to bring injury to the cause, and to betray the sacred trust committed to them. He said that in the evening of his life it would afford him both pleasure and consolation to think of the pleasant associations connecting him with them. Then followed a concert of native orchestral music, the leading instruments being the violin, the vonai, the tambour, and the scrobuth. The music was soft, but somewhat monotonous. This was followed by a most marvellous mnemonic feat by Pandit Streenivasachary. It was called the Ashtavathanam or simultaneous attention to eight things. The proceedings were brought to a close by a liberal sprinkling of flowers and rose-water.

## OFFICIALISM AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Under the somewhat practically useful administration of the present Viceroy, *self Government* has become a word of popular interest throughout the whole of British India. The noble intention of Lord Ripon of allowing the natives, as far as possible, to have their quota in the administration of the Government, has attracted the attention of persons residing far from the presidency towns where alone any agitation of political signification is to be seen at its highest pitch. Thus at a time when such words as *self-Government, private enterprise, plebs, agencies* form a part of general topic of the plebes it is quite necessary for them to know the merits and the demerits of the system they speak of. We, therefore, do not think that it would be out of place to communicate to our readers some idea of the advantages proceeding from private enterprise or agencies—a necessary stop towards self-Government and the disadvantages of officialism, the opposite of private enterprise. For this purpose we intend to reproduce faithfully the views of Herbert Spencer on this point. That powerful writer in his essay on "Over-legislation" published in the Westminster Review for July 1853 while tracing the evils of over-legislation drew a fine comparison between officialism and private enterprise. He has very thoughtfully and fearlessly expressed his views supported by the searching observation of the state of affairs existing around him in his own land at a time not far remote from the present day. But how far these views are applicable to this country under the present circumstances we leave it to our readers to judge.

(1) The first of the defects of officialism is that it is "habitually *slow*." When non-Governmental agencies are dilatory the public has its remedy. It ceases to employ them and finds out other agencies. Thus private bodies are taught, as it were, a lesson of *promptness*. We are all aware that any work commenced under the supervision of Government cannot be brought to a close without a good deal of waste of money and time; but if the same work be entrusted to the care of a private company the result is otherwise. Again it is a truism to all those that are required to seek the assistance of courts and especially Civil Courts, that the patience of suitors is tried to an extraordinary degree before the almost lifelong civil suits are brought to any final decision.

(2) The second characteristic of officialism is that it is "stupid. In any private undertaking those that are competent to the kind of work they undertake succeed; such persons alone receive promotions. Thus in any private enterprise the advancement of any individual is proportional to the efficiency shown by him in his work, while the incompetent hand ceases to continue the task for which he is not adapted and finds out some easier work; so that even an incompetent hand turns to use. But far from this is the state of officialism where "birth, backstairs intrigue, and sycophancy determine the selection rather than merit." Need we illustrate by examples that titles, gray hair, or good family connections are far better passports to official circles than genius? Nay on the contrary genius is a sort of hinderance, because no superior would like to have his subordinate better than himself; such an empty-headed and conceited superior would be the last person to receive in gentle spirit any improvement, suggestion, or criticism made or proposed by any of his subordinates. What then is the effect of this? Out comes an official structure of necessarily inferior materials, a structure that perforce gives way under a pressing necessity.

(3) The third drawback on the part of officialism is that it is "extravagant." Let any man turn his eyes to the military, naval, or religious establishment and he is sure to find that more officers than are necessary are employed and many useless and unleaving persons are paid highly. "On works that are to return a profit it does not answer to spend 48 per cent, of the capital in superintendence as in the Engineering Department of the Indian Government; and Indian Railway companies, knowing this, manage to keep their superintendence charges within 8 per cent." The secret of this is there is not that check upon public agencies to which the private bodies are always subject. A private body in order to succeed must do what is of great *necessity* to the society and do it *cheaply*. It cannot saddle the nation with the results of its extravagance, for if it were to do so it would be supplanted by another body. Hence it is that we see that when the owner of a private house cannot, a municipal corporation can, spare a great sum for unnecessary trials of needless drainage schemes.

(4) The next defect of officialism is "unadaptiveness." Private bodies can quickly modify their actions so as to meet emergencies. Railway Company in case of any unexpected crowd of passengers runs special trains to suit the convenience of the people and to profit by it. A private body can anticipate the wants of society and can regulate its conduct to suit them. But officialism is guided by fixed rules and is therefore in its nature not fitted for unusual requirements. Pass along a street and you must feel the absurdity of unadaptiveness. "Is it summer? You see the water carts going their prescribed rounds with scarcely any regard to the needs of the weather—to-day sprinkling afresh the already moist roads, to-morrow bestowing their showers with no greater liberality upon roads cloudy with dust"!

(5) The fifth and the greatest vice of officialism is "corruption." On this point we cannot resist the temptation of quoting *in full* the words of Spencer and not in parts, as hitherto we have done, because we feel that any attempt to paraphrase would mar the force of the words used by the author. The passage runs thus:—

"How invariably officialism becomes corrupt every one knows. Exposed to no such antiseptic as free competition—not dependent for existence, as private unendowed organizations are upon the maintenance of vigorous vitality; all law made agencies fall into an inert, over-fed state from which to disease is a short step. Salaries flow in irrespective of the activity with which duty is performed, continue after duty wholly ceases, become rich prize for the idle well-born, and prompt to perjury, to bribery and to simony. Even in his directors are elected not for any administrative capacity they may have, but they by votes by promised patronage-a patronage *alike asked and given* in utter disregard of the welfare of a hundred of millions of people. Registrars will not only get money thousands a year each for doing work which their unassembly paid deputies leave half done, but they in some cases defraud the revenues and that after repeated reprimands. Dockyard promotion is the result not of efficient services but of political favouritism. That they may continue to hold rich livings clergymen preach what they do not believe; bishops make false returns of their revenues and at their elections to college fellowships well-to-do priests make oath that they are *pauper, pius et doctus*. From the local inspectors whose eyes are shut to an abuse by a contractor's present up to the prime minister who finds lucrative berths for his relations this venality is daily illustrated and that in spite of public reprobation and perpetual attempt to prevent it. As we once heard said by a State official of 25 years' standing—"*wherever there is Government there is venality*" *It is the inevitable result of destroying the direct connection between the profit obtained and the work performed*. No incompetent person hopes by offering a dinner in the times, to get a permanent place in a mercantile office. But where, as under Government, there is no employer's self interest to forbid—where the appointment is made by some one on whom inefficiency entails no loss, *there* is a dinner operative.

In Hospitals, in public charities, in literary funds, in endowed schools in all social agencies in which duty done and income gained do not go hand in hand, the like corruption is found and is great in proportion as the dependence of income upon duty is remote. In *state organization therefore corruption is unavoidable*. In trading organizations it merely makes its appearance, and when it does the instinct of self preservation soon provides remedy." (The Italics in the above passage are ours) Thus all that has been said can be summarized briefly in one sentence viz. the officialism is slow, stupid, extravagant, unadaptive, and corrupt while private enterprise is marked by promptness, wisdom, economy, adaptiveness and stern resistance to corruption.—*Mahratta*


## THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE

### PROPOSED DEPOSITION OF THE KHEDIVE

*London 7th May*—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Paris stating that the Powers are agreed as to the principle of British intervention in Egypt being abandoned and that possibly Pakem Pasha the Khedive's great uncle and pretender will be substituted for Mehemet Tewfik the present Khedive Should the Powers be unanimous as to the necessity for such a step, the alternative in this matter is left to France who will however act in accord with England

### ASSASSINATION OF LORD F CAVENDISH AND MR BURKE

Lord Frederick Cavendish the newly appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland and Mr Burke, the under Secretary whilst walking in Phœnix Park Dublin yesterday evening were both stabbed to death in horrible manner No arrests have as yet been made in connection with the assassination

*London 8th May*—The assassination of Lord Frederic Cavendish and Mr Burke has caused a feeling of universal horror

Mr Parnell has issued a manifesto stating that the event will be disastrous to the Irish cause and that Ireland's name will be sullied until the assassins are arrested

A special Cabinet Council was held yesterday and a further one will be held to day

*Pall Mall* in a leading article to day, denounces the policy of the Government in Ireland

### THE KHEDIVE AND HIS MINISTERS

*London 8th May*—The Khedive persists in refusing to countersign the finding of the Court Martial in the Circassian officers charged with complicity in the plot to assassinate Arabi Bey and has referred the matter to the Sultan A conflict between the Khedive and his Ministers

### THE TURKISH MINISTRY

*Constantinople, 8th May*—Said Pascha the former Governor of the Turkish Archipelago has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs

### POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVES

*London, 8th May*—The Conservative leaders have announced that they will support the Government if repressive measures are adopted in Ireland

### THE ASSASSINS ARRESTED

No trace has as yet been found of the Dublin assassins

### THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

Mr Gladstone this evening moved the adjournment of the House of Commons as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord F Cavendish and Mr Burke

Mr Gladstone said he would now be necessary to repeat the previous proposals made by the Government in respect to Ireland and that he would introduce measures for the repression of crime in that country on Thursday next The question of arrears of rent would be dealt with later on

Sir Stafford Northcote announced his intention of supporting the Government

Mr Parnell said, he recognised the necessity for repressive measures

### PUBLIC FEELING IN LONDON

The Lord Mayor of London has been requested to call a meeting at Guildhall, for the purpose of drawing up a petition to the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament

### THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP

The Chief Secretaryship of Ireland has been offered to Sir Charles Dilke who has, however refused to accept the appointment because the Chief Secretary is excluded from the Cabinet

*London 9th May*—A special to the *Times of India* states that Mr Forster has been reinstated as Chief Secretary for Ireland It is believed that the outrage on Lord Cavendish and Mr Burke was committed by American Fenians

### THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY

Mr G O Trevelyan, Secretary of the Admiralty has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland without a seat in the Cabinet

### PUBLIC FEELING IN LONDON

The statement that the Lord Mayor has been requested to call a meeting to petition the Queen to dissolve Parliament is untrue

### THE SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND

Mr Trevelyan's appointment to the Chief Secretaryship is [illegible] Mr [illegible] to the Admiralty Office [illegible] Mr Burke's Under Secretaryship

### FUNERAL OF LORD F CAVENDISH

*London 10th May*—Parliament has adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow night to enable Ministers and many members of both House to be present at the funeral of Lord Cavendish at Chiswick to morrow

### THE KHEDIVE AND HIS MINISTERS

*Cairo 10th May*—Affairs here are in a critical state The Ministry resist the Khedive's confirmation of the sentence passed on the Circassian officers and contemplate deposing him The British and French Consuls General support the Khedive

It is reported that several of the foreign Consuls have asked their respective Governments to despatch men-of-war to Alexandria

### REVOLUTION IN EGYPT

*May 10 6 P.M.*—Egypt is in a state of revolution The Ministers have summoned the Chamber to assemble without any authority for so doing It is considered that the deposition of the Khedive, in favor of Arabi Pacha, is certainly achieved unless immediate intervention is decided upon

The Ministers have given their formal assurances that there will be no danger to lives and property of foreigners but in case of Turkish intervention they are resolved to defend the country

### MR GLADSTONE'S REPRESSIVE MEASURES

The Government measures to be announced on Thursday are believed to include the abolition of trial by jury in cases of crimes of violence and the giving of increased powers to Magistrates and police

### FUNERAL OF LORD F CAVENDISH

Mr Gladstone and the other Ministers and 250 members of the Houses of Parliament, attended Lord F Cavendish's funeral at Edensor Church Chiswick The Queen and the Royal family were represented The chief mourners were the Duke of Devonshire and his sons There was a long *cortege* and the ceremony was very impressive

### REPRESSION OF CRIME

*London, 10th May*—The House of Commons last night read for the first time a Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland which gives Commissioners of Judges will supersede trial by jury in the disturbed districts

The Bill authorizes domiciliary visits the expulsion of dangerous foreigners, and summary trial of night prowlers

The wide powers are granted for dealing with meetings of secret societies, and suppressing inflammatory journals The duration of the Bill is fixed for three years

Mr Parnell and Mr Dillon, both inveighed against the stringency of the measures contained in the Bill The press generally approve of the Bill

### THE REVOLUTION IN EGYPT

Sir C Dilke, in replying to a question in the House of Commons said the British Government was concerting with France and other Powers for the protection of Europeans in Egypt

### FRANCE AND EGYPT

*Paris, 11th May*—In the Chamber of Deputies to day, M Freycinet made a speech, in which he laid stress upon the necessity of maintaining Egyptian independence

### MR PARNELL IN TROUBLE

*Bombay 11th May*—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that Mr Parnell's opposition to the Government Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland has excited so much indignation in London that he has been compelled to apply to the authorities for police protection

### THE STATE OF EGYPT

The state of Egyptian affairs is becoming alarming, Arabi Bey and his Ministers having usurped the Khedive's authority Our intervention is considered most urgent for the protection of British interests

### RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Lord Granville has consulted the French Government but Sir C Dilke has declined, in the present state of the negotiations to give the House of Commons any definite information on the subject

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 15TH MAY, 1882

## "THE GROANS OF HINDU WIDOWS"

A DOCUMENT entitled—"The groans of Hindu widows," purporting to be signed by a number of widows and addressed to Her Majesty the Queen Empress, has been published far and wide, in almost every newspaper in the country The document professes to set forth the grievances and disabilities and "social miseries" under which Hindu widows are supposed to suffer The paper plunges *in medias res* into the subject, and Her Majesty is appealed to at once with tremendous fervency Thus the widows wail begins—"Oh, our beloved Queen-Empress! Pity our poor condition, and relieve us of our misery! If, during the blessed reign of Your Most Gracious Majesty we are not cared for, if no sympathy be shown to us, and if no steps are taken to raise us, when can we expect release from our bondage? On our Maternal Queen! Graciously condescend to give a moment's time to our miseries and wretchedness and slavery, and alleviate our sufferings" The appellants then allude to the gracious speech of the Queen to the Viceroy in which Her Majesty would [illegible] every [illegible] for their amelioration They then refer to the Act of Lord William Bentinck in abolishing the burning of Hindu widows, together with the dead bodies of their husbands, and, though they seem to think that Lord Bentinck deserves some credit for good intentions, yet do they feel that his famous Act has produced more evil than good for the community of Hindu widows—especially the young They say—"Although much good was intended from the abolition of Suttee, i. e., burning widows alive with their deceased husbands, there arose evils ten-fold severer than Sahagamanam (Suttee) itself Then their souls separated from their bodies within a few minutes Then the God of Fire despatched them to the next world in no time Then their miseries were only transitory though horrible to sight But now the horrors of Brahmacharya are more than can be described. Now we die a death every day Now we suffer a lingering death all our life. The removal of a momentary misery has thrown upon us life-long misery" In the above passage, it will be seen that the memory of Lord William Bentinck suffers by the ingratitude of our modern Hindu widows. at all events of the widows who have signed the document before us They seem to prefer death to the perpetual widowhood which our religion insists on those observing who have been unfortunate enough to lose their husbands We dare say that, if a general representation were made by the Hindu widows of India to the present Government on the subject, it will take the matter into consideration and see whether Lord Bentincks' Act ought not to be repealed, and the practice of Suttee generally throughout India allowed. We should, then, probably, cut short a most vexing social question, which the so-called "progress" of the present age has raised, namely, the re-marriage of Hindu widows, for, then we shall have widows of all ages and cases quietly departing this life, or as the sorrowful widows before us put it, the "God of Fire will despatch them to the next world in no time" But, no, the widows who thus pathetically appeal to the Queen, to the Viceroy and his lady, to the members of Council and their ladies, the Judges of the High Courts and their ladies, to the patriots, statesmen, and editors of the Press, do not wish for the repeal of Lord Bentinck's Act and the re-introduction of Suttee What they want is, unrestricted freedom of action in re-marrying, and, at the same time, to retain their caste and orthodoxy, to be allowed to worship in the temples, and to enjoy all other religious rights—to abolish Brahmacharya, in short, but not to re-introduce Sahagamanam. Act 15 of 1856, introduced by the late Hon. J P Grant in the Supreme Council, is then alluded to By this Act, the re-marriage of Hindu widows is legalised With regard to this enactment, the groaning widows before us go on to say as follows and to introduce an episode —

"Bengal, the most enlightened part of the Indian Empire, first reaped the fruit of it Bombay followed Our benighted Madras Presidency did nothing till lately. Last year some of the heroic gentlemen of the Godavari District came forward with their purse and strength to rescue poor Hindu widows from their sufferings and to give them every support to remarry. Two virgin widows (blessed ladies) availed themselves and were remarried in a brilliant way under their auspices at Rajahmundry. Some of us were overjoyed at the prospect

and were making preparations to go to Rajahmundry and be wedded there but lo! Oh Royal Mother, before their happy day arrived, there came in Jupiter, the ominous Jupiter, and prevented its fulfilling our long cherished object. His thunderbolt Sree Sankaracharya, the hard hearted Sankaracharya, issued his mighty bull denouncing the act of the Rajahmundry Reformers as heinous, illegal and devilish, and excommunicated the poor remarried widows and their supporters. He further threatened that if any body acted against his orders and remarried, she would be dealt with in the same way, she would be prevented from entering temples to worship God she would forfeit her caste and nobody would be allowed to mix with her in performing religious and other ceremonies Oh what sad news this was! This frustrated our object, this fell upon our head as a lightning from an angry God We are orthodox Hindus as our opponents are We want to worship our Hindu gods We want to preserve our Hindu rights, and we also want to remarry We hoped that the Widow Marriage Act would protect our rights If we cannot remarry, *as Hindus*, what is the use of the Act? Sankaracharya says, "you cannot keep your caste if you remarry, you cannot enter temples and worship God if you remarry" This is really horrible Are we to forfeit our heavenly reward if we are to enjoy the earthly blessings? Do not all other Indus, Mahomedans and Christians, &c, who are your subjects enjoy the two blessings? Why should we be so unfortunate under your happy rule? Why should we not be allowed the heavenly Lord and the earthly Lord? God is superior to man God our heavenly Lord is superior to husband the earthly lord If we are asked to choose one of those two, we must of course choose the former. Then the Act is a dead letter We asked the reformers of Rajahmundry if they could give us both a husband and a God, knowing full well that the one is necessary for our worldly welfare and the other for spiritual welfare Their intercession with the Sankaracharya was to no purpose He was stubborn He could not be moved He is a Sanyasi A Sanyasi has no feeling We could not move him by entreaties and tears."

We must tell our "advanced" widows, then, that they cannot have both things. They cannot remarry, and yet enjoy all the special privileges and rights of their religion and their caste They are at perfect liberty to marry, but they must be prepared to take the consequences It is only a question of the perpetual observance of a special religious rule laid down in our holy Shastras in their case and going abroad and mixing with the world again by the act of remarrying We are not surprised that the widows lost their case before the English magistrate of the Godavari district before whom they took it. The British Government, while affording freedom of action to all classes and creeds, does not interfere with their religious rites and observances In passing Act 15 of 1856, by which Hindoo widows are at perfect liberty to remarry, the Government expressly guards itself against any the slightest interference with any principle or practice of the orthodox Hindoo religion, which the act of remarriage on the part of a widow might involve The petition of those groaning Hindoo widows contains with a direct appeal to Her Majesty the Queen, to use her authority to direct the legislature in India to pass a special enactment making it lawful, both religiously and socially, for Hindoo widows to remarry The memorial concludes by a prayer to Almighty God which is as follows —

"Oh God! Almighty Lord! inspire men and women to work for us and grant us our humble request, wedding and caste, husband God Oh Heavenly Father! Oh Gracious God, repressent our miseries in their true light to our Empress and engender pity in her heart to relieve us from life long misery, so that the line of distinction between Her Majesty's Government and those that preceded it may be clearly drawn, and so that it may be known to the whole world that Her Majesty's Government is a Christian Government which does not merely aim at the common functions of suppressing theft or other crime but whose object it is to remove social evils and to raise the nation from a degraded condition What we request is not against our Shastras, but against the narrow views of our gurus. Oh God! create mercy in the heart of your earthly representative the Empress of India"

## BRITISH JUSTICE IN BENGAL

We are indebted to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which takes the facts from the *Bengalee*, for a specimen of British administration in Bengal, which is simply astounding at this time of day The Judge is Mr Grant, sessions judge of the Twenty Four Pergunnahs, to whom came the trial of a prisoner on a charge of murder before a jury of five, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which permit a trial by jury, instead of before an assessors The result of the trial was that after hearing the evidence all had for and against the prisoner, and the judge's charge or "charge" thereon, the jury in the discharge of their duty found it right to bring in a verdict of not guilty in favour of the prisoner The judge in such a case has no power to set aside the finding of the jury, as he has in a case tried before assessors All that the judge can do, is to make a note on the record of the finding of the jury of his own dissent therefrom and his reasons for it, and he may report the case to the High Court, which alone has the power to set aside the verdict of the jury, and pass a sentence, or direct further evidence to be taken, or it may confirm the finding of the jury, or pass any other order it may think fit to do Now, in this case, the judge should have contented himself with observing the procedure above set forth, and dismissing the jury without any comment of any kind on the verdict, and still less personally regarding the jury Mr Grant, however, according to the *Bazar's* report appears to have expected a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and, being disappointed, got out of temper and declared insulted the whole of the jury On the foreman giving in the verdict of himself and his colleagues the judge asked him whether they had done so in good conscience and in accordance with their oath The foreman replied in the affirmative, and was proceeding to give his reasons for the finding, when the judge angrily interposing, said he considered the verdict a false one—it was a perjured verdict and against their oath and good conscience He proceeded to say in the same angry tone, that their oath, good conscience, honour had all been cast to the winds in finding that verdict The foreman of the jury, who seemed to be composed of most remarkable mild and forbearing men, for they said never a word in answer to the insult from the Bench, asked whether they might go away The judge said they might, but he would take care to send their names to the High Court, so that they never would come to his court again, or serve on a jury He would report the case for the Orders of the High Court, with his own opinion thereon, and also his opinion of the jury He knew there were sober men in the Twenty Four Pergunnahs of that—but here the report says his honour's words became inarticulate And this is the kind of justice that is administered in the Twenty Four Pergunnahs, one of the most advanced districts of Bengal, by an English judge Apart from the legislative force of allowing a judge to refer the unanimous finding of a jury to the High Court, it is clear that Mr Grant has thoroughly misbehaved himself in the high position which he occupies, and is liable, and indeed ought to be called upon to explain his conduct and if his explanation is not satisfactory, he ought to be removed from his post Mr Grant has also been guilty of deliberate criminal defamation of the foreman and the other members of the jury To say of men in an open public court that they have committed intentional perjury, that they have cast away honor & conscience, then only to the winds, in the discharge of their solemn duties as sworn public functionaries, is the grossest defamation that could be uttered, and, in this case, the judge's position cannot protect him, for he has clearly acted beyond his powers, and has reduced himself to the position of any private person, so that he has laid himself open both to a civil and criminal action by each of the five persons who composed the jury By the way, with reference to this jury, they seem to have been a curious set of men Not one of them—not even the foreman—appears to have offered the slightest protest against the base and defamatory words used to wards them All their duty seems to have been to escape from the presence of the judge, and they do not appear even to have cared about the threat of the judge, that he would take care that they did not appear in his court again Either they were overawed by the overbearing manner and words of the judge or they were quite taken aback at the unexpected incident If they are men of any self respect, they ought to make a combined representation of the judge's conduct to the High Court and they have well earned, great thereby redress but shall the High Court find courts day—but we have no such hope—for, they have the remedy in their own hands The law confers civil and criminal remedies to them to vindicate their own character, and to teach the judge or the Twenty Four Pergunnahs that he is not, even in an English judge can not so easily misuse his powers with impunity

## THE STATE OF IRELAND

One of the most unhappy countries in Europe is Ireland and yet the island forms part and parcel of an Empire which is at peace everywhere else Having passed through disastrous famine in 1876 77, the land required a perfect rest and complete recovery But unhappily, the Land League arose and its baneful influence expended itself with great intensity amongst almost all classes of the Irish population, and chiefly amongst the tillers of the soil Its bitter words to eight, and persistently taught, to refuse the payment of their just dues in the shape of rents to the landlords the leaders of the Land League were for the most part, men of education and intelligence, and included Irish members of the House of Commons, whose political ambition it is to wring from England, by persistent force, a separate Government and Parliament for Ireland The agitation in the British House of Commons, on the part of the Irish members, consisted of violently opposing every measure brought in by the Government of the day, and thus obstructing and delaying the progress of business The agitation outside in Ireland, by the Land League, at first consisted of mass meetings and popular demonstrations, held all over the country, which were in the shape of speeches were launched against the British Government, and as we have said the Irish small farmers and peasantry, and the labouring population generally, were taught not to pay rent or any other just dues to the estates from they were owing From speeches at public meetings the popular excitement learnt to take action against those whom they had been taught to look upon as their oppressors or masters, so that fields and farm houses and their property, began gradually to be mysteriously destroyed by the hand of the secret midnight incendiary Still under the teaching of the Land League, the popular grew bolder and began openly to resist constituted authority, and streets, thoroughfares of cities and towns were the constant scenes of conflicts between the police and Military on the one hand, and the people on the other, in which the latter were not always the loosers Then the British Government opened its eyes to the critical nature of the situation, and Ireland came and still continues under Military occupation, though it forms politically an integral portion of the British Empire Various other coercive and repressive measures have been introduced by Mr Gladstone's Government, but Ireland continues in as disturbed a condition as it was two years ago Even the decisive measure of imprisoning all the leaders of the Land League and above five hundred suspected persons, does not seem to have had the desired effect Latterly, the ruffians who had been overawed by the increase of the Military strength in the country, took to secret sudden and unexpected assassinations of landlords and others who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the assassins It is unnecessary here to enter into a detail of the dreadful murders committed on lonely highways and in solitary farm houses, by men whose victims were generally men of their own class It is curious to note how these murderers easily escaped with impunity, and their secret and renewed assaults against the lives of the common higher ranks of life, and on whom many of these villains depended for bread and shelter they had Do come down to the most recent instances of the murderer stalking, even openly in broad light in some convenient wood in order to slay the victim who was expected to pass that way We take one example Mr P Smythe one of the most extensive and benevolent of landlords, who had lived twenty years on his estate, was marked out as a victim by some of his tenants Returning from church in the forenoon, in a coach in which were his sister in law and mother in law, the coach happened to pass a certain portion of his estate, when suddenly the report of a pistol was heard from behind with the result that his sister in law fell forward dead in the coach with the back of her head blown away The bullet that was intended for Mr Smythe suddenly caused the death of an innocent victim of the deplorable condition of Ireland at the present moment While this and similar outrages were being committed in different parts of Ireland Mr Gladstone's Government suddenly changed its repressive policy, and on the 11th instant all the leaders of the Land League and five hundred suspected persons were released unconditionally from Kilmainham and on the 2nd instant Lord Frederick Cavendish, the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, was appointed Chief Secretary to Ireland, and the Hon ble Burke was appointed Under Secretary On the evening of the 6th instant, Lord Cavendish and Mr Burke, were walking about twilight, in one of the most public places in the city of Dublin when a number of ruffians unknown, stepped forward and horribly stabbed both gentlemen to death, leaving the lifeless bodies to be discovered an hour or so afterwards As might be expected, this event has caused universal horror even so great that the leaders of the Land League themselves deplore and disown the dreadful deed Mr Parnell the great organiser and leader of the Land League has issued a manifesto stating that the event will be disastrous to the Irish cause and that Ireland's name will be stained until the assassins are arrested The most curious and significant feature in all the outrages and assassinations, which have taken place in Ireland, is that not one of the perpetrators has been arrested and brought to justice, though, in almost all cases, large money rewards and pardon to accomplices have been offered In the present instance, £10,000 have been offered for any information that would lead to the arrest of the principal murderers, and £1000, to any accomplice who will give similar information It seems to us that the present British Government is now reaping the fruits of a weak and vacillating policy in Ireland Having the other day, adopted a policy of conciliation, and seen its disastrous results in two days, Mr Gladstone's Government has again taken up a policy of coercion and repression By the bill which has been now introduced into the House of Commons, trial by jury will be abolished in the disturbed districts, houses under suspicion will be regularly visited by the police, dangerous foreigners will be expelled and those seen prowling at night will be arrested summarily tried and imprisoned The Bill gives the largest powers for dealing with meetings of secret societies, and suppressing inflammatory journals

## Original and Selected Notes

MAHOMED AYOUB, British Envoy, left Simla for Kabul on the 3rd instant

SIR STEWART BAILEY the new member of the Viceregal Council, arrived at Simla on the afternoon of the 5th instant and was received under the usual salute of fifteen guns

IT is stated that the Court Fees Bill which was introduced last August, is standing over at present, some of its provisions being under the consideration of the Financial Department

SIR DONALD STEWART has issued a circular calling attention to the fact that number of officers serving with British corps in this country who have not passed the examinations necessary to qualify them for promotion

A CONTEMPORARY remarks that it is not perhaps generally known that Lord Frederick Cavendish, was by marriage a nephew of the Prime Minister He married the daughter of the late Lord Lyttelton, whose wife was sister of Mr Gladstone

A SIMLA telegram states that Abdul Rahman the English Envoy to Kabul, has had an interview with the Ameer He goes on no special mission, but is to make known the general views of Government and report to Government Colonel General Mr Ahmed Jan is appointed correspondent especially to accompany Afzul Khan at Kabul

It is said that Pahlwan Khan of Kunur near Jellalabad, one of the most influential chiefs in that quarter, is about to follow the example of the chief of Lagman and pay a friendly visit to the Ameer There is no truth whatever in the late reports that he has an intent on or the part of the Lagman chief to rebel, nor is the alleged disturbances at Jellalabad in the Kohistan On the contrary the state of Afghanistan has been steadily improving for years past

THE successor of Sir Saunders Tayley President of the Bombay Bar has not yet been appointed Mr Fitzgerald has been selected to act until a successor has been appointed It is said the choice lies between Colonel Bradford and Mr Jones, both of whom are at present in England The latter officer who has officiated as Resident on several occasions, is supposed to have the best chance of obtaining the post Colonel Bradford is understood to prefer the breezy heights of Mount Abu in the summer to the fierce heat of the Deccan plateau

A PARSEE journalist of Bombay has undertaken the translation into six vernacular languages of India of Professor Max Mullers Hibbert Lectures on the origin and growth of religion as illustrated by the religions of India The object of this enterprise, Mr Behramjee M Malabari, has himself formed the lectures in question into Guzerati, and has arranged for the translations into Sanskrit, Bengali, Marathi, Hindi, and Tamil Large numbers of native papers have noticed Mr Malabari's scheme in terms highly favourable at once to the author and Mr Malabari's qualifications for carrying it out

THE *Englishman* says that, as telegrams are so common that they are unclosed by opened at all times, in almost all places and are also every now and then the bearers of tidings which one would rather hear for the first time when alone, and should be prepared, the telegraph authorities should make some arrangement by which, on payment of a small extra fee, the sender of the message intimation may be given to the office of receipt of the news that the message should be enclosed in a black edged envelope Different colored envelopes might also be used for short extra charge for the urgent, ordinary, and deferred messages

MR SANDERSON, the Superintendent of Elephant Keddahs, has been very successful in his operations this season He caught 251 elephants, valued at about 2 lacs of rupees and as the expenses connected with the Keddahs only about Rs 30,000, there is a clear gain of over 1 lac to Government Mr Sanderson caught 65 and 55 respectively in single drives In 1880-81 Mr Sanderson secured 227, so that this year he has topped all previous catches, and could have caught more, but that he had not a sufficiency of tame elephants to secure them During his trip Mr Sanderson killed five rhinoceros, several tigers, two in one day, and some fine specimens of buffaloes

LORD FREDRICK CAVENDISH, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, whose sudden death by the hand of an assassin, is reported by Reuter, is a brother of Lord Hartington, and has a tolerably long Parliamentary training, having begun political life in 1869 as Private Secretary to Mr Granville Lord Frederick Cavendish was afterwards Private Secretary to Mr Gladstone, was a Junior Lord of the Treasury for a term when the Liberals were in power before, and in the present Ministry has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury He has sat for one of the Ridings since 1865, and is married to a sister of Lord Lyttelton He was born in 1836

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, finding that complainants, after obtaining summonses, often did not appear to prosecute these cases, has adopted a novel mode of compelling them to do so Though complainants had to pay for the summonses and subpoenas, the amount was so trifling, particularly to the well to do people, that they never trouble themselves to appear and prosecute In order to compel them to prosecute, a complainant is now asked to sign recognizances to the extent of Rs 20 to appear and prosecute the charge made by him Complainants will be at liberty to appear and withdraw their complaint, should the Magistrate consider they had good grounds to do so

THE *Pioneer* remarks that an experiment is to be now being tried by the Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, by which the sorting of parcels is to be performed in the train in the Post Office as was just as is done for letters Hitherto it was the practice to send all parcels for certain sections of the country to a central sorting office situated in convenient intermediate stations But this not the transit of parcels was much slower than it would have been if the experiment is now some time on Lines of Railway, including all parcels in the train, and appears to be quite successful When the system extended throughout the country the delivery of parcels will be considerably expedited

THE following is the official version of the conversation between the Chief of Aden Pasha —"He Egypt in Germany had been a refuge for the last twenty years existence of discontent among the Circassian officers —the total number of whom on service with the colonels does not exceed forty, the cause of their discontent in being that they were not included in the recent promotions They intended to petition the Government on the subject and if they were not successful in their application to Hussein Pasha One night however several informed, and others were summoned from various places to the Ministry of War where they found how to their body plunged in a great Several arrested, was executed then person, and nine others subsequently to be in the plot When it was found the conspiracy was commenced the finding of Court Martial on the Circassian Officers to simple exile

A SHORT time ago the history of ancient Buddhist relics in India in the Madras Presidency by Mr Caldwell and in the place where they were discovered, a structure most wanted to an living object, was also found a live frog which is supposed to have dwelt in an existence there since the time of Buddha and about which there has been lively discussion in one of the Bombay papers Around this now structure Mr Bell has now Mr General Cunningham opened the celebrated Sanchi tope, situated about twenty miles to the north east of Bhopal Of these Tope No 3 consisted of a stone hemispheres, 16 feet in diameter, of which the upper part had fallen into ruin The explorers sunk a perpendicular shaft down the centre and after several hours of labour, reached the depth more than 3 feet long On raising this slab he found beneath two large stone boxes, each having a cube of 1 foot and fitted with a lid and contents One of these boxes had an inscription which stated that it contained relics of Sariputra the celebrated right hand disciple of Sakya Muni This box contained a large stone casket covered by a broken outer and inner two small pieces of sandalwood and last but not a *bit of dust* As it is evident that this tope was built between 2130 and 2170 years ago the Caldwell frog appears to be the venerable Cunningham spider

WE give elsewhere the substance of a memorial addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in regard to the extension of self government That intelligent body finds with satisfaction the fact that the ten leading cities of the Presidency, overlooking Bombay, are to be entrusted with the privilege of electing one-half of the total number of their Municipal Committee This is a great gain, certainly, and if the Government of Bombay make a wise decision as regards who shall enjoy the franchise, we do not doubt that this limited extension of local self government will prove so successful as to bring about a further extension in the same direction We wonder at the Sabha, however, thinking a special enactment in the matter wholly unnecessary, for notwithstanding the powers conferred upon the Government by section 6 of Act VI 1873, one would think a carefully considered enactment was always preferable to a Government order in a matter of so much moment as this The Sabha name eighteen other towns in this Presidency, each with a population of from ten to twenty five thousand, which, in their opinion, can fairly claim higher powers of self government than they at present possess This recommendation deserves his Excellency the Governor's best attention, as well as the scheme submitted by the Sabha for the reconstruction of Local Fund Committees As regards the transfer of provincial funds to Local and Municipal bodies, and the carrying out of the principle that every item of receipt and expenditure which the people are likely to understand the use of, and capable of administering efficiently, should be handed over to them for administration, the Sabha, while recognising that this is a matter to be carried out in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, "sees no reason why the same policy may not be pursued in the case of District Committees, if the area selected by the infusion into them of a really competent and strong non official element"

## Local and Provincial

MADRAS RAILWAY —We understand that all arrangements will be completed by the 1st July ensuing for the opening of the Madras Railway from Bangalore Station to Pettah

LEAVE —C Krishna Rao, Amildar, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District, is granted 15 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same B Sitaramiah, Amildar, Dharmapuri Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

THE WEATHER —On the evening of Saturday last Bangalore was favoured with copious showers of rain, which was ushered in by a fine thunder storm The first shower continued more than an hour, and we had rain throughout the night at intervals The sky continues cloudy and there seems to be every prospect of more rain

SOLAR ECLIPSE —We have to remind our readers that a very interesting celestial phenomenon will be visible in Bangalore, will take place on Wednesday the noon next It is the eclipse of the Sun which is totally invisible in another part of the world, and only partial on one side, to the extent of one tenth of the sun's disc The phenomenon will begin about 2½ p m and end at about half past 4 p m

PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENTS —Mr E P Lowry to be Assistant Conservator of Forests on the Local Establishment on Rs 200 per month Mr P Abdul Kadir to be Assistant Conservator of Forests on the Local Establishment on Rs 200 per month Probationer Narayan Rao to be Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests on the Local Establishment on Rs 150 per month Probationer Mr Stephen to be Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests on the Local Establishment B Sattappa, to be a 3rd Class Hospital Assistant in the Mysore Medical Establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1882

## Extracts

### H H THE MAHARANI JUMNABAI SAHIBA OF BARODA

H H the Maharani Jumnabai Sahiba, C I was born in the month of August 1863 Her Highness is of a very respectable family at Lohamandi, in Patan On the 26th of April 1876 she was married to H H Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda and was left a widow by his death on the 28th November 1878 No child had been born to the marriage during the lifetime of Khanderao Gaekwar but H H the Maharani believed herself *enceinte* at the time of his decease, the heir presumptive to the *gadi* of Baroda Malhar Rao, some cousin brother Malhar Rao was placed on the throne provisionally only, until the expected heir of Khanderao should be born

Meanwhile very serious differences between H H the Maharani Jumnabai and Malhar Rao Gaekwar arose, and things went so far that the Maharani had some fear that an attempt upon her life would be made with a view of securing the succession of Malhar Rao's successor Accordingly she was permitted to withdraw from the place in Baroda city and take up her abode at the British Residency until her child's birth should take place Unfortunately for the Baroda State at that time (and for Malhar Rao himself afterwards) Her Highness gave birth to a girl on the 5th of July 1871 The little daughter was named Tarabai, and was married to the Sir Desai of Savant Wari in December 1879 Malhar Rao was thus confirmed in his succession to the throne, but his animosity towards the Maharani Jumnabai by no means diminished In consequence of his hostility towards her, she found it necessary to withdraw from Baroda on the 4th January 1872, and take up her residence at Poona Malhar Rao's administration was culminated in the famous trial which led to his deposition by the British Government.

The succession to the throne being thus destined the British Government, in recognition of the ability and good offices of the late Maharaja Khanderao on the critical occasion of the great Mutiny of 1857, resolved to provide for the succession to the *gadi* of Baroda by allowing Jumnabai to adopt a son as heir to the late Maharaja Khanderao The general circumstances of the adoption will be within the memory of most of our readers

The Maharani returned to Baroda from Poona on the 21st of May 1875 The adoption took place on the 27th of May, when the present Gaekwar, Sayajee Rao, a scion of a branch of the Gaekwar family long settled in Kandiah, was happily chosen after a careful scrutiny of the respective merits of himself and his two brothers. The installation took place the same day The personal supervision and home training of the youthful Maharaja thus devolved upon Her Highness and the manner in which Her Highness has fulfilled this important trust constitutes her chief title to the gratitude of all well wishers of the Baroda State During the late administration under Sir T Madhava Rao, K C S I Her Highness had control of the palace arrangements and expenditure and her opinion on public matters was frequently sought both by the Dewan and the late Resident

Her Highness Jumnabai is certainly one of the most distinguished specimens of high born Maharatta ladies She has been specially favoured by Nature in many respects She has had the advantages of a better education than most ladies in her exalted position To this she adds the possession of several graceful accomplishments Her conversation testifies to the possession of a fund of refined feelings In the affairs of State she possesses a vast amount of traditional knowledge The effect of the part she has played in the history of Baroda during the past seven years will be enduring. She will be remembered as the great connecting link between the past and the present order of things in the important State of Baroda. The Baroda State has passed through a critical stage in the last eight years, but all's well that end's well, and for its present satisfactory condition a goodly share of the praise is due to the worthy lady whose career we thus imperfectly sketched —*Times of India*

## MISMATCHED CURRENCY NOTES.

The undersigned has the honour to communicate the following new instructions regarding the disposal of claims to the value of half or mutilated currency notes The instructions are issued under F D No 914, dated 15th February 1882, and should be brought into operation at once

J WESTLAND,
Head Commissioner.

March 23 1882

Any person who has a claim upon the Currency Department in respect of a Currency Note which is not in such condition as to admit of immediate payment across the counter (as which is mutilated or half of which has been lost) should address his claim to the Currency Office from which the note issued

Before any steps are taken, the applicant will be required to deposit the note, or part note, in respect of which he makes the claim. It is not necessary to advertise, in the *Gazette* or otherwise claims which are made upon half or mutilated notes

When the claim is received a paper will be issued (see Form A) requiring the claimant, within fourteen days of its receipt, to give full particulars on the following points and any other points that may arise out of the inquiry —

Name, residence and occupation or profession Whether he was ever proprietor of the entire note and if so, when and where, and on what account, he received it How it came to be mutilated or if it is a half note, how, and by whom, and for what purpose the note was divided in half

If half of the note have been lost, to state fully the time and circumstances of the loss. If it has been lost in transit by post, to produce the result of enquiry by the Postal Authorities If the letter was not registered, to explain why

To state the name of any person who can give evidence, either as to applicant's possession of the entire note or as to the circumstances of the loss, and to produce copies of any letters documents, entries in registers, &c., which give information on these matters.

If the loss has occurred in transmission through the Post Office, to produce declaration by the person to whom the letter was addressed that he did not receive it

(N B.—A person who receives a half note though the Post has no claim to its value The claim must be pu d by the person who held the entire n

If there has b delay in applying, it must be fully exp

Whether applic before made a claim upon a half or mu note, if so, when

If the declaration on these points is not sufficient, the Currency Officer is to call for further particulars or make any further inquiries necessary, either of applicant or of any other person.

If the Currency Officer considers the information sufficient, he is to submit it to the Commissioner or Head Commissioner, for orders

In doing so, he is to report (1) when the note was issued, (2) whether any claim or stop page is noted against it, (3) whether it is still outstanding, (4) any other circumstances bearing on the claim, and ascertainable from his office registers, or otherwise known to him (See form B)

If this officer considers the claim established, he will pass order that the note is to be paid, upon bond of indemnity, that day six months if no reason to the contrary appear If he does not consider the claim established he is to refuse payment, and leave the applicant either to comply with requisition for further evidence, or to take any further steps he may desire.

When the period of six months is expired a bond form will be furnished to the applicant with instructions for its execution, and bearing a receipt form on its reverse The money (less cost of stamp on bond) will at applicant's option be paid to him over the counter, or remitted to him by money-order

No claim can be admitted unless the applicant satisfies the Head Commissioner or Commissioner, that he was legal holder of the entire note, that he is unable, owing to circumstances properly explained and beyond his control, to produce the entire note, and, by delivery of part of the note to the Currency Department, renders it impossible for any other person to make a claim upon the entire note

A person who receives a mismatched note has no claim to receive any value from the Currency Department, and no payments are to be made in such cases. The note should be returned, marked on both halves, "mismatched note payment refused"

J WESTLAND,
Head Commissioner of Currency,
The 23rd March, 1882

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The writer of the article headed Administrative Reforms in the Bombay Presidency in summarises his views on the subject —

That Primary Education Medical Charities Minor Public Works, Registration of Vital Statistics, Model Farms, Vaccination, and Sanitation should be altogether deprovincialised, and handed over to Municipalities and District Local Fund Committees within their respective jurisdictions

That portion of the Abkari Revenue which is derived from the retail of spirituous liquors and narcotic drugs should be deprovincialised also and should be handed over to local bodies.

That the people of Poona, Ahmedabad, Sattara, Karachi, and Sukkur be allowed to elect one-half, and those of Sholapoor Ahmednagar, Broach, Hydérabad and Shikarpur be allowed to elect one third, of the total number of their Municipal Commissioners, further the seats reserved for election should be divided into two sets in the proportion of two one, the former not being reserved for any class, and the latter for the intelligent advanced classes.

That the Municipalities of twenty two towns mentioned on page 26 of this paper should be at once raised to the position of City Municipalities, and be admitted to the enjoyment of higher powers of self-Government, as can be done under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, Section VI, and to the people of those towns being conferred the elective franchise.

That the present Local Funds Act, being entirely loose in its provisions, and being abused to sanction government interference in details of administration, requires to be thoroughly amended.

That the present Talooka Local Fund Committees being illegal in their inspection have to be abolished altogether, the more so as the orders requiring Local Funds to support Taluqdars having been cancelled, there is no reason why a Talooka should have an independent Committee for itself, when it can not have the fullest control of its own funds

*g* That one central Committee for the whole district, if rightly constituted ought to suffice for all practical purposes

*h* That such a district Committee should be formed as follows —[1] One member for each Talooka of the district to be elected by those who pay Rs 100 and upwards as land assessment or any other tax upon which the one anna cess is levied [2] Two members to be elected by the holders of alienated villages in the district, [3] Two members to be elected by the educated classes such as the jurors and assessors and graduates of the University resident in the district [4] Government servants equal to half the number of the [illegible] and 5 ex officio members equal to one third the number of 1, 2 3, and 4 or one fourth of the entire body And that the committee should be in power for five years only

*i* That the Magistrate Collector of the district should be the ex-officio President of the district Committee whose business should principally consist of watching and supervising the administration of the Committee and of tendering advice whenever sought, or volunteering it whenever found necessary

*j* That each district Committee should have an executive Committee consisting of a Chairman and members to be elected by the general body, which executive Committee should be changed every year

*k* That the members of the executive Committee should be paid a certain allowance for attending each meeting of the Committee with a view to ensure greater care and responsibility

*l* That these local Committees should not be interfered with by the provincial government in the details of administration unless any cardinal principle involved is at stake

*m* That the local Legislative Council of the Presidency ought to have among its members a due portion of the elected representatives of the people

*n* That the Legislative Council should consist of four ex officio members, eight nominees of government, and twelve representatives of the people as follows —four members for the Maharastra, three for Gujerath and two each for Karnatak and Sind, and one for the Presidency Town of Bombay,—these members to be elected by the members of the Municipalities and of District Committees in each division And that fresh nominations and elections should take place every fourth year

*o* That the members of the Legislative Council should have the power of interpellating heads of departments on important executive matters, and should have every year an opportunity given them of discussing the provincial budget —*The Mahratta*

## ARTS AND TRADES OF INDIA

The following lecture was delivered lately at the town Hall, Workingham, on the "Arts and Trades of India," by Professor Monier Williams which was illustrated by examples of Indian work Mr Williams said that the patience, perseverance and power of physical endurance of an Indian workman were well worthy of imitation by Europeans [illegible] to be profoundly conscious of the truth that nothing could be well done in works of any kind achieved in this wonderful world, without the application of the [illegible] common place, patient drudgery The Indian was however, a slow worker, taking a whole day about a thing which an active European would finish off in a couple of hours. It never entered the head of even the better class of workmen to think of availing themselves of any modern scientific improvements, and perhaps the great secret of the beauty of Indian art lay in the suppleness and flexibility of Indian fingers The hand of the commonest menial servant in an Indian household was often as delicately formed as that of the most refined aristocratic beauty at an European court In Europe manufacture was no longer, as it ought to be according to its etymology, hand work, but in India the hand was still the chief implement employed, and a fervent hope might be expressed that no European machinery might soon take its place No greater calamity could befall Indian art than that it should abandon its own traditions and principles for meretricious ideas derived from European sources If any one doubted that, let him examine the specimens of Indian artistic skill kindly lent to them that evening The gorgeous richness of the Kinoob work, the tasteful designs and colouring of the Cashmere shawls, the Delhi scarves and table-cloths, the exquisite Cashmere work in [illegible] the skill and taste displayed in the sandal wood carving and inlaid wood work were unrivalled In the manufacture of fine muslin the Hindu artisan was absolutely unrivalled With a loom formed of a few rough sticks and reeds, he produced something which no European machinery could equal—a whole dress of the finest quality being easily passed through a small finger-ring Even in the more common work they would observe great regard paid to beauty of form and right proportion and great taste in the arrangement and disposition of the ornament Of all Indian arts, that of jewellery was the most ancient and the most elaborated Those who were in India during the Prince of Wales's visit saw the jewelled dresses of the Indian chiefs would not easily forget the sight Even the humblest woman would lose her self respect if she ever appeared before her family without a nose-ring and [illegible] bangles Even the commonest Indian usual jewellery presented examples of every variety of beautiful design and workmanship The fact was that in India artisans were not obliged to be ever pandering to the mania for novelty—ever racking their brains to invent some new fashion, but were able to devote their energies to the beautifying improving and perfecting what already existed The exquisite modelling represented in that room and the beauty of Indian paintings on wood and ivory proved that had the arts of sculpture and painting been cultivated by the Hindus they might have attained great perfection, but as it was, not a single fine painting nor beautiful statue was to be seen anywhere throughout India Nor did they see anywhere good specimens of household furniture Having given instances of the astonishing low cost of Indian work the lecturer said there was no such thing as capital among the artisans of India This perhaps, would account for the undoubted fact that Indian industries were left behind in the race of competition by those of Europe Was it likely then that Indian trades and industries would be injuriously affected by the introduction of English ideas English machinery, and English education? Time would show But caste was a strong conservative force and as long as its strength continued and the present intimate connection between trades and caste was maintained so long might Indian artisans be expected to work in their old grooves Indian agriculturists to plod on in their old ruts and primitive customs to hold their own against all modern inventions Even in England caste feeling operated strongly in certain trades and professions In India it was all powerful and any individual workman who might wish to adopt new ideas would find it impossible to withstand the opposition of his caste fellows In Europe the laws of society were supposed to be of inferior obligation to the laws of the nation and the laws of religion In India, on the contrary, the laws of caste were stronger and more effectual in their operation than any law of religion or government. While it would be easy to multiply instances of the tyranny and [illegible] of trade [illegible] and caste laws [illegible] it could not be [illegible] that the caste system of India really resulted from a natural and [illegible] of development Nor could there be a greater mistake than to conclude that the lower castes and classes were in a condition of [illegible] oppression They all took a part in their own work and their own caste and were not the despised creatures they were usually represented to be Caste, when allowed to become a despot was a tyrant of the worst kind Its action tended to arrest progress to paralyse energy, to crush manly independence to stifle healthy public opinion, to make nationality patriotism and true liberty almost impossible At the same time trade leagues and caste leagues had their good as well as their bad side and at a particular stage of a nation's life might do good service In India the union of persons engaged in the same trades had been useful in promoting self sacrifice, in securing subordination of the individual to an organised body, in restraining from vice, and in preventing pauperism Nay, the very antagonism of an infinite number of those caste associations and trade leagues had helped us to govern the country, by making political combinations impracticable, and it was still capable of being turned to good account Our wisest policy would be to convert caste from a master into a servant, to defeat its evil action, not so much by forcible suppression as by the gradual application of certain teaching by imparting true ideas of liberty; true principles of political economy and morality, to supplant its tyrannical enactments by considerate legislation based on the ancient laws and customs of the country, to make it hard support and iron grasp needless by helping the masses to ameliorate their own condition, by stimulating them to develope the vast resources of their own soil and to improve their own arts, trades, and industries in their own way —*The Architect*


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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 22, 1882. No. 20.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

#### CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY

*London, 13th May*—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating, that Mr Gladstone is about to resign the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer

The Hon'ble A Evelyn Ashley has been appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies, vice Mr Courtney, who succeeded Lord Cavendish as Secretary of the Treasury

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS ORDERED TO ALEXANDRIA

It is understood that English and French iron clads have been ordered to Alexandria.

#### THE CHANNEL FLEET

*London 13th May*—The Channel Squadron has been ordered to prepare to proceed to the Mediterranean in a fortnight

#### ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE MANSION HOUSE

A canister filled with gun powder with a lighted fuse attached was discovered outside the Mansion House last evening

#### ARABI AND THE CHAMBER OF NOTABLES

*Cairo 12th May*—The Assembly of Notables refuse to comply with the summons of the Ministry to assemble Arabi fears therefore the advent of civil war, and that he will depose the Khedive with the help of the army

#### THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

*Cairo 12th May*—The Notables are meditating between the Khedive and the Egyptian Government The Khedive is temporising

#### THE FRENCH FLEET

*Paris, 14th May*—The French Squadron has left for Alexandria

#### INTERVENTION IN EGYPT

*London 15th May*—The united English and French Squadrons are now on their way to Alexandria

Lord Granville replying to a question in the House of Lords, this evening said a complete understanding exists between England and France in respect to Egypt and as to the course of action which will be adopted in certain contingencies His Lordship, however expressed a hope that peace and prosperity would be restored without resort to force

#### EUROPEANS IN EGYPT

There is a great uneasiness among European residents in Egypt, owing to the threatening attitude of the Bedouin tribes and the arrogance of Egyptian military officers

#### A CRISIS IN ZULU AFFAIRS

A serious crisis exists in Zulu affairs Sir H Bulwer has refused to see a deputation of Zulus, which had come without a pass, and directed its members to return home Serious troubles are expected especially in John Dunns district, adjoining Natal

#### TURKEY AND EGYPT

*London, 16th May*—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Constantinople, stating that in case moral force fails in Egypt, a body of Turkish Gendarmes will be landed and serve Arabi Pacha.

#### THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

*Cairo, 16th May*—Acting on the advice of Foreign Consuls, the Khedive has summoned the Ministry with whom he has patched up an agreement.

#### SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

Sir Andrew Clarke has been appointed Inspector General of fortifications and works, and has been raised to the rank of General

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 22ND MAY, 1882

## A MAHOMEDAN AS HIGH COURT JUDGE

For the first time in the judicial history of the country, under the British Government, a Mahomedan has been raised to the dignity of a judge of a High Court This unique event has happened at Allahabad, where Mr Syed Mahomed Mahmood, barrister in law, has been appointed a puisne judge of the High Court On Mr Mahmood's introduction to the assembled members of the bar, by the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stewart, there was a spontaneous congratulation offered to Mr Mahmood, through Mr Spankie, the senior member of the bar Bar, perhaps, it would be better and the reader will be better able to take in the scene, if we were to transcribe the brief report which contains a description of it The Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stewart taking his seat on the bench, accompanied by the newly appointed Mahomedan judge (the Honourable Justice Syed Mahomed Mahmood) he addressed the barristers, vakils, and a large number of the public as follows—"Gentlemen, I have pleasure in introducing to you Mr Justice Mahmood" The members of the bar having acknowledged the introduction by bowing to their lordships, Mr G T Spankie addressed the bench as follows —

"My Lords—It devolves upon me, as the senior barrister, to express on behalf of the Bar the great satisfaction we feel at your Lordships appointment to the Bench of this honourable court We beg to tender you our sincere congratulations Knowing you as we do, and having had personal experience of your worth, your sound sense, and goodness of heart we cannot but feel that the elevation to the Bench of a practitioner of this court, such as your Lordship has been is a subject of congratulation This is the second time that an appointment to the Bench of this honourable court has been made from the members of this Bar We feel happy in the belief that the same head and heart which guided your Lordship before, and won for your Lordship the esteem and friendship of the Bar, will guide your lordship in your new position On these grounds, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our lively satisfaction and of tendering our sincerest congratulations" Mr Justice Syed Mahmood answered as follows —"Mr Spankie and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for your kind congratulations I need scarcely assure you that I intend to perform the duties assigned to me as Judge of this honourable court to the best of my ability When I practised at the Bar of this honourable court, I made many friends and I shall always during my term of office as judge of this honourable court endeavour to retain the friendship of gentlemen of the Bar Under the direction of his Honour the Chief Justice, I feel confident that I shall be able to perform my duties conscientiously, so as to give satisfaction Allow me again to thank you for your kind congratulations"

We may as well give the leading facts of the distinguished previous career of Mr Mahmood, before he attained to his present elevated and dignified position as one of Her Majesty's Judges in the highest court of the North West Provinces Mr Syed Mahomed Mahmood, is one of the three sons of Mr Syed Ahmed, c s i, founder of the Aligghur Mahomedan College He was educated in the college founded by his father and in the college at Benares At twenty three, he went to England, and studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1872 "During the time that he was in England he made his mark as a speaker, at the Society of Arts and other institutions His purity of diction, moderate views, and calm and persuasive expression, won for him, even in England, a reputation as a scholar and a gentleman, and his contributions to the *Calcutta Review* and other magazines, show that he has a remarkable command of the pen" On his return to his native country, Mr Mahmood practised for some time in the High Court of Allahabad, and, in 1879, accepted a District Judgeship in Oude Recently, the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad wished to engage his services, and he would, probably, have gone there, but that the better and higher appointment was deservedly conferred on him, at Allahabad

As we have said, Mr Mahmood's appointment to the bench of the Allahabad High Court is an event in the history, of the judicial administration of the country It is also an event in the history and progress of the Mahomedan community The members of that community generally, and especially in recent years, are in the habit of asking the British Government of India for special facilities in the way of education and entrance into the service of the Government, in its various branches, facilities which the Hindus and other subjects of Her Majesty do not enjoy There seems to be a notion amongst the modern Mahomedans of India that they are the remnants of a grand old race, once conquerors of India, that they have now fallen upon evil days, and that, in consideration of the pomp, and power, and grandeur of their ancestors, they ought to have the special protection and patronage of the Government, and that the educational tests and ordeals to which the members of the other communities cheerfully submit, for promotion and advancement in life, ought not to be applied to them, at all events, not with such rigour as is applied to the others This, we say, is the mode of thinking and feeling on the part of a large majority of Mahomedans, and hence it is that we find so few of them in the upper ranks of the service of the Government, and filling so few offices of responsibility and trust They do not apply themselves to study, they do not sufficiently avail themselves of the means of education, so abundantly supplied by the British Government, in which the other communities so eagerly avail themselves of, and yet they complain that the Government does not employ their services to the extent to which it does those of its other subjects The complaint, it will be seen, is unfair, and the Mahomedans have themselves to blame if they are so far behind in the race of progress Nothing, whether individual or national, is gained, unless by long and patient labour, and a confirmed disposition not to shirk it, under any circumstances of difficulty or trial whatever The case of the Honourable Justice Syed Mahmood is an illustration in point. The son of a very wealthy and highly respectable and respected man, he had no occasion for working hard, with the ultimate object of earning his bread He might have "lived at ease" all the days of his life, and been an ornament to his community and the society in which he moved, but—that would have been all But, as the poet has it—

Fame is the spur which the pure spirit doth raise,
(That last ambition of a noble mind)

To scorn delights and live laborious days —and hence, beginning his studies at an early age, he carried them on during his youth, brought them to fruition in England and the result is, that he now serves his country in one of the most elevated and useful and honourable positions a man can occupy Mr Syed Mahmood has thus achieved a position and reputation beyond the fame which his ancestors may have accomplished Indeed, Mr Mahmood may be said to have added to the reputation and fame of his house and family, by the high position to which he has now attained. It is no small thing to be associated in the administration of justice with the most intelligent and educated Englishmen, on the bench of the highest tribunal in the land, to be associated, in short, with the Government of the country, with the conquerors themselves, in the most important department of the state service. But, as we have said, nothing can be accomplished without hard and persevering labour, and Mr Mahmood could not have attained to his position without such labour. His example, then, is a bright one to his countrymen, whether rich or poor, but with ordinary natural ability and industry. It is to be hoped that many will follow in his footsteps, and try to win distinction in the various walks of life, thus advancing their own interests and honouring and helping to elevate their community.

## MARRIAGE AND THE RYOT.

OUR contemporary of the *Mahratta*, in his issue of the 14th Instant, has a singular article, entitled—"Favourable Seasons and Marriages," in which is discussed, in an economico-politico-philosophic spirit and with much elaboration, the fact that the ryots of the Deccan have been entering the bonds of matrimony at a rate which is truly unprecedented and astonishing, and which, as a fact in social economy, troubles our contemporary very much indeed Our contemporary discusses the subject under two tendencies, namely, the tendency on the part of the ryot to marry in times of plenty, and to abandon his responsibilities in times of famine, and in illustration of his theory, our contemporary points to the facts of the last famine, when a number of women and children were found deserted by their lawful guardians and bread-winners, the husbands and fathers This, no doubt, is a fact, but the cause of it, as stated by our contemporary, is not correct. Our contemporary thinks it is to be attributed to the cowardice of the men We think not. We think it is hardly fair to attribute cowardice to the men who deserted their families, during the late famine, because really they had no bread or the means of buying it, to bring to homes where they saw their own perishing of starvation, and so they left their villages, knowing that the Sircar would be sure to look after the women and children Most, or many of

thers, without doubt, perished in their wanderings, and the very few who returned to their villages, came back as empty handed as when they left In our opinion, then, it was not cowardice which induced the ryots to quit their villages, leaving their wives and children behind, but that stern and dire necessity, Famine, and it cannot be affirmed, as a general proposition, of the Indian ryot, any more than of the ryot of the Deccan, that his tendency is to marry in times of plenty, and to abandon his responsibilities in times of famine The fact is, that the ignorant ryot looks upon all things, in the shape of apparently insurmountable difficulties, much as the followers of Islam look upon what they consider the 'inevitable' It is *Kismet*—it is *gathee*—it is fate. When, therefore, we find, as we did find, during the late famine, the ryots, or rather some amongst them, leaving their wives and children behind and going away elsewhere, far away from their villages, we shall not say that the act arises from cowardice, or set it down to a general national tendency amongst them to marry in times of plenty and to deliberately cast aside all their obligations in times of famine, but we shall say that the act arises and is forced upon the men from a stern, cruel necessity Our contemporary, then pursuing the theme, laments the extraordinary number of marriages which took place in Poona, "last marriage season (the reader will please, specially mark these last three words) Our contemporary gives so pathetic an account of the marriages, and the *tom-toms, &c*, and the premium for musicians, that it is worth while extracting it here It is as follows —

"Now we shall speak of the other tendency Our ears have been painfully awakened to the existence of this tendency, by the immortal *tomtom* during the last marriage season Go anywhere from one end of the city to another you heard nothing but the tomtom or the flutes, &c So many marriages *took place, and so much press of work had* the ordinary musicians and tomtom wallahs to undergo that they were found unable to go through it all Ordinarily every occasion requires two or three tomtom wallahs and an equal or larger number of flute players, &c But during the last season the press of work was so much that these numbers could not be obtained Everywhere there was a demand Every street, large or small, had one or more marriage The processions blocked the streets for hours Many had to celebrate these ceremonies by clapping of hands, not being able to engage the services of even a single musician We had to travel in a part of the Southern Mahratta country There in one village of not more than 1,500 inhabitants, in one week nearly 30 marriages took place Even the ordinary Joshis, who celebrate those marriages, could not go in at all the places at the exact auspicious moments But even this hitch the people overcame setting aside all their scruples, rather than be without a marriage We know of one instance in which a young man of 20 or 22 years in age married a young girl who had only breathed the air of this world for 240 hours The ceremonies had to be gone through with the cradle which was said to represent the bride"

The above, no doubt, is meant for a very distressing picture, but, somehow, one is disposed to smile, especially at the foolish young man who could carry the custom of infant marriages to such extremes as to wed a babe ten days old Our contemporary then proceeds to philosophise on the facts he so graphically records, but his philosophy does not present any other cause to account for the unprecedented number of marriages in Poona and its neighbourhood, than that, during last year's favourable season, the ryot has succeeded in storing some extra amount of grain, the sight of which brought on matrimonial thoughts But our contemporary's sketch is too tender and affecting to be omitted, so let him speak. He says:—

"Last year for the first time since the last famine was the poor ryot able to stock some quantity of grain Naturally the sight of this little property cheered him and brightened him He forgot the evils of the famine, of the future he had no cares His thoughts naturally turned to matrimony. There was more than enough of grain in the house, more than he could hope to consume He began to feel how delightful it would be if he were surrounded by children who would just consume the food and cheer him 'The home" begin to look sad and dreary, it wanted the enlivening presence of the genial wife who would cook his food and look to his—and hers too—home in his absence in the field during the season operations The favorable season was encouraging No anxieties for the future darkened his hopeful imagination Hence everywhere the ryot has rushed into matrimony with a thoughtless precipitancy which is anything but auspicious It looks rather ominous and has filled our heart with anxious forebodings—may God avert them"

But wherein is the use of all this philosophising and lamentation? Plain fact is, that matrimony having been almost stopped and marriage ceremonies having almost ceased, during the three years of dire famine, and now times of gratifying prosperity having set in, it was but natural that there should have been an abnormal number of marriages, especially as it was "the marriage season," a season in which there was an unusual number of marriages We shall not follow our contemporary through the remaining portions of his mournful lucubrations, his lament that so much money should be spent and lost to the country, and that there should thus be every facility afforded for an increase of population He evidently forgets that all the money spent on all these marriages was spent in the country, and a large number of trades people benefited by it, and as for an increase of population our contemporary is clearly a follower of Malthus, and would limit the production of the human race according to mathematical rules Let the ryot marry when he can, it is for a benign British Government to devise such measures as will prevent him and his wife and children from dying of starvation

## Original and Selected Notes.

THE Raja of Jhind has contributed, through the Punjab Government, the sum of Rs 1,000 to the funds of the National Indian Association

IT has been decided that the arrears of pay due to Mahomed Hyat Khan, esq for the period during which he was under suspension, shall be given to him in full

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WE hear that a paper manufactory under the auspices of the Travancore Government is to be started at Trivandrum under competent European supervision, and with this view the necessary plant and machinery are to be imported from England The services of a competent foreman are also to be engaged, and Mr Routledge, the well known paper manufacturer, has been addressed on the subject It is anticipated that the venture will succeed, as Travancore possesses an abundance of the raw materials suited to the manufacture of paper

IN future the Bombay attorneys are to be chosen solely from the educated classes Every articled clerk must be either an L L B, a B A, or a gentleman of European education who shall procure a special order from the Judges of the High Court in the first case he is to be articled for two years, in the second for three years in the third four The new rule will make a considerable difference in the order of native candidates who now come forward, and is, it is believed, more stringent than any rule obtaining elsewhere

ALLUDING to the Envoy to Cabul, a Simla correspondent says —"For eighteen months and more Wazirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan has been "going" to Kabul He will be gone next Monday, positively if not before He goes on no special mission His present business will merely be to represent the general views of the Indian Government on political affairs, to watch events, and report upon them For the rest, the Envoy will travel without state, parade, or ceremony of any sort He will be attended by his personal servant only

IN an order of Government in the Public Works Department dated 17th April 1882, the Officers of the Public Works Department are strictly enjoined to restrict the use of the term "Maistry to artificers or foremen or gangs workmen Service in the capacity of Maistry in the Public Works Department is classed as inferior under section 89 of the Civil Pension Code A note will, however, be inserted by the Government in the next edition of the Codes, under Section 90 of the Civil Pension Code to the effect that service as a Maistry in the Public Works Department if the salary drawn is not less than Rs 20 a month shall be deemed to be *superior* service

HIS Majesty has approved the following Judicial appointments in India —Sir Charles Sargent, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay, to be its Chief Justice, in the room of Sir R Michael West ropp, who has resigned and Mr John Scott, Barrister-at law, Vice-President of the International Court in Egypt, to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay Mr John Freeman Norris, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Puisne Judge in the High Court of Justice at Calcutta, and will leave England on May 19 Mr Norris was one of the unsuccessful Liberal candidates for Portsmouth at the last general election He took silk only a few months ago.

THE Turkish Government has made repeated requests that German officers should be permitted to join the Turkish services, and at length the German Government has formally consented to the proposed arrangements, on the condition that all German officers who agree to serve the Porte must sever their connection with the German army They are however, informed that in doing so they will not disentitle themselves *to re-engagement should they at a future* time return to Germany Through the Turkish Embassy at Berlin the Sultan is receiving many applications for appointment from German officers of excellent standing. On the 19th ultimo twelve German officers were expected shortly to arrive, and forty to follow them

THE Governor in Council has notified that "the Salt Laws Amendment Act, 1882," come into force in the undermentioned local areas within the Presidency of Ft St George from the 1st April 1882 Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Bellary, and Anantapur districts The Cuddapah Circle, consisting of the Badvil, Proddutur, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla, Cuddapah, Sidhout, and Pullampet Taluks The Trichinopoly district the Tiruchengode and Namakal Taluks of Salem District, and the Karur Taluk of Coimbatore District, which are parts of the Trichinopoly Circle Kurnool Circle consisting of the Nandikotkur, Ramallabot, Pattikonda, Nandyal Koilkunth and Sirvel taluks, and the Cumbum Circle consisting for the present of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks"

ONE of the first public acts of the new Dewan of Travancore when he was appointed to the head of the administration was to reorganize the police force and to appoint competent officers to control its working If we are to put any faith in the statements of an Anglo Tamil paper published at Nagercoil, the Travancore police is not working satisfactorily The Travancore Times says —"We are constantly receiving reports from every quarter of the unsatisfactory state of the working of the Police, either because of the lax and indolent manner in which the force is at present managed or because of the ignorance of the members composing it of their legitimate duties. Under the existing arrangement a constable considers himself to be something better than an Inspector and the latter, superior to a Magistrate" Unless there is a change for the better in the working of the force and constables are made to understand their duty complaints against the force will not cease

THE *Brahmo Public Opinion* says —We hear that Mr Robert Knight, the champion of the natives, has again left for England His claims to India's gratitude are very great and we have often repeated in these columns the sad fact that our countrymen did not give him that amount of support and help which he richly deserved, and of which he stood in need to fight out their own battle in the free soil of Britain Our countrymen ought to feel ashamed that they did not render the little help they could to their best and kindest friend We to our countrymen that while they could subscribe Rs 10,000 for a statue to Sir Ashley they could not subscribe a few thousand rupees to the support of the "London Statesman" It is an indelible reproach to the educated and intelligent portion of our community that they did not come forward with their *quota* to help that large-hearted, generous and veteran journalist—Robert Knight, in fighting out India's battles in the heart of England"

## Local and Provincial.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—This institution which was closed for about five weeks for the summer vacation will re-open this morning

OPENING OF THE CIVIL COURTS —On Thursday next, all the Civil Courts in the province which were closed for two months, will be opened for business

THE DEWAN'S RETURN —Mr Runga Charlu C I E Dewan to his Highness is expected to return to Bangalore on Wednesday, from Madras whither he had gone for his daughter's marriage

THE WEATHER —We are glad to record that throughout the last week we had rain These showers have been long continued and frequent and have done the country an immense deal of good Ploughing operations have been begun everywhere and prospects are looking up. There is every sign of more rain

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Wednesday next the 24th Instant being the 63rd anniversary of the birth day of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, the day will be observed as a holiday by all the Public Offices and Courts throughout the province There will be a review of all the troops in the garrison, at 7 A M. on the Parade ground, a royal salute and three volleys will be fired, in honour of the occasion

"THE HINDU REFORMER AND POLITICIAN" —We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of No 4 of the *Hindu Reformer and Politician*, a monthly Magazine which is the exponent of the views and opinions of the Hindu Sabha which has its head quarters in Madras The Magazine has maintained its character for the honest and independent manner, it advocates The claims to notice and due consideration of the institution, the language, and the literature of the Hindu nation, and at the same time the views and opinions of the contributor, to the Magazine are expressed in moderate and appropriate language

A COMPANION TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND —This little compilation, as we learn in the preface, formed a part of *the "Hand book of the Middle School Candidate*, by the same compiler, and has now been issued in a separate form at the desire of several masters and pupils The work consists of the text of the History of England from the most ancient times up to the death of Richard II, the period fixed for the candidates, who come up for the Middle School Examination from the lower Fourth class and the upper Fourth Class of Schools This forms the text The second part consists of an appendix, in which is contained extra information on all those points which the student should know, but, which cannot be conveniently placed in the body of the work This appendix is replete with information and concludes with several papers of questions on the History of England which were set at previous examinations, but what we think the most useful of the contents of the appendix, is the glossary given at page 133 and extended to page 142 We are glad to be able to say that this companion to the History of England will be found to be one of the most useful compilations to the students who are preparing for the Middle School Examination No pains seems to have been spared to render the information as accurate and as useful as possible The compiler has used the utmost research in getting up the work, and he has consulted such leading works on the History of England as Hume, Collier, Collins, Thompson, and White We confidently recommend the compilation to all those who intend offering themselves as candidates for the next Middle School Examination

## THE MYSORE GAZETTE

ASSUMPTION OF CHARGES —Mr C G Plumer assumed charge of the Office of Chief Judge of Mysore, and of Inspector General of Prisons, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1882

LEAVE —Mr N Venkat Row, Attache, Mysore District, is granted one month's leave of absence on forfeiture of full pay from such date as he avails himself of the same

CANCELLING OF PRIVILEGE LEAVE —This Office Notification dated 18th April 1882, granting privilege leave to Amildar B Lakshmanappa of the Coppa Taluk, Kadur District is cancelled at his own request

APPOINTMENT —Surappah, Sheristadar, Lakvally Taluk, Kadur District, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of that taluk during the absence of N Mirkamaluddinkhan on privilege leave, or until further orders

INVESTITURE OF POWERS —Nagesvarayya, 1st Class Police Inspector, in charge of the Honnavelly Taluk, Tumkur District, was vested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate, under Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, during the period he may be in charge of the taluk.

APPOINTMENT.—His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G Plumer of the Madras Civil Service, (whose services have been lent to the Government of Mysore for the purpose) to act as Chief Judge of Mysore and Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, during the absence of Mr J D Sandford on other duty

WHIPPING ACT —With reference to Section 511 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, the Government directs that in the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age whipping shall be inflicted with a light rattan not less than half an inch in diameter, and that the person undergoing the sentence shall be placed on a triangle, or, where the same is not available, secured in such manner that the front part of the person shall be completely protected, and that the whipping shall be inflicted upon the bare breech

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE —Mr J Bilderbeck B A, will act for Mr E Thompson, M A, as Professor of English Literature in the Presidency College and Mr P Ranganadha Mudeliar, M A, has been appointed to act for Mr Bilderbeck as Professor of History *pro tem* —*Mail*

A HUGE COBRA RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE —An engine used for shunting purposes at the Royapooram terminus yesterday morning, ran over a huge cobra which happened to be crossing the line near the Railway Bridge The driver took charge of the cobra, which was subsequently burned under the orders of the Locomotive Superintendent —*Ibid*

TREASURE TROVE —In instructing the District Magistrate of Kurnool to forward good specimens of the several kinds of coins lately declared as treasure trove in the above district, to the Government Central Museum for examination the Government have to avoid, frequent references to them, and with the view of saving much trouble and correspondence, directed Collectors of Districts to send in future, samples of all treasure trove coins to the Museum on the requisition of the Superintendent —*Id*

MADRAS RAILWAY —Some of the Subordinates of the Madras Railway, especially those employed in the traffic department and who are compelled to give the company security for the proper discharge of their duties, have resolved to petition the Agent and Manager and solicit the repayment of their security money in case of their death, to their survivors without necessitating the issue of letters of administration by the High Court, a course that will reduce the heavy expenses on the survivors The security money is deducted from the salaries of the subordinates and such deductions amount to pretty large sums in the course of a few years These sums are very welcome to the survivors of hardworking railway subordinates and it is their desire that their wives and children may obtain the security money without being compelled to obtain letters of administration from the High Court.—*Ibid*

PRINTING OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS —Rules to keep down printing as much as possible have, from time to time, been issued by Government, but as it has been found that these have not been adhered to, the Madras Government have just issued another *ruel*, in which they declare that they will hold the heads of departments personally responsible for the printing of official documents, and direct that only the following should be printed—(1) Documents communicated to more than four persons or of which more than 4 copies are required (2) Documents on subjects of general importance (3) Documents constantly required for reference (4) Documents which would entail a great deal of clerical labour which could be saved by printing The Superintendent of the *Gazette* Press has also been requested to exercise scrutiny, and when he has doubts as to the necessity for printing any papers sent to him the matter is to be referred for the orders of Government —*Ibid*

A SECURITY AGAINST THE COUNTERFEITING OF DOCUMENTS—As a security against the counterfeiting of or the tampering with documents it has been proposed to add to the strong water five per cent of cyanide of potash and sulphide of ammonium, and to pass the paper thus dued through a solution of magnesia or copper Paper treated in this way will change its tint if attempts are made, either by acids or alkalies, to remove the writing, and if erasures are attempted the colouring matter is removed.—*Englishman*.

### BOMBAY

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT —Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao Bhasker assumed charge on Friday last of the office of Third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court in place of Mr Warden The same day Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a pleader, took his seat on the bench as acting fourth judge of the court in place of Mr Gunpatrao —*Times of India*

A BARODA RUMOUR —The *Gujarati*, which bears a very high opinion of the character and ability of the present Gaekwar, hears that his Highness is about to take to himself another Rani She is an educated and handsome young lady, sister of the Maharaja's present wife, and every way suitable But is it good, asks the liberal minded *Gujarati* for such a good prince to "go in for wives ?"—*Ibid*

## Extracts.

### THE MYSORE PROVINCE

A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows —SITUATED within the torrid zone, at an elevation of about 3,000ft, this tract of country enjoys a delightful climate. The surface though generally undulating, is divided into the Maluad or hill-country, and the maidan or level-country The country cannot be said to be well watered, though the Cauvery, Thumbhadra, Pennar, and Palar, take their source from the Eastern and Western Ghats, which form the boundary of the province on the east. When the monsoons fail, the tanks become dry, drought follows, and in its wake, scarcity and famine The hill-country, which is densely wooded, and abounds in sandal, ebony, satin, and mahogany, with building timber, lies in the direction of the Ghats, and is traversed by numerous streams and torrents, whose gush of waters revives the drooping spirits of the way-worn traveller, or lulls him to rest amid its awful solitude on some carpet of verdure by some crystal stream or fountain pure The finest District in the province, for fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, picturesqueness of scenery, magnificence of monumental sculpture and architecture, and even variety of shikar, is undoubtedly Hassan Imagine, good reader, what the revulsion of feeling must be in the minds of the inhabitants of this district at the thought of their much loved home being selected to a process of disintegration, or rather to the painful operation of vivisection The revenue of the province is a little more than a crore, but by the introduction of a complete system of railways, with improved methods of agriculture and manufacture, the revenue may be greatly increased The resources of the country are great, but the want of facilities for communication and traffic is an obstacle to their development The severity of the late famine has involved the State to the extent of almost a crore of rupees, and unless the local Government strongly represent to the Government of India, the urgent necessity there is for the introduction of a complete system of railways for opening up the resources of the country, and enabling it to grapple effectually with future famines, another famine is likely to involve the State in difficulties which may be insurmountable, or so cripple its resources as to render all attempts for the future abortive The importance of a complete system of railways cannot be too earnestly insisted on, when the wealth and the prosperity of the most flourishing countries of Europe are mainly due to it. Belgium, which is known as being the most populous country in Europe with a superficial area of 11,300 square miles, divided into nine provinces, while possessing the most complete system of railways in Europe has reached a state of perfect on in agriculture unsurpassed on the Continent, the railway being not so much a source of revenue, as affording facilities for traffic and the developing the resources of the country As the finances of the State are at present embarrassed, such measures must be adopted after mature deliberation, as will not affect the revenue for the future by reducing the number of districts for the sake of effecting a small saving, which may discourage the agricultural classes or artisans, as supply and demand at important centres are invariably in a constant ratio, but will afford every facility for developing the resources of the country to their utmost on the most advanced systems of modern political economy, enhanced by all the appliances of art and industry that modern science invent for the promotion of agricultural manufacture, and commerce. Setting aside the saving that might be effected in some departments, I would propose measures that would tend to increase the revenue, and be a safeguard against future famines.

1st —The introduction of a complete system of railways on the guarantee system for fifty years or more, by Joint Stock Companies or capitalists in India or England.

2nd—The introduction of improved modes of agriculture and manufacture.

3rd —The more extensive cultivation of cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugarcane, and wheat

4th —Reforestation and the careful working of forests. The reckless destruction of forests while increasing the revenue have brought about a perceptible diminution of rainfall in the province from want of a due appreciation of the wonderful part played by plants and trees on the climate, temperature, and rainfall of a country

The proposal to reduce the number of districts militates against the established principle that the greater the division of labour, the more conducive it is to development and efficiency, the amount of work done being in inverse ratio to the quality of that work The districts at present have an area of from 3,000 to 4,000 square miles, and any addition to such areas cannot but render them unmanageable, and less susceptible of improvement. Mr Elliot, the Famine Commissioner, during his late tour through the province, explicitly stated that the superficial area of the several districts was too great for the controlling agency at their disposal to do justice to the work entrusted to them. The reduction of the number of districts would be a step altogether impolitic, injudicious, and indicative of internal weakness, with certainly a retrogressive tendency It cannot be expected that a province which has gone through a very severe famine can recover itself from the effects in so short a time, and what is still more unreasonable, that sufficient time not having been allowed it to recover itself from its impoverished and decimated state, it should be expected to pay off by some magical act a debt of nearly a crore, in addition to an annual subsidy of 25 lacs, by sweeping reductions on one side, and at the same time by an abnormal development of its resources on the other I would say, give more time, introduce railways and improved modes of agriculture and manufacture, encourage the agriculturist and artisan and there will be no necessity for the disintegration of districts or the dilapidation of houses. Let honest nerve and brain force be supplemented by steam force, and then there will be enough and to spare

### THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The Maharajah of Travancore has addressed the following letter to His Excellency the Right Honorable M E Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras on the subject of the Higher Education of the Natives of India —

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We all know from experience that the public mind is sometimes seized by a panic which it is difficult to trace to logically correct causes. The minds of the educated natives of India appear, at present, to be under such an influence To adopt Your Excellency's apt illustration, Venus has never been traduced in reality But it is a fact nevertheless that the native community will persist in believing that Venus is going to be condemned, until it is authoritatively assured, as was very opportunely done by Your Excellency, of the contrary A discussion of the comparative importance of higher education and the education of the masses in India has been going on during the last forty years or more, and especially since the Educational Despatch of 1854 That not only common people but even men of thought and experience should have imagined an antagonism to exist between the two is as unfortunate as it is singular Such has, however been the case, and it cannot be too much regretted that a correct and dispassionate consideration has not been generally accorded to so important a subject and much acrimony of feeling avoided It is generally tedious to expound first principles, and probably a slight upon the good-sense of the enlightened public. But an occasional glimpse of them may enable us to judge of the fundamental strength of the superstructure In examining therefore the educational policy of the British Indian Government it would be well to consider what is the obligation of a human government to educate its subject population. Those who are familiar with the writings of Herbert Spencer will easily remember the forcible diction laid

them, without doubt, perished in their wanderings, and the very few who returned to their villages, came back as empty-handed as when they left In our opinion, then, it was not cowardice which induced the ryots to quit their villages, leaving their wives and children behind, but that stern and dire necessity, Famine, and it cannot be affirmed, as a general proposition, of the Indian ryot, any more than of the ryot of the Deccan, that his tendency is to marry in times of plenty, and to abandon his responsibilities in times of famine The fact is, that the ignorant ryot looks upon all things, in the shape of apparently insurmountable difficulties, much as the followers of Islam look upon what they consider the 'inevitable' It is *Kismet*—it is *gathe*—it is fate When, therefore, we find, as we did find, during the late famine, the ryots, or rather some among them, leaving their wives and children behind and going away elsewhere, far away from their villages, we shall not say that the act arises from cowardice, or set it down to a general national tendency amongst them to marry in times of plenty and to deliberately cast aside all their obligations in times of famine, but we shall say that the act arises and is forced upon the men from a stern, cruel necessity Our contemporary, then pursuing the theme, laments the extraordinary number of marriages which took place in Poona, "last marriage season" (the reader will please, specially mark these last three words) Our contemporary gives so pathetic an account of the marriages, and the *tom-toms, &c*, and the premium for musicians, that it is worth while extracting it here It is as follows —

"Now we shall speak of the other tendency Our ears have been painfully awakened to the existence of this tendency, by the immortal *tomtom* during the last marriage season. Go anywhere from one end of the city to another you heard nothing but the tomtom or the flutos, &c So many marriages took place, and so much press of work had the ordinary musicians and tomtom wallahs to undergo that they were found unable to go through it all. Ordinarily every procession requires two or three tomtom wallahs and an equal or larger number of flute players, *&c* But during the last season the press of work was so much that these numbers could not be obtained Everywhere there was a demand Every street, large or small, had one or more marriage The processions blocked the streets for hours Many had to celebrate these ceremonies by clapping of hands, not being able to engage the services of even a single musician. We had to travel in a part of the Southern Mahratta country. There in one village of not more than 1,500 inhabitants, in one week nearly 30 marriages took place. Even the ordinary Joshis, who celebrate these marriages, could not go in at all the places at the exact auspicious moments But even this hitch the people overcame setting as do all their scruples, rather than be without a marriage We know of one instance in which a young man of 20 or 22 years in age married a young girl who had only breathed the air of this world for 240 hours. The ceremonies had to be gone through with the cradle which was said to represent the bride."

The above, no doubt, is meant for a very distressing picture, but, somehow, one is disposed to smile, especially at the foolish young man who could carry the custom of infant marriages to such extremes as to wed a babe ten days old Our contemporary then proceeds to philosophise on the facts he so graphically records; but his philosophy does not present any other cause to account for the unprecedented number of marriages in Poona and its neighbourhood, than that, during last year's favourable season, the ryot had succeeded in storing some extra amount of grain, the sight of which brought on matrimonial thoughts. But our contemporary's sketch is too tender and affecting to be omitted, so let him speak. He says:—

"Last year for the first time since the last famine was the poor ryot able to stock some quantity of grain Naturally the sight of this little property cheered him and brightened him. He forgot the evils of the famine; of the future he had no cares He thoughts naturally turned to matrimony. There was more than enough of grain in the house, more than he could hope to consume. He began to feel how delightful it would be if he were surrounded by children who would just consume the food and cheer him "The home" began to look sad and dreary, it wanted the enlivening presence of the genial wife who would cook his food and look to his—and hers too—home in his absence in the field during the season operations The favorable season was encouraging No anxieties for the future darkened his hopeful imagination Hence everywhere the ryot has rushed into matrimony with a thoughtless precipitancy which is anything but auspicious It looks rather ominous and has filled our hearts with anxious forebodings—may God avert them"

But whereon is the use of all this philosophising and lamentation? The fact is, that matrimony having been almost stopped and marriage ceremonies having almost ceased, during the three years of dire famine, and now times of gratifying prosperity having set in, it was but natural that there should have been an abnormal number of marriages, especially as it was "the marriage season," a season in which there was an unusual number of marriages We shall not follow our contemporary through the remaining portions of his mournful lucubrations, his lament that so much money should be spent and lost to the country, and that there should thus be every facility afforded for an increase of population He evidently forgets that all the money spent on all these marriages was spent in the country, and a large number of trades people benefited by it, and as for an increase of population, our contemporary is clearly a follower of Malthus, and would limit the production of the human race according to mathematical rules Let the ryot marry when he can, it is for a benign British Government to devise such measures as will prevent him and his wife and children from dying of starvation

## Original and Selected Notes.

THE Raja of Jhind has contributed, through the Punjab Government, the sum of Rs 1,000 to the funds of the National Indian Association.

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IN an order of Government in the Public Works Department dated 17th April 1882, the Officers of the Public Works Department are strictly enjoined to restrict the use of the term "Mistry" to artificers or foremen or gangs workmen Service in the capacity of Mistry in the Public Works Department is classed as *inferior* under section 89 of the Civil Pension Code A note will, however, be inserted by the Government in the next edition of the Codes, under Section 90 of the Civil Pension Code, to the effect that service as a Mistry in the Public Works Department, if the salary drawn is not less than Rs 25 a month shall be deemed to be *superior* service

HER Majesty has approved the following Judicial appointments in India —Sir Charles Sargent, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay, to be Chief Justice, in the room of Sir R Michael Westropp, who has resigned, and Mr John Scott, Barrister-in-law, Vice President of the International Court in Egypt, to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay Mr John Freeman Norris, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Puisne Judge in the High Court of Justice at Calcutta, and will leave England on May 19 Mr Norris was one of the unsuccessful Liberal candidates for Portsmouth at the last general election He took silk only a few months ago.

THE Turkish Government has made repeated requests that German officers should be permitted to join the Turkish service, and at length the German Government has formally consented to the proposed arrangements, on the condition that all German officers who agree to serve the Porte must sever their connection with the German army They are however, informed that in doing so they will not disentitle themselves to re-engagement should they at a future time return to Germany Through the Turkish Embassy at Berlin the Sultan is receiving many applications for appointment from German officers of excellent standing. On the 19th ultimo twelve German officers were expected shortly to arrive, and forty to follow them

THE Governor in Council has notified that "the Salt Laws Amendment Act, 1882," come into force in the undermentioned local areas within the Presidency of Ft. St George from the 1st April 1882 Ganjam, Viragaptam, Godavari Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Bellary, and Anantapur districts The Cuddapah Circle, consisting of the Raidrug, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla, Cuddapah, Sidhout, and Pullampet Taluks The Trichinopoly district, the Tiruchengodo and Namakal Taluks of Salem District, and the Karur Taluk of Coimbatore District, which are parts of the Trichinopoly Circle Kurnool Circle consisting of the Nandikotkur, Ramallabot, Pattikonda, Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks, and the Cumbum Circle consisting for the present of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluks"

One of the first public acts of the new Dewan of Travancore when he was appointed to the head of the administration was to reorganize the police force and to appoint competent officers to control its working If we are to put out faith in the statements of an Anglo-Tamil paper published at Nagercoil, the Travancore police is not working satisfactorily The Travancore Times says —"We are constantly receiving reports from every quarter of the unsatisfactory state of the working of the Police, either because of the lax and indolent manner in which the force is at present managed or because of the ignorance of the members composing it of their legitimate duties. Under the existing arrangement a constable considers himself to be something better than an Inspector, and the latter, superior to a Magistrate" Unless there is a change for the better in the working of the force and constables are made to understand their duty, complaints against the force will not cease

THE *Brahmo Public Opinion* says —We hear that Mr Robert Knight, the champion of the natives, has again left for England His claims to India's gratitude are very great and we have often repeated in these columns the sad fact that our countrymen did not give him that amount of support and help which he richly deserved, and of which he stood in need to fight out their own battle in the free soil of Britain Our countrymen ought to feel ashamed that they did not render the little help they could to their best and kindest friend Woe to our countrymen that while they could subscribe Rs 10,000 for a statue to Sir Ashley, they could not subscribe a few thousand rupees to the support of the "London Statesman" It is an indelible reproach to the educated and intelligent portion of our community that they did not come forward with their *quota* to help that large-hearted, generous and veteran journalist—Robert Knight, in fighting out India's battles in the heart of England"

## Local and Provincial.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —This institution which was closed for about five weeks for the summer vacation will re-open this morning

OPENING OF THE CIVIL COURTS —On Thursday next, all the Civil Courts in the province which were closed for two months, will be opened for business

THE DEWAN'S RETURN —Mr Ranga Charlu C I E Dewan to his Highness is expected to return to Bangalore on Wednesday, from Madras, whither he had gone for his daughter's marriage

THE WEATHER —We are glad to record that throughout the last week we had rain The showers have been long continued and frequent and have done the country an immense deal of good Ploughing operations have been begun everywhere and prospects are looking up. There is every sign of more rain

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY —Wednesday next the 24th Instant being the 63rd anniversary of the birth day of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, the day will be observed as a holiday by all the Public Offices and Courts throughout the province There will be a review of all the troops in the garrison, at 7 A M on the Parade ground, a royal salute and three volleys will be fired, in honour of the occasion

"THE HINDU REFORMER AND POLITICIAN" —We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of No 4 of the *Hindu Reformer and Politician*, a monthly Magazine which is the exponent of the views and opinions of the Hindu Sabha which has its head quarters in Madras The Magazine has maintained its character for the honest and independent manner, it advocates The claims to notice and due consideration of the institution, the language, and the literature of the Hindu nation, and at the same time the views and opinions of the contributor, to the Magazine are expressed in moderate and appropriate language

A COMPANION TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND —This little compilation, as we learn in the preface, formed a part of *the "Hand book of the Middle School Candidate*, by the same compiler, and has now been issued in a separate form at the desire of several masters and pupils The work consists of the text of the History of England from the most ancient times up to the death of Richard II, the period fixed for the candidates, who come up for the Middle School Examination from the lower Fourth class and the upper Fourth Class of Schools This forms the text The second part consists of an appendix, in which is contained extra information on all those points which the student should know, but, which cannot be conveniently placed in the body of the work This appendix is replete with information and concludes with several papers of questions on the History of England which were set at previous examinations, but what we think the most useful of the contents of the appendix, is the glossary given at page 133 and extended to page 142 We are glad to be able to say that this companion to the History of England will be found to be one of the most useful compilations to the students who are preparing for the Middle School Examination No pains seems to have been spared to render the information as accurate and as useful as possible The compiler has used the utmost research in getting up the work, and he has consulted such leading works on the History of England as Hume Collier, Collins, Thompson, and White We confidently recommend the compilation to all those who intend offering themselves as candidates for the next Middle School Examination

## THE MYSORE GAZETTE

ASCRIPTION OF CHARGES —Mr C G Plumer assumed charge of the Office of Chief Judge of Mysore, and of Inspector General of Prisons, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1882

LEAVE —Mr N Venkat Row, Attache, Mysore District, is granted one month's leave of absence on forfeiture of full pay from such date as he availed himself of the same.

CANCELLING OF PRIVILEGE LEAVE —This Office Notification dated 13th April 1882, granting privilege leave to Amildar B Lakshmanarayya of the Coppa Taluk, Kadur District is cancelled at his own request

APPOINTMENT —Surappah, Sheristadar, Lakvally Taluk, Kadur District, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of that taluk during the absence of N Mirkamaluddinkhan on privilege leave, or until further orders

INVESTITURE OF POWERS —Nagesavarayya, 1st Class Police Inspector, in charge of the Honnavelly Taluk, Tumkur District, was vested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate, under Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, during the period he may be in charge of the taluk.

APPOINTMENT —His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to appoint Mr. C G. Plumer of the Madras Civil Service, (whose services have been lent to the Government of Mysore for the purpose) to act as Chief Judge of Mysore and Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, during the absence of Mr J D Sandford on other duty.

WHIPPING ACT —With reference to Section 311 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, the Government directs that in the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age whipping shall be inflicted with a light rattan not less than half an inch in diameter, and that the person undergoing the sentence shall be fastened on a triangle, or, where the same is not available, secured in such manner that the front part of the person shall be completely protected, and that the whipping shall be inflicted upon the bare breech

## General Summary

### MADRAS

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE —Mr J Bilderbeck BA will act for Mr E Thompson, M A, as Professor of English Literature in the Presidency College and Mr P Ranganadha Mudaliar, M A, has been appointed to act for Mr Bilderbeck as Professor of History *pro tem* —*Mail*

A HIGH COBRA RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE —An engine used for shunting purposes at the Royapooram terminus yesterday morning ran over a huge cobra which happened to be crossing the line near the Railway Bridge The driver took charge of the cobra, which was subsequently burned, under the orders of the Locomotive Superintendent —*Ibid*

TREASURE TROVE —In instructing the District Magistrate of Kurnool to forward good specimens of the several kinds of coins lately declared as treasure trove in the above district, to the Government Central Museum for examination, the Government have to avoid, frequent references to them and with the view of saving much trouble and correspondence, directed Collectors of Districts to send, in future, samples of all treasure trove coins to the Museum on the requisition of the Superintendent —*Ib*

MADRAS RAILWAY —Some of the Subordinates of the Madras Railway, especially those employed in the traffic department and who are compelled to give the company security for the proper discharge of their duties, have resolved to petition the Agent and Manager and solicit the repayment of their security money in case of their death, to their survivors without necessitating the issue of letters of administration by the High Court a course that will necessitate heavy expenses on the survivors The security money is deducted from the salaries of the subordinates, and such deductions amount to pretty large sums in the course of a few years These sums are very welcome to the survivors of hardworking railway subordinates and it is their desire that their wives and children may obtain the security money without being compelled to obtain letters of administration from the High Court.—*Ibid*

PRINTING OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS —Rules to keep down printing as much as possible have from time to time, been issued by Government but as it has been found that these have not been adhered to the Madras Government have just issued another *ruel*, in which they declare that they will hold the heads of departments personally responsible for the printing of official documents, and direct that only the following should be printed—(1) Documents communicated to more than four persons or of which more than 4 copies are required (2) Documents on subjects of general importance (3) Documents constantly required for reference (4) Documents which would entail a great deal of clerical labour which could be saved by printing The Superintendent of the *Gazette* Press has also been requested to exercise scrutiny, and when he has doubts as to the necessity for printing any papers sent to him, the matter is to be referred for the orders of Government —*Ibid*

A SECURITY AGAINST THE COUNTERFEITING OF DOCUMENTS —As a security against the counterfeiting of or the tampering with documents it has been proposed to add to the sizing water five per cent. of cyanide of potash and sulphide of ammonium, and to pass the paper thus sized through a solution of magnesia or copper Paper treated in this way will change its tint if attempts are made, either by acids or alkalies, to remove the writing, and if erasures are attempted the colouring matter is removed.—*Englishman.*

### BOMBAY

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT —Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao Bhasker assumed charge on Friday last of the office of Third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court in place of Mr Warden The same day Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a pleader, took his seat on the bench as acting fourth judge of the court in place of Mr Gunpatrao —*Times of India*

A BARODA RUMOUR.—The *Gujarati*, which bears a very high opinion of the character and ability of the present Gaekwar, hears that his Highness is about to take to himself another Rani She is an educated and handsome young lady, sister of the Maharaja's present wife, and every way suitable But is it good, asks the liberal minded *Gujarati*, for such a good prince to "go in for wives?"—*Ibid*

## Extracts.

### THE MYSORE PROVINCE

A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows —SITUATED within the torrid zone, at an elevation of about 3,000ft, this tract of country enjoys a delightful climate The surface though generally undulating, is divided into the Malnad or hilly country, and the maidan or level country The country cannot be said to be well watered, though the Cauvery, Thambhadra, Pennar, and Palar, take their source from the Eastern and Western Ghats, which form the boundary of the province on the east When the monsoons fail, the tanks become dry, drought follows, and in its wake, scarcity and famine The hill country, which is densely wooded, and abounds in sandal, ebony, satin, and mahogany, with building timber, lies in the direction of the Ghats and is traversed by numerous streams and torrents, whose gush of waters revives the drooping spirits of the way worn traveller, or lulls him to rest amid the awful solitude on some carpet of verdure by some crystal stream or fountain pure The finest District in the province, for fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, picturesqueness of scenery, magnificence of monumental sculpture and arch tecture, and even variety of shikar, is undoubtedly Hassan. Imagine, good reader, what the revulsion of feeling must be in the minds of the inhabitants of this district at the thought of their much loved home being selected to a process of disintegration, or rather to the painful operation of vivisection The revenue of the province is a little more than a crore, but by the introduction of a complete system of railways, with improved methods of agriculture and manufacture, the revenue may be greatly increased The resources of the country are great, but the want of facilities for communication and traffic is an obstacle to their development The severity of the late famine has involved the State to the extent of almost a crore of rupees, and unless the local Government strongly represent to the Government of India, the urgent necessity there is for the introduction of a complete system of railways for opening up the resources of the country, and enabling it to grapple effectively with future famines, another famine could by involve the State in difficulties which may be insurmountable or so cripple its resources as to render all attempts for the future abortive The importance of a complete system of railways cannot be too earnestly insisted on, when the wealth and the prosperity of the most flourishing countries of Europe are mainly due to it Belgium, which is known as being the most populous country in Europe with a superficial area of 11 300 square miles, divided into nine provinces, while possessing the most complete system of railways in Europe has reached a state of perfection in agriculture unsurpassed on the Continent, the railway being not so much a source of revenue, as affording facilities for traffic, and thus developing the resources of the country As the finances of the State are at present embarrassed, such measures must be adopted after mature deliberation, as will not affect the revenue for the future by reducing the number of districts for the sake of effecting a small saving, which may discourage the agricultural classes or artisans, as supply and demand at important centres are invariably in a constant ratio, but will afford every facility for developing the resources of the country to their utmost on the most advanced systems of modern political economy, enhanced by all the appliances of art and industry that modern science invent for the promotion of agricultural manufacture, and commerce. Setting aside the saving that might be effected in some departments, I would propose measures that would tend to increase the revenue, and be a safeguard against future famines.

1st.—The introduction of a complete system of railways on the guarantee system for fifty years or more, by Joint Stock Companies or capitalists in India or England

2nd—The introduction of improved modes of agriculture and manufacture.

3rd —The more extensive cultivation of cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugarcane, and wheat

4th —Reforestation and the careful working of forests. The reckless destruction of forests while increasing the revenue have brought about a perceptible diminution of rainfall in the province from want of a due appreciation of the wonderful part played by plants and trees on the climate, temperature, and rainfall of a country

The proposal to reduce the number of districts in Mysore against the established principle that the greater the division of labour, the more conducive it is to development and efficiency, the amount of work done being in inverse ratio to the quity of that work The districts at present have an area of from 3,000 to 4,000 square miles, and any addition to such areas cannot but render them unmanageable, and less susceptible of improvement Mr Elliot, the Famine Commissioner, during his late tour through the province, explicitly stated that the superficial area of the several districts was too great for the controlling agency at their disposal to do justice to the work entrusted to them. The reduction of the number of districts would be a step altogether impolitic, injudicious, and indicative of internal weakness with certainly a retrogressive tendency It cannot be expected that a province which has gone through a very severe famine can recover itself from the effects in so short a time, and what is still more unreasonable, that sufficient time not having been allowed it to recover itself from its impoverished and decimated state, it should be expected to pay off by some magical art a debt of nearly a crore, in addition to an annual subsidy of 25 lacs, by sweeping reductions on one side, and at the same time by an abnormal development of its resources on the other I would say, give more time, introduce railways and improved modes of agriculture and manufacture, encourage the agriculturist and artisan and there will be no necessity for the dismemberment of districts or the dilapidation of homes. Let honest nerve and brain force be supplemented by steam force, and then there will be enough and to spare

### THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The Maharajah of Travancore has addressed the following letter to His Excellency the Right Honorable M E Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras on the subject of the Higher Education of the Natives of India —

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We all know from experience that the public mind is sometimes seized by a panic which it is difficult to trace to logically correct causes The minds of the educated natives of India appear, at present, to be under such an influence To adopt Your Excellency's apt illustration, Venus has never been traduced in reality But it is a fact nevertheless that the native community will persist in believing that Venus is going to be condemned, until it is authoritatively assured, as was very opportunely done by Your Excellency, of the contrary A discussion of the comparative importance of higher education and the education of the masses in India has been going on during the last forty years or more and especially since the Educational Despatch of 1854 That not only common people but even men of thought and experience should have imagined an antagonism to exist between the two is as unfortunate as it is singular Such has, however been the case, and it cannot be too much regretted that a correct and dispassionate consideration has not been generally accorded to so important a subject and much acrimony of feeling avoided It is generally tedious to expound first principles, and probably is a slight upon the good sense of the enlightened public. But an occasional glimpse of them may enable us to judge of the fundamental strength of the superstructure In examining therefore the educational policy of the British Indian Government it would be well to consider what is the obligation of a human government to educate its subject population. Those who are familiar with the writings of Herbert Spencer will easily remember the forcible lard

down by that great thinker, that the duty of a government is strictly confined to the protection of the people who pay for it. This protection is better afforded by the select few specially trained to that work, than it could be by the whole population itself. Just as a town or village might employ a schoolmaster and staff of teachers, build a school house, supply books, benches, maps, &c., and make provision for the education of its youth a whole community chooses a competent body of men to protect it, and pays to that body the cost of that protection. To attempt anything beyond that protection would on the part of the governing body be as much a transgression of the compact as the collecting of revenues beyond the needful cost of that protection. To construct an inch of road, except for the transport of the State army and supplies and for the locomotion of State employes would be such transgression. So would be all schools, hospitals, postal lines, &c. Such is the ideal of a political government and in theory it is unexceptionable. But in practice no society on earth has reached this ideal, which is as distant as the millennium itself. It may be that the tendency of progressive civilisation is towards that ideal. But situated as we are in the long intermediate stages of varying proximity to it in various nations we are more concerned with the practical than the theoretical aspect of the question. The inference from this perception of the fundamental principle in connection with State Education is that, if a Government is forced to deviate by force of circumstances from the theoretical ideal in maintaining the education of the people it would be absurd to argue that lower education is a part of its duty and higher education is not. The argument that the higher classes are able to look after themselves, but that the lower classes are not is a false one, for the difference in wealth between the higher and lower classes is not greater than the difference of cost between higher and lower education. The lower classes do eat cheaper food and wear cheaper clothing than the higher classes. Why they should not find it within their means to provide themselves with cheaper education is not clear. There is, therefore, no ground to maintain that, if a government is at all to support the education of its subject population, that support should be given to one class or to one kind of education and denied to another. It is true that in England higher education is largely supported by private liberality. But one of the commonest errors in discussing Indian subjects is that of applying to India the standard of England, regardless of the wide difference of circumstances. To compare a nation which, from the days of Caractacus and Boadicea, has unflinchingly contended for national freedom and independence, which by a force of character mightier than war, made the nationalities of its early conquerors merge in its own, which has had representative Government from the time the Witteneagemot was called together, and which enjoys the accumulated treasures of centuries of living civilisation, with another which since the great Macedonian crossed the Indus, has ever been the prey of foreign invaders, which has been subject to a thousand years of grinding misrule of the Mahomedan conquerors, which, if it has any warlike spirit, has manifested it only in splitting itself up, and which enjoys an imported civilisation that has hardly taken root in the soil, is to compare two entirely dissimilar things. Munificent gifts and endowments by successive generations of men who had themselves received the blessings of high education have rendered state aid to that cause nearly superfluous in England. If a real comparison is to be instituted, it is between these endowments and the religious endowments which we find everywere in India. Identity in names is often very misleading. The Madras University is not what the Oxford University is. The one is a mere examining body entirely organised, supported and controlled by Government, while the other is almost independent of the English Government, and has exercised no inconsiderable influence politically, as must be clear to those who have studied the History of England of the reign of James II and the Revolution of 1688. To argue therefore that the cause of higher education which thrives in England independently of all state support could be well left to private agencies in the case of India, is to argue from false analogy. The time may come when the chiefs and well-to-do men of India, themselves benefited by higher education, will contribute to it in such a manner as to relieve the Government of the obligation. That there is such a tendency is evident from the Colleges and High Schools that are springing up in Native States and the scholarships founded by native chiefs and native communities in Government Colleges. It is very necessary to encourage such a tendency, and nothing can have a more disastrously opposite effect than the withdrawal, at the present stage, of Government connection with higher education, which is certain to be construed into a public condemnation of it. In answer to this it is, I believe, urged by the Christian Missionaries and their friends and supporters that if the Natives of India will not, in their own interests, maintain higher education, Christian benevolence of England is ready to do it for them, and that with the additional advantage of giving a sound religious tone to that education. I do not for a moment underestimate the valuable service which the earnest and self-denying labors of the Missionaries have done to the cause of education in India. Nor do I undervalue a greater religious leavening of education in India. In his excellent University address every word of which will long be remembered, and in which the outpourings of an earnest and loving heart at times unconsciously overflow the limits of strict official bounds the Viceroy Lord Ripon regrets the absence of the religious element in the present system of State education. In this regret all thoughtful men must cordially agree. At the same time, His Lordship most justly observes that a Government ruling over millions of alien people of diversified creeds cannot take any action to rectify this. To withdraw from the present system of directly supporting higher education and to entrust it to Missionary agencies is sure to be attributed reasonably or otherwise to a desire on the part of Government to force Christian teaching upon the people. The reluctance to be educated in Missionary schools may be less manifested by Hindus than by Mahomedans, Parsis, Sikhs &c. but all must share it to a very great extent. In this remark I refer to the higher classes especially. It is further doubtful whether when once entrusted to Missionary agencies, higher education will continue to retain its present high standard. The Missionary schools that have actually come up to the standard of Government Colleges are very few, and when all wholesome rivalry is taken away there is no saying whether the few that have made a fair approach like the Madras Christian College under the guidance of that able and indefatigable Missionary Educationist, the Rev W. Miller will not fall back. I do not comprehend the truth of the remark that the education at present given in Government schools and colleges has reared a race of atheists. Surely it has been powerfully instrumental in sweeping away the dross and scum of every religion. But be it extinguished, it cannot extinguish, that instinctive desire which exists in every human being to know the unknowable and to define the infinite. The most out and out atheist who prides himself in his atheism and dings atheism to his and must have at times felt in his inner man the sore need of invoking a superior power and a superior dispensation. Good and sound secular education can never harm this religious instinct, but, on the other hand it makes a man better fitted to think correctly and to seek the truth diligently. There is no dearth of religious teaching in India. It can be had for the asking and often without the asking. I can with confidence affirm that here is an honest yearning in the minds of most educated natives after a religion. They have all the materials before them and they may be left to make their choice.

That the primary education of the masses has yet much to be developed in India is undeniable and there can be but one opinion as to the necessity of promoting it by all legitimate means. The duty of doing it is alike incumbent on the Government and on the people themselves. The Local Funds and grant-in-aid arrangements have already done appreciable good and contain sufficient elasticity for further extensions. These may have to be further reinforced by direct Government contributions, and the cause of primary education will deserve a fair share of the savings of a wise and economical financial policy.

The Madras Presidency, so far as I am aware, does not contain a single Rajkumar College or school, while in Rajputana and elsewhere in Upper India they exist by scores. There are, besides ruling Princes who have to care for the education of their own subjects, innumerable Zemindars, Jaligirdars, Mirasdars, &c., in the Madras Presidency. How many of these or rather their children, receive any education worth the name, I have no means of knowing, but I cannot be far from the mark when I say that that number must be very small. The Honorable Mr Cunningham when Advocate-General of Madras took great interest in the subject and propounded a scheme for establishing a High school for the native nobility of Southern India. But like many other laudable schemes, it was abandoned. Then came on the late "Proprietary School." This educational picnic, without any vitality from the beginning had but a short existence. No such institution can at present thrive without the backbone of active Government sympathy. Every educated Zemindar may be expected to become the no less of enlightenment in his estate to promote primary education among his tenantry and to introduce agricultural improvements. Hence one of the surest means of promoting primary education will be to devise a well considered plan to give higher education to the Indian nobility who will not regard Government employment as the end of all education.

That the higher education hitherto given by Government has produced no good results and is simply reared a race of pedants or disloyal men is a gross calumny. That the native portion of the Government service and of the Bar has immensely improved during these past forty years is a fact which the most unwilling critic will not deny. If this result falls of public importance is not to be traced to the higher education given by Government to what else is it due? The result is a happy one equally to the governing and governed classes. The good is far from being confined to British territories. At this moment four Native States are being administered by four men who belong to the earlier harvests of the late High School of Madras and who would do credit to any nation in the world. Under such men as Raja Sir Madhava Rao, Messrs Ranga Charlu, Ramaiengar and Seshaya Sastri, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and Pudukotta enjoy a good government which under different circumstances would have been simply impossible. Every educated native in or out of Government service is a radiant point of enlightenment possessing manly self respect and grateful loyalty to Government. That the present system of higher education is susceptible of great improvement especially by so modelling it as to make its recipients fitted to strike out for themselves new paths of life and to make their faculties more vigorous and elastic, I fully admit. To gain this object nothing can be more suicidal than the withdrawal of Government at this state from direct connection with higher education. That such natives as have received higher education in Government institutions far from being an impediment to primary education have been most valuable aids to it has been very forcibly shown by one of the most observant experienced and successful of educationists—Mr W. A. Porter. His well considered utterance must carry conviction. The argument that the Government apprehends political danger from the spread of higher education is one which may be worthy of Russia, but not of the most free and enlightened British nation. It is too frivolous to need any attempt at refutation or even a moment's notice. Primary education doubtless needs greater help from Government. But I feel strongly that any increased contribution to that object should not come from a curtailment of the allotment now made by Government to higher education and which, considering the resources of the Indian Empire is a very modest figure. To patch up the lower end of a coat in cutting off the upper end has never been successful. The circumstances contemplated by the Educational Despatch of 1854 are far from having come and to force that contingency prematurely would be a deplorable sacrifice of the true aims of that very Despatch.

To summarise the above observations —

I. There is a widespread impression that the Government intends to withdraw its connection with higher education.

II. That this impression will continue until it is authoritatively denied.

III. That it is to be regretted that a discussion has been going on for the last forty years on the comparative importance of higher and lower education, as if an antagonism existed.

IV. That theoretically no Government is bound to educate its subject population.

V. That if, in practice such considerations as expediency, humanity, and the demands of civilisation make it a duty, there is no reason why the primary education of the masses should form a part of that duty, and the higher education of the few should not.

VI. That the case of England where higher education is almost self supporting cannot be applied to India owing to the obviously great difference of circumstances.

VII. That there is not, at present, any indigenous agency competent to take up the work of higher education, if relinquished by Government.

VIII. That to entrust it to Missionary agencies will be objectionable —1. The people will view it with distrust attributing to Government a wish to thrust its religion upon them. 2. The higher classes of natives and the non Hindu populations are sure to keep out. 3. There is no guarantee that higher education under Missionary agencies will maintain the present high standard when the model Government Colleges no longer exist.

IX. That while it must be regretted that a greater religious tone is not given to Government education, the Government will be ill advised to take any action with a view to rectifying it.

X. That it is false to say that educated natives are atheists. Education must sweep away absurd notions but at the same time leave the mind with a keener desire to search for the truth. And religious teaching is ready to hand to those who seek it.

XI. That primary education needs much further development is true. The local funds and grant in aid arrangements have already done appreciable good and are capable of extension and ought to be supplemented by a share of the savings effected by a wise and economical financial management.

XII. That as yet Government has not done all that could be done, especially in the Madras Presidency to educate the nobility of the land who in their turn may be expected to promote the education of their tenantry largely.

XIII. That the higher education given in Government Institutions has produced no good is a gross calumny. In British India and out of it educated natives are doing important public service and each educated native exercises enlightened influence around him.

XIV. That the present plan of higher education is susceptible of great improvement so as to allow a healthier development of the faculties of the recipients is true, but that object will be least attained by the withdrawal of Government connection.

XV. That the natives that have received higher education far from being impediments to the cause of primary education have been valuable aids to it as shewn by men most competent to speak on it.

XVI. That the argument of political danger to Government from the spread of higher education is too ridiculous to need any serious refutation.

XVII. That the increased expenditure on primary education should not be met by a curtailment of that on higher education, which, considering the resources of the Empire, is very moderate and that the time is not come for the carrying out of the policy contemplated by the Despatch of 1854.

In offering the above remarks for your Excellency's consideration my only excuse is that you have always shewn a readiness to invite an express on of their views from all classes of people on matters of such general importance.


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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE FLEETS AT ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria, 20th May*—The combined English and French Squadrons arrived here to day Vice Admiral Sir E R Inglefield Seymour takes chief command

The Suez Canal is guarded by French gun boats

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

*Cairo, 22nd May*—Formal negotiations between foreign consuls and the Egyptian Government have not yet been opened Non official negotiations, however are proceeding with the object Confusion Arabi Pasha and his Colleagues to leave Egypt A peaceful solution of the difficulty is expected

TURKEY AND EGYPT

*Constantinople, 22nd May*—The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has demanded the recall of the English and French squadrons from Alexandria on the ground that order in Egypt has been restored

The British and French Ambassadors at the Porte are waiting instructions from their respective Governments in the matter

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

*Cairo 23rd May*—The negotiation of the foreign Consuls to induce Arabi Pasha and his Generals to leave Egypt, have failed

The Egyptian Government is making military preparations and doing their utmost to influence the people, and has declined any further negotiations with the Powers, unless the English squadrons are withdrawn from Alexandria

THE FLEETS AT ALEXANDRIA

*Constantinople, 24th May*—The British and French Ambassadors this morning informed the Turkish Foreign Minister that the allied squadrons must be recalled from Alexandria, have informed the Porte that the squadrons can only be withdrawn when the normal condition is restored in Egypt

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

It is reported that an Ultimatum has been sent to the Egyptian Government and that in case of non-compliance with it within 24 hours Turkish troops will be summoned to Egypt

RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

*London, 27th May*—Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons declined to give a pledge that force would not be resorted to in Egypt The *entente* between France and England, he said, was as close as during the time of the Crimean war

THE WHITSUN RECESS

Parliament has adjourned for Whitsun recess until Thursday next

THREATENING THE QUEEN

Albert Young, charged with sending a threatening letter to the Queen, has been found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude

THE ULTIMATUM TO EGYPT

*Cairo, 26th May, 9 34 A M*—The Diplomatic Agents of England and France have delivered the Ultimatum to the President of the Council of Ministers, demanding the temporary removal of Arabi Pasha from Egypt, and the removal into the interior of those Colonels who have participated in the military *emeutes*, all to retain their present rank and pay The Ultimatum also demands the resignation of the present Ministry

*Cairo, 26th May*—The Ministers have rejected the Ultimatum, and have referred France and England to the Sultan The Ultimatum has been accepted, however, by the Khedive, and the Ministers have resigned The Khedive has accepted their resignation.

### ASIA.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

*Calcutta 24th May*—The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Simla dated the 24th instant The undermentioned gentlemen have been declared ex officio and life companions of the order of the Indian Empire — Mr Grant Duff, Sir Alfred Lyall Sir C Aitchison and Mr Ilbert

THE NEW G C S I

The Nawab of Bhawalpur, who has been appointed a G C S I, was formerly of Oudh but is now residing in Bagdad

TREASURE FOR CABUL

The *Englishman* Publishes the following — "*Peshawar, 24th May*—The treasury officials were employed all day counting and handing over twelve lakhs of rupees to Mahomed Afzal Khan C S I who duly arrived from Calcutta, and proceeds in a few days to Cabul with the treasure, accompanied by the British Envoy"

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 29TH MAY, 1882

## THE MYSORE STATE JEWELS AGAIN

The community of Mysore and the Indian public generally had supposed, doubtless, that the story of the Mysore Palace Jewels would never be revived in this Province After many years of duration, beginning with 1871 and ending in 1881, within a few days of the Maharajah's installation, the story appears to have gone out of men's minds apparently But it is really not so The scandal is still talked about, but in a resigned sort of manner, as of a matter which ought to have been thoroughly and impartially sifted to the bottom, but which has, to all appearances been intentionally allowed to drop. On the other hand, the 2 whole of the famous "Jewel Memorandum" which first appeared in the Calcutta *Statesman* of the 7th April 1880, and again on the 16th June of the same year, does not seem to have so easily forgotten or given up the subject, and he had every good reason not to forget it, and every good reason that he should once more make use of the press to prove his own honesty and integrity of purpose in so persistently agitating the subject, and to denounce the unmerited calumny and detraction which his unselfish and generous purpose evoked, in the breasts of those whose interest it was to give a false appearance to the whole story of the State Jewels and to have it collapse As may be remembered, Mr B Ramaswamy Iyengar, for twenty years Residency Sheristadar, with not the slightest idea about him of moving himself up with Mysore politics, or joining in any "political agitation," was suddenly charged with having surreptitiously given out important official information regarding the Jewels, and summarily dismissed the service, without pension or bonus, ruined, in short, on a mere suspicion of Sir James Gordon's In the order, dated the 14th March 1881, dismissing the Sheristadar Sir James Gordon accused Major Evans Bell, whom he *knew* to be (as we shall presently see) the author of the Jewel Memorandum, of some of the vilest acts of which European or Native can be guilty, to rout a political purpose Sir James said, in the order alluded to, that Major Evans Bell had "*with the aid of garbled quotations from official correspondence and papers, attempted to weave for a political purpose a malicious story of spoliation and loss of the Mysore State Jewels*" These are very grave, and, if untrue, most libellous charges that one man can make against another, in a public document That Major Bell took them very rightly to be most gross and libellous against him, and entirely unfounded and unmerited, is evident from the letter which he has addressed on the subject to Sir James Gordon, and a copy of which is now before us * All the documents in connection with the story of the Mysore State Jewels have now been published, and form part of the records of the British Parliament In denouncing the Jewel Memorandum signed "E B," which first appeared in the *Statesman*, Sir James Gordon, knowing full well who the author was and that the document was not anonymous, chose to treat it as the production of some unknown, malicious scribbler In opening his defence, Major Bell speaks as follows on this subject, and in his own vindication —

"After eighteen years of labour in the dry soil of Indian politics, where not much fame or profit is to be reaped I cannot allow my small harvest of reputation for truthfulness, fairness and moderation in controversy to be scattered and spoiled, or my humble field of usefulness to be trampled and torn up by means of official slander I say that you have accused me personally of 'weaving a malicious story, and of 'garbling' documents because forsooth and for everyone interested in Mysore affairs the Memorandum I published in the Calcutta *Statesman*, under my initials "E B,' reprinted in the same Blue Book of last year and against which your strictures are directed, was not anonymous

I say, furthermore that your denunciation of the Memorandum signed 'E B" in paragraph 10 of your Order dismissing the Residency Sheristadar as the result of "*a party agitation*" and as "*a mere malicious invention set up by his caste men*," is totally unjustifiable You knew quite well when you penned or passed that Order, that I was the writer of the Memorandum signed 'E B and that my information was derived from Colonel Macqueen You must have been, or ought to have been, well aware that the Sheristadar's "caste men" could not have had any influence whatever over the decisions of Colonel Macqueen and myself '

On page 3, incidentally referring to the same subject, we have Major Bell's revelation as to the appointment of the present Dewan That the First Minister to the Maharajah was forced on His Highness' and the people, there was no doubt before The passage from Major Bell's Letter now merely confirms the fact The passage is as follows —

"You were acquainted with Colonel Macqueen, and had corresponded with him My old friend as I said before, was perfectly frank with you You had not followed his advice to avoid the Guardianship When it became impossible to doubt your determination—contrary likewise, to his remonstrance—to force Mr Rungacharloo on the Maharajah, and on the Government of India, as the Minister of Mysore, Colonel Macqueen gave you fair warning that he would do all in his power to oppose your plans, or to expose them. You observed, in one of your letters to him, that you knew my name, and admitted that the initials, "E B', concealed no mystery from your eyes The Memorandum having been written merely to suggest the urgent want of some inquiry and of certain precautions, we considered that while there ought to be no secret about the authorship, the full signature might seem defiant and disrespectful to the Government of India"

Besides the facts contained in the above extracts, the correspondence with the Government of India must have shewn Sir James Gordon clearly who "E B" was. For him then, to denounce Major Bell as an anonymous scribbler was, surely, disingenuous, and has defeated its own purpose. Most people know the story of Murree Mullappa, the Jewel Shoristadar of the Mysore Palace, and the present Dowan's strange friendship with that person and his subsequent executorship to Murree Mullappa's estate. The following is what Major Bell says with regard to this point in the story of the Mysore Jewel controversy —

"The most important of all the injunctions on which Her Majesty's Government had insisted, and which was, with equal solemnity, so far as written words went, handed on to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore by the Viceroy in Council, was that "great care should be taken to remove from" the young Maharajah's household "all persons likely to initiate him, at an early age, into the vicious and demoralising practices of the zenana" The Chief Commissioner of Mysore, being determined not to tolerate a really competent Guardian, such as Colonel Gregory Haines would have been, broke through, and was allowed to break through, the rules prescribed by the Government of India, that the Guardian should appoint the Maharajah's attendants and instructors, and that the Chief Commissioner was not to interfere in details Lord Lawrence who had framed those rules, would hardly have allowed them to be thus instantly set aside, but unfortunately he left India just at this crisis, and the newly installed Viceroy, Lord Mayo, was not yet capable of dealing with Secretaries or with Provincial magnates. Immediately on his arrival, in 1869, Colonel Haines, from remarkable insight and knowledge of persons and usages in Mysore, detected a sinister alliance between Mr C Rungacharlu, the Controller of the Household, and a person placed in one of the most important posts in the zenana, named Murree Mullapa, a man of notorious infamy for his 'vicious and demoralising practices" Relying on the salutary rules prescribed by the Government of India, Colonel Haines tried to break up this close partnership, but more particularly insisted on the removal of Murree Mullapa, against whose presence in the Palace under any circumstances, he absolutely protested That was quite enough, Colonel Haines's remonstrances were condemned as presumptuous, and he was worried out of the place When Mr Bowring, then Chief Commissioner, supported by the Foreign Office at Calcutta refused to purify the Palace, by removing an obscene parasite, Colonel Haines at once resigned. The hands of Murree Mullapa and Mr C Rungacharlu were, of course, much strengthened, and their domination converted into a terror by the failure of Colonel Haines to dislodge them, and his own consequent removal You have, doubtless, seen the correspondence in February and March 1869, which explains the first Guardian's resignation From that day the reign of Mr Rungacharlu commenced Your responsibility commences at a later period"

For the present, we think we need not make any more extracts from Major Evans Bell's admirable and spirited Letter to Sir James Gordon, though we have not done with the book itself It will suffice, in this

* A Letter to Sir James Davidson Gordon, K C S I, President of Mysore, late Chief Commissioner of the Government of the Mysore Territories from Major Evans Bell, late of the Madras Staff Corps, author of "Last counsels of an unknown counsellor, 'The Oxus and the Indus," "Retrospects and Prospects of Indian policy," "The Mysore Reversion," etc London Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly. 1882

first notice to say that Major Bell has succeeded, in the first place, in vindicating his character for truth, honesty, and integrity, against the aspersions of Sir James Gordon, and, in the second place, he has succeeded in establishing the fact that there were losses, and most serious losses, in value and number, amongst the State Jewels, which were not thoroughly and properly enquired into by an independent body—advice proffered by Major Bell, which, if acted on, the Jewel Scandal could never have survived, as it has done, the resumption of the State to Native rule

## THE MYSORE RAILWAY LOAN

We believe that the subscriptions to the Mysore State Railway Loan are making but slow progress, though it is almost a month since the Dewan called for it Of course, there is little more than a month yet, namely, the 1st July ensuing, before the tenders invited for the whole or part of the loan are opened, and then it will be seen of what sort of speculative stuff the public of Mysore are made, but as the matter stands at the present moment, people blessed with surplus cash do not seem in a hurry to invest that surplus in a speculation which the Dewan, in his advertisement, has invested in colours so glowing, that he even seems to have forgotten his own statement, made seven months ago, with regard to the prospective revenues of this State, revenues which were expected, *two or three years hence*, to reach 103 lacs or 104 lacs, but which have suddenly, in the short space of six months, reached the highly satisfactory figure of 106 lacs! The Dewan, head magician of this State though he be, does not explain how this delightful financial transformation has taken place Perhaps, we ought not to complain, after all Magicians do not, as a rule, explain the processes of their wonderful works There was a rumour recently current to the effect that in the Bangalore District, subscriptions to the loan had already amounted to six lacs of rupees, but this is too good to be true, for, whatever wonders the Dewan's enticing advertisement might have wrought in the taluks of the district—of which we know nothing—we know, as a fact, that hardly a rich merchant or soucar, either in the Pettah or the cantonment, has come forward with subscriptions to the loan, so that it is hard to tell where the rumoured six lacs could have come from On the other hand, up to within three or four days ago, to which our information extends, no tender or offer of a subscription to the loan has been made by the wealthy inhabitants of Mysore town and district We do not say that no subscriptions to the loan have been at all realised, in all such cases, there must be people who will come forward with their money, even on the enticement of five per cent per annum interest, what we say is, that the Dewan's advertisement of the 1st Instant does not seem to have attracted that universal attention and prompt response which was, doubtless, expected We shall see, however, what the First of July will bring forth In the meanwhile, it will not, perhaps, be out of place to set forth another argument which, we think, tells against the loan which the Dewan has called for, judging from the Dewan's own statements, as to the financial policy he intends to pursue with regard to this State. Mr Ranga Charlu has told us, in his speech to the assembled gathering of ryots, merchants and others, in Mysore town, during the last Dassera, that he has determined to save five lacs of rupees, every year, to be applied entirely to the construction and extension of railways in the Province If this be so, and the statement must be taken as true, as coming from so high an authority, there will be a saving of twenty lacs in four years, the exact amount which is required to construct the Bangalore-Tiptur railway Then, the question naturally arises,—what need of this loan of twenty lacs, to run over twenty years, at an interest of five per cent per annum, to carry out the very same purpose? The state is already in debt to the amount of almost a crore of rupees, the present subsidy of 25 lacs of rupees to the British Government will, probably, be increased to 35 lacs, in four years hence, why, then, should this additional loan of twenty lacs be incurred, when the object for which it is to be incurred might be accomplished by the saving of five lacs a year on which the Dewan has determined, come what might, and to be entirely devoted for the very same purpose? At this rate, with loans and debts and interest thereon to pay, one loan, that to the British Government, extending over several years, and the other loan, this Bangalore-Tiptur railway loan, extending over twenty years, when *will* the Maharajah lift up his head and be able to say that he is out of debt? The great advantage which one man possesses over another is to rejoice in his freedom from indebtedness Amongst the leading virtues of Longfellow's industrious Village Blacksmith, was the fact that he was able —

> To look the whole world in the face
> For he owed not any man

How much more should a ruling prince have it in his power to exhibit his state to the world in a condition free from debt, and as not depending upon borrowed money to carry out those improvements and reforms which would contribute to the progress of his people and his country? We think, therefore, that,—as we said in our first article—the call for the loan of twenty lacs for the new railway is quite a mistake It is, in our opinion, a blunder which involves an already impoverished and indebted state in an additional debt, which will be a burden upon it for the next twenty years The measure certainly does not illustrate that statesman like acumen with which the first Dewan of the Mysore state has been somewhat liberally endowed by some of his friends and admirers

## Original and Selected Notes.

The Maharajah of Jeypore is a great admirer of horse-flesh He lately imported a team of six English thorough breds which cost Rs 27,000

Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tooree has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, the highest gift in the power of King Humbert

It is reported that the plunder obtained by the Shans from the defeat of King Thebaw's army was twelve guns, forty five elephants, and 2 000 stand of arms

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel has been conferred upon Ressaldar Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan, who has been formally accredited with the powers of a British Agent, and who left Simla for Cabul on the 25th instant

The scheme for an Electric Railway under the Thames, to connect Charing-cross with the Waterloo Terminus of the South Western Railway, has received the sanction of a Select Committee of the House of Commons

The Japanese navy consists of fifteen ships-of-war manned by 500 officers and 5 000 marines and sailors It is reported that the navy is to be increased to forty vessels Timber sufficient to construct eight ships-of-war has been ordered, and the work is to be undertaken shortly

Lord Dufferin has been widely spoken of as likely to be the new Viceroy of Ireland In many quarters at home the belief is expressed that the *regime* of Earl Spencer is intended to be merely provisional, and that in a few months the British Embassy at Constantinople will be ready to receive a new occupant

Mr A N Chatterjea, L M S, Calcutta L R C P, Edn, and L F P S, Glasgow, has just been admitted to the membership of the London College of Physicians He is said to be the first native of India who has ever obtained this diploma. It is Mr Chatterjea's intention to enter the Indian Medical Service.

It is proposed to form a Mill Owners' Association at Calcutta to be called the Bengal Mill Association, for which all the jute mill companies, cotton mill companies, jute pressing companies, and all users of steam or waterpower in the Bengal Presidency would be eligible as members The agents, secretaries, and owners of several mills have already consented to join

A Bombay paper supposes the honour of a C I E has been bestowed on Deputy Surgeon General Moore as an acknowledgment of Dr Moore's literary compositions, that gentleman having written several useful works on medical and semi medical subjects. It is, perhaps, more particularly due to his able defence of the opium traffic in the face of the agitation raised against it in England

A contemporary states, on the authority of a home correspondent, that the question of the restoration of Berars has been already practically settled, and that the province will be restored to the Nizam's rule when His Highness comes of age, so in two years hence The Hyderabad Contingent will not be disbanded, but will be considerably reduced and a native will be gradually substituted in Berar for a European administration

The total value of articles manufactured in the Punjab in the year 1880-81 is stated in the annual report to have been Rs 12,49,55,466 To this total jewellery contributed more than one-fifth, and cotton leather, wood, and iron works were of next importance Delhi, as is well known stands prominent in the jewel trade The estimated out-turn of the silk manufacture was Rs 13,68 991, showing a slight increase on the figures of the previous year

There is no palace in the world so richly provided with gold plate as Windsor Castle At the Wedding banquet, given to a hundred of the guests, the show of plate upon the table and sideboards was estimated at two millions sterling One gold lyre bird on the side table was studded with £30 000 worth of precious stones There was also the tiger's head, captured by Lord Mornington from Tippoo Sahib worth £10 000

His Highness the Hon'ble Sir Deobriy Sing Bahadur, K C S I, Maharajah of Bulrampore has, during His Highness' stay at Allahabad, made a permanent endowment of Rs 1 00,000 to be disposed of as follows —The amount will be deposited in Government securities, and the interest thereon will be spent in feeding daily, under able management and good arrangements the poor and destitute persons at Ajudhya and Vindhya Achal shrines, each receiving half of the proceeds of the sum

On May 4 Mr Baxter, M P, asked the Post Master General, Mr Fawcett in the House of Commons if letters to India could not be charged 2½d, the rate payable on letters from the United Kingdom to thirty seven countries, including Canada Mr Fawcett in reply stated that the weekly service by which letters are conveyed between England and India, via France and Italy, is very costly and involves great loss both on England and India In consequence of this loss the British Government exercise the right to make a surcharge of 2½d, over and above the fundamental Union rate of 2½d The same charge of 5d is made on letters to Persia when forwarded by the quick sea route of the Persian Gulf After the statement made by Mr Fawcett it is pretty certain that the postage on letters to India from England will continue to be charged at 4½ annas, and that it will not be lowered for many years to come

Prince Juggut Jung, it is reported, has asked the interference of the British Government in the matter now pending between him and his two uncles Two of the brothers have been banished—one to Chunar and the other to Naya Kote—while the other prince deported to Chunar is said to be the lawful heir to the throne of Nepal The executions which have taken place have been very numerous The British Resident is kept informed constantly of batches of suspected men being banished, but in reality, it is said they are quietly disposed of in the Terai General Juggut Jung has been asked to return, and has even been told that there is no evidence against him, but he refuses to go unless his safety is guaranteed by his uncle, Der Shumshere, to the British Government. The services rendered by Sir Jung Bahadoor during the mutiny cannot be easily forgotten and his sons, who have all now been exiled and deprived of their property, have claimed the assistance of the British Government on that score

A correspondent sends us *(Mail)* some particulars of the extraordinary weather experienced on the West Coast on Friday last, the 19th instant Friday morning looked rather monsoonish, there was a heavy sea, but boats were able to land cargo up to noon, when some very heavy squalls set in from the north west The barometer gave but short notice of the bad weather which was so close at hand At 2 30 P M the B I Steamer *Sindhana* went to sea carrying off the tally clerks, coolies, &c She subsequently experienced the full fury of the gale About 5 30 P M, the wind increased, accompanied by rain unusually heavy, even for the West Coast At midnight the wind and rain were furious, and on Saturday morning, the following falls were gauged —

| | Inches. |
|---|---|
| At Cullai Works | 20 |
| At Plantation House Works | 27 22 |
| At the D P W Office | 18 50 |
| At Karapramba Works | 14 70 |
| At West Hill Barracks | 22 00 |
| At Coonjee Colum Works Tellicherry | 17 50 |

The surrounding country, which had been parched and dry, was deeply flooded, much damage done, and several lives lost The large wooden bridge over the Cullai river, between Calicut and Beypore, was carried away, and a ferry is to be established there for a year This gale and heavy rainfall appear to have been confined to the Coast, and was not felt in Wynaad or the Cochin Hills

The Case of the Ex Gaekwar The following paragraph, published in *The Times* of the 24th April, is evidently the source from which Reuter derived his telegram about the Secretary of State for India and the ex Gaekwar's case —Mr M D Kavanagh, LL D, the counsel engaged by his Highness the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, to whom the Indian Government granted permission to have access to his client, has embodied the proceedings of his review in a report which he submitted to the Viceroy Lord Ripon has transmitted the whole of the papers touching the case of the ex-Gaekwar to the Indian Secretary for his final disposal Mr Alexander M'Arthur M P has had an interview with the marquis of Hartington regarding the points raised by counsel—viz (1) As to the liberty of the ex Gaekwar himself, (2) the property belonging to his two Ranees, and (3) the freedom of access which counsel ought to have with his clients, the Ranees being included Lord Hartington's reply to the communications made to him has not yet been received, but he has promised Mr. M'Arthur to give the matters brought under his notice the fullest consideration, and if need be, the Hon member for Leicester is prepared to bring the case of the ex-Gaekwar, as it now stands before the House of Commons Dr Kavanagh submits that the ex Gaekwar has been unjustly deported to Madras contrary to the proclamation which deposed him, that Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India on the 3rd of June, 1875, expressed the opinion of the then Administration that "Mulhar Rao could not be treated as having been proved guilty of the crime of poisoning," and that the withholding of "Streedhun," amounting in money to nearly £1,500 000 from the Ranees, to whom this private property belonged, was contrary to the pledges and assurances of India Govt The learned counsel, who claims to have a freedom of access to his clients, which has apparently been denied him, has submitted another question—namely, that the youth now upon the throne of Baroda is neither legiti-

mately no- illegitimately connected with the Gaekwar horse of Baroda and that his investiture with power is illegal

## Local and Provincial.

RETURN OF THE DEWAN —Mr Runga Charlu, the Dewan, returned to Bangalore from Ootacamund, on Saturday morning last

CHOLERA —The epidemic, we are glad to say, is abating in Mysore, and the deaths are now only two and three per day The total number of deaths up to the morning of the 25th Inst was 350 —*Star*

H H THE MAHARAJAH —We understand that His Highness the Maharajah will return to his capital from Ootacamund, with in the first week of June The Resident will also return about the same time

TRANSFER —We hear that Mr V P Madhava Rao, Subordinate judge of Hassan district, has been transferred to Shimoga district, and Mr C Cress, Subordinate judge of the latter district has been posted to Hassan

THE WEATHER —We have had several showers of rain during the past week which have replenished our tanks and wells, and the country looks fresh and green all over The weather continues still to be cloudy and while we are going to press there is every indication of a coming downpour —*Star*

THE WEATHER —The rains appear to have ceased altogether For the past week the weather has been very warm and close and oppressive, hardly a leaf stirring at night, thus driving away sleep The sky, however, becomes cloudy every evening, and there seem to be indications of rain shortly from the South West

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —Since Mr Waters' disconnection with the Central College as its principal there seems to have been some difficulty experienced in getting his place filled up but such difficulty has now, it would appear, been overcome, as Mr John Cook, M A, Principal of the Doveton College, Madras, whose connection with that institution will shortly cease, will take up the appointment

MR THUMBOO CHETTY —Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty, Civil and Sessions judge of Nundydroog Division, is about to take a month's leave, to arrange for the marriage of one of his sons Who is to be Mr Thumboo Chetty's *bham ticnem* has not as yet transpired We suppose it will *not* be Mr Shashadri Iyer, who is at present engaged in the work of 'codification' for the Mysore Province, on the Blue Hills

THE SESSIONS COURT C AND M STATION —The Sessions Court of the C and M Station began its sitting on the 22nd Instant and closed on Saturday last There were three cases in all—one of which was a case of cheating and criminal breach of trust, which after occupying two days hearing, was dismissed, the second was one of rape against a sepoy of the 17th M N I, who was acquitted and the third was one of murder, in which a Rajpoot was charged with having murdered another Rajpoot, by stabbing the deceased in the open street, in broad day light, in Blackpally, Cantonment The prisoner was found guilty of murder by the assessors, on Saturday last The judge reserved judgment to this day

THE MAHARAJAH'S PALACE —We observe that many improvements and additions to the Maharajah's palace on the High Ground are being carried out The stablings are being greatly enlarged and improved, and blocks of quarters are being built for the members of the household The gates are being very much beautified and lodges erected near them It is said that another wing is to be added to the palace itself for the use of Her Highness the Maharanee, but this will be decided on after His Highness' arrival from Ootacamund The garden and grounds generally are in charge of Mr J. Cameron, the Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, who, with his usual skill and taste, is making the place look splendid

RETROGRESSION —The *Madras Mail* writes —" A great deal of righteous indignation, says a Bangalore correspondent, has been aroused in Mysore, in respectable native circles, by promulgation of a "local" order by the Dewan directing that, whenever the Maharajah drives through the town, every subject who happens to be mounted or riding in a carriage is to dismount, stand on the road side, and do obeisance as His Highness sweeps past' The local *Spectator*, commenting on the above, says— "Such an order as the one alluded to might not have surprised us if it had emanated in the days long gone by, and we are astonished that the Dewan should have deemed it necessary in the present enlightened age The homage to be paid to the sovereign of Mysore, in the Capital or in any part of the Province might well be left to the loyalty and patriotism of the subjects of His Highness, who up to this time, we have not heard, have been wanting in this respect in any way We are certain that when the Maharajah hears of this ridiculous "order" he will be the first to cause it to be cancelled"

THE CHIEF COURT —The Chief Court of Mysore opened after the two months' vacation, on Thursday last, when Mr. C G Plumer the newly appointed judge, took his seat for the first time There was a full attendance of the members of the bar, and Mr Meenakshiah, barrister-at-law, on behalf of the bar, welcomed his honour He said that between his honour's predecessor Mr Sandford and the members of the bar, there had always been the most cordial relations and from what was known of Mr Plumer as a judge elsewhere he (Mr Meenakshiah) had no doubt the same cordial relations would also subsist between them and him Mr Meenakshiah concluded by offering his honour the most cordial welcome His honour thanked Mr Meenakshiah and the members of the bar for their hearty welcome He said that for the many years he had discharged the duties of a judge elsewhere in India, the most cordial relations had subsisted between himself and the members of the bar, and now that he had met a larger body of intelligent and educated gentlemen he hoped they would be of assistance to him in the discharge of his responsible duties He hoped also that when his turn came to leave the relations between them would be as cordial and friendly as had been expressed to the gentleman for whom he was acting He could not do better than follow in the lines of his predecessor His Honour concluded by once more thanking the members of the bar for their cordial welcome of him

EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN MYSORE —Prior to the departure of Sir James Gordon the question of the retention of the services of the European officers in the Mysore Durbar was, we believe, settled, and though the matter has not been made public yet, we are in a position to give a few particulars The services of all the European officers after the condition, were "lent" to the State for a period of 18 months, which expires in September next, and it has been an open secret that it was the wish of the Resident that their services should be continued for some period longer As stated in one of our previous issues, the Medical officers will remain for a further period of 3½ years, all the other officers will be retained for periods of 3 to 4 years, with the exception, we believe, of Colonel Tredway Clarke and C J Pearse, who will leave in September We do not wish to state here what the reasons are for these two officers leaving but suffice it to say they will leave to the great regret of the official and non-official public Two more conscientious, hardworking and popular officers are seldom met with in official circles, and it will be hard to replace them Some of the Engineer officers of the D P W will leave also, and among them is Mr Groves, Executive Engineer, one who has made his mark in the province, as may be testified to by the excellent roads in the coffee districts We believe that Mr Scaldwell, Assistant Engineer in charge of Palace works has applied to go too, being utterly disgusted with the promises made but never fulfilled —*Spectator*

## Extracts

### OPIUM

I fear I may trespass too far on your patience in writing so much on this opium question, but I should like to be indulged with a word or two more

First, in reference to your footnote—'Habitual users of opium do not take it as an opiate, that is for the sake of inducing sleep or repose and they assure us that it has not the effect of an opiate upon them You certainly do not mean to say that a man's will can determine the nature of the effect which the drug will have on him You have probably fallen into the common mistake of supposing that opium produces sleep as an ordinary effect, but such is not the case My contention is that *whatever the effect*, whether stupefaction or the abnormal vigor which enables a person to put forth extraordinary strength the law of the drug is that there must be a more or less rapid increase in the quantity administered in order to maintain the same average effect Did your space permit I could give some curious illustrations of this rule.

Your correspondent Kosmo answers himself pretty effectually by taking up a line of argument which has been obsolete for many years No one denies that a man with a strong will *can* recover himself from the opium habit, but as a matter of fact not one in a thousand ever does and if your correspondent were to spend a few days with a poor wretch who was making the attempt, he would write more carefully than he does I cannot follow your correspondent when he discusses the medical phases of this question, as I make no pretence to medical knowledge but as a layman I must be allowed to smile at the grave assertion that it is 'established that opium has' curative power in *phthisis* And when he speaks of its benefit to digestion he forgets that Surgeon General Moore, one of the *two* medical men who publicly defend opium, admits that one of the evils of its use is to produce constipation

Surgeon General Moore's recent account of his visits to Bombay opium dens is a very weak production and wholly unworthy of both the professional and official position which he holds It was of this gentleman that the *Lancet* recently said that it was "difficult to attach much weight to his recorded opinions on this subject A medical man in high position who *looks at a hundred miserable* creatures lying half stupefied in a sweltering heat and amid stifling opium fumes, and carelessly *assumes* without a question or the slightest investigation that they are there because they are seeking relief from acute bodily pain forgets that he belongs to a scientific profession and that guessing is an unpardonable offence in a medical man One smoker was seeking relief *probably* from rheumatic pains" and so on. As a matter of fact Dr Moore does not *know* that a single person among all the reeking victims whom he saw in those dens was driven to the haunt by physical suffering A medical man in North India, well versed in this opium controversy has written me that Dr Moore's letters will prove very effective weapons for the anti opium party to use

I am quite ready to admit that God 'planted the hop plant and the poppy but Kosmo must please excuse me if I decline notwithstanding to drink his beer or even hud anum —*Correspondent of the Statesman*

The agitation that has been going on regarding *opium* and its uses in this country continues to excite such interest that I cannot refrain from making a few remarks in your journal hoping you will not deny me a little space

Being a medical man by profession I have frequently come in contact with the private habits of individuals of all classes during a course of upwards of ten years practice

I fully concur with the opinions expressed, that opium is used by most people here after the age of forty years. There is an impression amongst our countrymen that it acts beneficially in the later part of life Generally those who have the most leisure, those on whose hands time hangs heavily, are the most prone to drift into the habit It is now also used by young men in order to leave off the more pernicious habit of drinking and in numerous cases it has succeeded in removing the irresistable craving for spirits Taken in moderate quantity, I have never found it to act injuriously It has also proved to be of immense service to those that have to work hard both physically and mentally It enables them to undergo their daily fatigues with far less waste of tissue than would otherwise occur It has been said by some that habitual use of opium terminates life prematurely, that it depresses the spirits renders its victim melancholy, and often imbecile or even insane This, however, is quite untrue.

"Deputy Surgeon General Moore H M F," writes Dr W Murrel, M D, "is personally and intimately acquainted with natives of India who have taken opium from boyhood, and who, at forty, fifty, and even the grand climacteric of sixty three, are as hale and hearty as any of their fellows. He speaks of a servant of his who had been an opium-eater from his youth upwards. He contracted the habit in the first Afghan war, But he marched thousands of miles year after year over the sandy deserts of Western Rajpootana. Although opium was his only solace he never neglected his work, or failed to appear at the unpleasant hour in the very early morning in which long marches rendered rising a necessity Opium eaters and smokers are found amongst some of the most physically powerful men - India, men who will ride their fifty, eighty, or even a hundred miles under the burning sun of Morar the Land of Death The court harkaras go a long distance now rapidly without food, water or sleep being supported to their journey's end by an occasional pill of opium they carry with them" I have never found the moderate use of opium to have dulled the intellect That it does not, can be proved by the fact that the Chinese all take a dose of it before they go to any piece of business or important discussion Thirst for stimulants has existed in all countries, and in my opinion, as in the opinion of many eminent medical men it is the least injurious. Sir George Birdwood holds that opium-smoking is absolutely harmless much less even than tobacco smoking which sometimes is injurious The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Medical Review* says 'Opium smoking is altogether harmless I have never seen a single person who exhibited the slightest indication that the habit had an injurious effect." In malarious places I have found persons, shattered in health from chronic wasting diseases, regain fresh vigour and health on taking to opium, when otherwise they would have met an early grave Dr Moore and others have satisfied themselves and said that the moderate use of opium is not only legitimate, but under any circumstances beneficial both in health and disease. Our countrymen share so largely in the indulgence of opium, because it is the most innocuous of all stimulants and narcotics and because persons addicted to it are quiet, inoffensive, inclined to an "unobtrusive sociability," and least subject to attacks — *Correspondent of the Statesman*

### THE LATE MR DARWIN

The *Mahratta* —Mr Darwin departed this world and it is about a month or more since this sad event took place Every body who was familiar with the name, writings or doings of the philosopher has paid his tribute to his memory, but the tribute which Prof. Huxley pays in the columns of the *Nature* is just what Mr Darwin really deserved The worthy Professor says —

"*Not only in these islands where so many* have felt the fascination of personal contact with an intellect which had no superior, and with a character which was even nobler than the intellect, but in all parts of the civilized world it would seem that those whose business it is to feel the pulse of nations and to know what interests the masses of mankind were well aware that thousands of their readers would think the world the poorer for Darwin's death, and would dwell with eager interest upon every incident of his history In France, in Germany, in Austro-Hungary, in Italy, in the United States writers of all shades of opinion, for once unanimous have paid a willing tribute to the worth of our great countryman, ignored in life by the official representatives of the kingdom but laid in death among his peers in Westminster Abbey by the will of the intelligence of the nation One could not converse with Darwin without being reminded of Socrates There was the same desire to find some one wiser than himself, the same belief in the sovereignty of reason, the same ready humour, the same sympathetic interest in all the ways and works of men. But instead of turning away from the problems of nature as hopelessly insoluble, our modern philosopher devoted his whole life to attacking them in the spirit of Heraclitus and of Democritus, with results which are as the substance of which their speculations were anticipatory shadows. The due appreciation or even enumeration of these results is neither practicable nor desirable at this moment There is a time for all things—a time for glorying in our ever extended conquests over the realm of nature, and a time for mourning over the heroes who have led us to victory None have fought better, and none have been more fortunate than Charles Darwin He found a great truth, trodden under foot reviled by bigots, and ridiculed by all the world, he lived long enough to see it chiefly by his own efforts, irrefragably established in science, inseparably incorporated with the common thoughts of men, and only hated and feared by those who would revile, but dare not. What shall a man desire more than this? Once more the image of Socrates rises subdued, and the noble peroration of the 'Apology' rings in our ears as if it were Charles Darwin's farewell —' The hour of departure has arrived, and we go our

ways—I to die and you to live. Which is the better God only knows"

### A SCENE FROM NUNDYDROOG

"PHENOMENON" writes from Nundydroog on the 18th instant —

"On leaving Bangalore on Saturday last for Nundydroog, a brother-officer said to me — 'Mind and look out for the lights in the plain and see if you can account for them.' I immediately asked if he meant fires in the fields during harvest time, or ordinary jungle fires 'No' he replied 'neither the one nor the other, but something quite special and perhaps extraordinary' I forgot all about the lights till last evening (Wednesday, 17th) when the hotel butler, Veeraswamy at 8½ P M just after dinner, came and called me 'to see the lamps on the hills' I went into the west verandah of the hotel (4 850 feet above sea level) and then for the first time I saw a brilliant illumination to the north and west I turned to the butler and asked what was the meaning of it all, and he promptly replied 'It is the work of the devil, Sir, and occurs only in March, April, and May Let me endeavour to describe my first impression —Looking out into the darkness, it appeared as if numerous galleries at different elevation had been illuminated by hanging lamps—and that to a great extent these lights were in regular order and grouped at intervals But by watching and remembering the positions of the surrounding hills and valleys, I was enabled to ascertain more clearly the positions and distances of these lights Turning to the north, the valley (North Pensaar?) between Kaladroog and Chendrabetta, of which a good view for some thirty miles is obtained in daylight, appeared studded with about 3 000 single lights Then, carrying the eye westward, came a blank, evidently occupied by the hill of Chendrabetta, and then facing to the west appeared a continuation of the lights, say in number about 2,000 more, stretching from the foot of the hills, covering the plain beyond Ballapoor, thirteen miles off, encircling Hoolgerrydroog, eighteen miles off and finally crowning a line of hills at some higher elevation, possibly the range where Davaraya Droog is, thirty two miles and more away The area so illuminated was apparently about fifteen miles to the north, and thirty miles to the west The dark intervals or blanks only occurring where the hills such as Chendrabetta, Mandydroog, and Hoolgerrydroog were assumed to be To the naked eye the lights appeared steady but with a slight scintillation or movement such as might be occasioned by a tree swayed in a breeze, and every here and there, but particularly in the groups, would appear one, two, or three red lights similar in size and intensity to that of a large red lamp on an engine as seen approaching a station at half a mile distance The examination of these lights through a powerful binocular could give no explanation Half an hour afterwards the scene shifted The valley to the north continued its illumination with some four or five single outlying lights on Cubbon Droog and in the plain near Chicka Ballapur The lights to the west had died out, but single lights appeared on Bramagiri, and three or four outlying lights to the south, some twelve miles away near Doppashally Rain had fallen heavily all round during Monday and Tuesday, and it fell again last night after the lights had gone out. Can you kindly explain the nature of this?" —*Madras Mail*

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

FINAL ORDERS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT

SIMLA, *Friday Night* —The Government of India in the Home Department has issued a resolution in development of its policy of local self government, of which the following is an abstract —

After reciting the substance of the orders on the subject contained in the Financial Resolution, dated 30th September 1881, and in circular letters to the local Governments of the 10th October following, acknowledging the favourable reception given to the general scheme by the Provincial Governments, and discussing the arguments for and against the policy, the Viceroy in Council proceeds to give further instructions as to the methods to be followed in giving effect to the principle of local self-government throughout British India outside the Presidency towns

The resolution deals first with the mode which local boards, municipal and district, should be constituted Absolute uniformity throughout India is not to be expected or desired. Indeed, there is an advantage in allowing local peculiarities free play, that the system best suited to the country may come to the front. But the fundamental principle must be the same everywhere Local Governments, therefore, while maintaining and extending municipal government in towns, are instructed to organise, wherever an intelligent non official agency can be had a network of local boards to be charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds The jurisdiction of the boards should be so limited in area that local knowledge and interest may be secured in each A number of district boards are open to the objection that distant members cannot attend and outlying tracts suffer in the distribution of funds while the work tends to fall into the hands of the district officers Subdivisional boards with occasional district councils and delegates settle matters of wider interests are favoured in preference to distant boards with subordinate local committees

The relations between municipal and subdivisional or district boards are indicated as requiring settlement according to local circumstances In all local boards the non official members are to be at least two thirds of the total holding office for at least two years and retiring by rotation but the details here are left to the local Government

The elective system is to be preferred wherever practicable but it is not insisted upon universally Election in some form or other should be tried in towns of any size and be extended more cautiously to the smaller towns and backward rural tracts But even in rural tracts a plan is indicated by which with the temporary help of Government officers, the elective system might be attempted The qualification may at first be kept fairly high

As regards the system of election discretion is left to the local Governments who are advised to consult the leading natives and adapt the arrangement to the local feelings and circumstances Diversity in system at the onset is not considered of importance The problem being to train the people to manage their local affairs successfully, every reasonable plan should be tried

The failure hitherto may be attributed rather to the want of an earnest endeavour to make the system a success than to any inherent defects What now is wanted is the patient, practical experiment, how best to call forth and render effective the desire and capacity for self government which all fairly educated men may be assumed to possess and to stimulate the candidature of respectable natives

To mark the importance of the functions of local boards the courtesy titles of "Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur will attach to members during their term of office

Considering next the control to be retained by Government over local boards, it is explained that this is to be exercised from without rather than from within by a system of revision and check and not of official dictation The sanction of the executive authorities is to be required to certain acts such as the raising of loans, forms of taxation &c, and the local Government must, like the local Government Board in England have the power to interfere with and set aside proceedings in certain cases, or even with the approval of the Supreme Government, to supersede a board temporarily for gross neglect But the duty of the executive officers will be to watch the proceedings to call attention to important matters and to check by official remonstrance irregular or illegal action

For the exercise of these powers it is not necessary or desirable that a district or sub divisional officer should generally be chairman either of urban or rural boards If the boards are to serve as training schools in administration, they must be free from official dictation and feel they have real power and responsibilities The district officer will have a more dignified and influential position if he supervises and controls the proceedings from outside In any place where a suitable non official chairman cannot be had, and in exceptional districts where magistrates must retain the direction of affairs in their own hands, official chairmen may be allowed, but they are to have no vote in the proceedings of local boards

The appointments of chairmen should be subject to Government approval, but the election, wherever possible, should be left to the boards The local Government are invited to revise their schemes on the foregoing lines detailed orders being promised in the reports already received

The resolution concludes by insisting on the importance of giving local boards the management of revenues as well as of expenditure, and with the proposal that the higher class of engineering agency should be supplied by Government in order to avoid double establishments and the waste of public money This would enable the local Government to make over more freely provincial works to local boards for management Care, however, in such cases should be taken to make effectual the initiative and controlling power of the boards —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

### PROFESSOR BHANDARKAR ON INTELLECTUAL STAGNATION IN INDIA

The *Mahratta* —At the Deccan College Gathering on Sunday last Prof Bhandarkar made, after dinner, a short but pithy speech on the Duties of Educated Natives During the course of the speech, the learned Professor dealt more prominently on the fact of the stagnation of Indian civilization Panini laid down his system of Sanskrit Grammar which Katyayana completed But these that came after these two original thinkers did nothing to promote the intellectual activity of the Science Patanjali but extended all the efforts of their predecessors and then surpassed critical acumen in explaining and defining what Panini and Katyayana had clearly achieved The Science of Nyaya has been equally stagnant Native logicians, though they often manifest extraordinary ability in matters physical discussions, were as a rule, very bad observers of Nature and consequently they never took care to see whether their propositions corresponded with phenomena in nature Kanada was the first to lay down the great canon of Nature—the Indian syllogism the law of concomitance between antecedent and consequent or cause and effect, e g 'wherever there is smoke there is fire' The subsequent thinkers in this line did not take the trouble of improving upon the line of thought first started by Kanada It never occurred to them whether it was possible to present the argument in any other form of syllogism than the one laid down by Kanada They spent their ingenuity in giving precise and correct definitions of Vyapti and Hetvabhas (fallacies) The study of these Indian Sciences had however a marvellous effect on the brains of Europe Having so many learned Sanskrit Grammars at our disposal, we have not been able to produce a single Comparative Grammar of the various Prakrit dialects whose origin can be traced back to Sanskrit, while the Germans, the French, and the English have, by their study of Latin and other Sanskrit Grammars, not only been able to construct a Comparative Grammar of the three classical languages of Sanskrit, Greek and Latin, but they have actually laid the foundation of an altogether new linguistic science—the Science of Philology which has lately thrown much light on the science of Grammar As to the progress of religious thought there exists a stolid conservatism which has prevented the adoption of simpler principles of religion in preference to the unsuitable ones In this direction it cannot be said that we have been completely at a stand still There has been some activity, some movement in this direction It cannot, however, be denied that the Hindu religious thought is confined to a very narrow circle It began with Polytheism, then passing through the different stages of Dualism, Monotheism, Pantheism, it at last halted at universal Pantheism and there has remained stationary There are some who have adopted absolute indifferentism in matters of religion But they are wrong, for though it be possible for some unique individuals to do without a religion, the majority of mankind still require one kind of religion or another, in order to allay the religious promptings of their heart which seem to be born with them The present state of Hindu religious is absurd It is impossible to decide whether it is monotheistic, polytheistic or pantheistic In performing their marriage and other ceremonies, Hindus begin with one God and end with one God, while they allow a multiplicity of Gods to intervene There is a ridiculous confusion between their Mantras and Tantras Such religions ideas must not be allowed to exist any longer Every one that pretends to the title of "educated" must do everything in his power to give a definite form to this unsettled state of things To prostitute learning exclusively for the gratification of external wants is very shameful To do so is to bring disgrace on the rationality of man which alone is the distinguishing feature of his nature, and in the due exercise of which consists his superiority over other animals It is necessary that every educated man should devote the hours of his leisure to the study of one particular subject which he may have a liking for and make it his own Since it is impossible for every one to master all subjects, it becomes necessary to work on the principle of the Division of Labor. One can, however, acquire a general information on all subjects, while he has made only one the object of his special study Thus we must sometimes become pupils to learn what our friends have to teach and sometimes their tutors to teach them what we have got In this manner the exchange must forever go on and bargains be constantly struck to the advantages of both Such a course will create a strong public opinion on all important subjects which may guide and govern the conduct of men in their dealings as members of the same social fabric It is better for the majority of men to be ruled by the concerns of the community than to be left to themselves to follow the path chosen by their own independent will Individuality is exercisable only in those who are of an exceptionally strong mental calibre, in others it is a downright curse The necessity of the present time, therefore is the establishment of a strong public opinion by bringing about unity between the several conflicting social elements This object is likely to be achieved by social and intellectual gatherings like the one with which we are engaged, and especially by gatherings like the summer *lecture series held in this city every year* Our hearty thanks are due to those who first conceived the plan of these lectures It must be admitted that they have not as yet got that vitality which ensures perpetuity, but it appears exceedingly probable that as years will roll on they will gather more and more strength and exhibit the strong organization in Maharashtra for the dissemination of intelligent opinion on any subject from one end to the other

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE

#### TURKEY AND EGYPT

*Constantinople, 29th May*—The British and French Ambassadors here have presented a Note to the Porte, requesting that the Sultan should summon Arabi Pacha and his associates to Constantinople

The Turkish authorities are making preparatory preparations for landing

#### THE SITUATION IN EGYPT

The situation in Egypt remains unchanged The Anglo French Squadrons are being reinforced at Alexandria

The exodus of Europeans from Egypt is taking place

Russia supports the policy of the Western Powers in Egypt

*Berlin 31st May*—A special telegram to the *Lloyd's* states that Egyptian affairs are very unsettled, and are becoming more critical every day

The presence of the Anglo French Squadron at Alexandria is quite ineffective

The Turkish Commission is expected to arrive on Thursday the Porte being apparently resolved to intervene

The Suez Canal is believed to be in no danger

#### A PROPOSED CONFERENCE

*Berlin 1st June*—France has proposed a Conference to meet at Constantinople, on the basis of the *status quo* in Egypt The British Government has accepted the proposal

#### INCREASE OF THE FLEET

The Channel Squadron has been ordered to join the Mediterranean squadron The vessels are being specially fitted out for transport, to act as guard ships in the Suez Canal

#### THE DEMANDS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE

*Constantinople 31st May*—The Note presented by the British and French Ambassadors to the Porte in addition to requesting the Sultan to summon Arabi and his associates to Constantinople, has requested His Majesty to pronounce in favour of the Khedive

#### A CONFERENCE ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION

*London 1st June*—Parliament assembled to-day after the Whitsun recess

The Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords, and Mr Gladstone in the House of Commons, replying to questions put, said that the British Government had accepted the proposal made by France to invite the Sultan and the Porte to a Conference on the Egyptian question on the basis of the *status quo*, and they believed that such a Conference would expedite rather than delay the settlement of the difficulty

The British Government had suggested to the Sultan the desirability of displaying the Turkish flag in Egypt, and of sending Turkish Commissioners there on board Turkish frigates.

Replying to further questions, they said there was no truth in the report that Government contemplated despatching Indian troops to Egypt.

*Paris, 1st June*—M Freycinet, in the French Chamber of Deputies to day said there was no question of the intervention of French troops in Egypt, and that the European concert was the sole guarantee of a peaceful solution of the difficulty in that quarter

### ASIA.

#### THE NEW RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

*Allahabad, 31st May*—Mr W B Jones goes as Resident to Hyderabad, he will start from England this week

#### A PANIC IN EGYPT

Private telegrams received in India from Alexandria show that a panic is on the eve of setting in among the Europeans in Egypt.

The presence of the Anglo French fleet has only partially restored confidence.

#### THE NEW RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

*Simla 1st June*—His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Mr W B Jones C S, to be Resident at Hyderabad in succession to S S C Bayley

#### ANOTHER KHOND INSURRECTION

*Bombay 1st June*—A correspondent of the *Times of India* states that a feud between the Chamars and the Khulias in Kalahandi State Chattisgarh Division has broken out again in a more fearful form the former having risen in force, and threatened to massacre every Khulia in the Kalahandi State

Four hundred people have been massacred at Plowra

The Patna Treasury has been looted and people are being massacred all over the plains

Portions of the flesh and the hair of the murdered individuals are being distributed among the hill Khonds who are being urged to join in the raid upon Kulthas.

The Commissioner on receipt of the intelligence of the massacre immediately despatched Troops from Raipur and Sambalpur and has called for two Regiments from Jeypore, a large detachment of a Police force also being called in

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1882

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## THE MYSORE STATE JEWELS—II

In resuming our notice of Major Evans Bell's letter to Sir James Gordon, we come to that part of the letter in which the writer brings it home to Sir James that, in charging him with "setting up a mischievous invention," in publishing the Jewel Memorandum in the *Statesman*, there was not the slightest ground for the charge, as all the statements made by Major Bell in his Memorandum, were taken from official documents, to which Sir James Gordon had equal access and those could not possibly have been "inventions" In the Memorandum of the 29th July 1880, drawn up by Sir James Gordon, in explanation of Major Bell's Memorandum in the *Statesman* Sir James says that, save in the published Memorandum, signed "E B", he "had never heard of any loss of jewels from the Mysore Palace," and that "no one in the Palace is able to conjecture to what the Memorandum refers" This was written on the 29th July 1880, and yet, after a lapse of only four months, in November 1880, Sir James Gordon is forced to admit that he had heard of the loss of about £300 in the value of a single jewel in the collection and of other losses, in 1872, and he (Sir James) was "able to conjecture" how the loss occurred It would seem that the jewel belonged to a lady of the palace who died in 1871 Sir James Gordon's words on the subject are quoted, as follows—"When the lady died, in 1871, the bracelet, found amongst her jewels, was found to be of less value—It is believed in the Palace that the relations of the lady substituted an inferior jewel whilst it was in her possession" Here, then, are two inconsistent statements with regard to the loss of jewels in the palace. In July 1880, Sir James Gordon declares he had never "heard" of any "loss" of jewels, in November 1880, he admits that he *did* hear of the loss in value of £300 in a single jewel and of other losses, in 1872 Here, then, is a clinchet Major Bell very properly says is Sir James Gordon's "conjecture as to the personality of the felonious agents," but he begs to point out that Sir James test has to the "very process which the Memorandum signed "E B" suggests, namely loss by "destruction and substitution," by diminution in value without apparent defect in the number of articles" Major Bell closes this part of the charge against him of being guilty of a "mischievous invention" with the following unanswerable argument —

"I am really puzzled to know what your actual contention is I cannot believe you to maintain that until my Memorandum appeared in the *Statesman* there were no scandalous rumours afloat as to defalcations of value in the Mysore Jewel Department, and that my suggestion of such scandals prevailing in Mysore is "a mischievous invention You had, by your own account, found good cause for such scandals in 187- If you who were Judicial Commissioner in 187- and had recently acted as Guardian, never heard of the scandalous rumours regarding the jewels that were in circulation in that year, and have been current ever since until 1880 your ears were less open than those of any other officer in the Mysore Commission'

We next come upon the story of Kanchi Rangachari, a dependent or hanger-on of Mr Runga Charlu, who was then Controller of the Palace at Mysore It will be still in the recollection of the public that, in March 1881, just fourteen days before the Maharajah was installed on the throne this wretched man was arrested on a warrant in Mysore town, on a charge of having defamed Mr Runga Charlu's character, brought to Bangalore, and here tried by the District Magistrate of Bangalore, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, for defamation against Mr Runga Charlu's character, uttered in petitions to the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Meade, in 1874 Indeed, this poor fellow, Rangachari, dependent and hanger-on of the present Dewan, forms rather a prominent figure in the official career of the Dewan, when he was Controller of the Palace at Mysore, as we shall presently see from the pages of Major Bell's brochure Why Kanchi Rangachari's prosecution was delayed for seven years will be presently seen In 1872 and 1873, there were several burglaries, as they were called, in the Palace Wardrobe, which had been in continuous charge of Mr Runga Charlu, who was solely responsible for the safe custody of the property, and clothes, &c, to the value of Rs 10,000, were missing "There is one recurrent peculiarity,', says Major Bell, "in the annals of the Mysore Palace Controllership and Guardianship, which appears to have caused hardly any local misgivings, and that is, that information of losses and deficiencies in the Palace property has always come to the outside world, and even to the authorities, by some accident or irregularity, and never in due form or by a timely report." Major Bell cites the example of the Wardrobe burglary of 1872, which only became known, after the lapse of two years, to Sir Richard Meade, when he had read the proceedings of the magistrate in another subsequent burglary, in which certain persons were brought to trial and convicted This latter was in September 1874, when a number of men were tried and convicted as having been guilty of one of these burglaries In this case, Kanchi Rangachari was one of the witnesses, and he stated that Mr Runga Charlu, Controller of the Household, had instructed him to induce two men to come forward and say that they had committed the burglary, on the promise of a reward of Rs 500 each Let Major Bell now relate the matter himself He says —

'This deposition conveyed such a foul imputation against Mr Rungacharloo, that, in order to rebut it, he brought a charge of perjury against the witness. Kanchi Rangachari, who was tried in November 1874 before the Town Magistrate of Mysore—*and acquitted*. The Magistrate considered it clear enough that Mr. Rungacharloo had, in fact, privately offered a reward of Rs 500 in this matter, and he narrowed the issue to two alternatives (1) the reward was either offered for the production of Queen's evidence, or (2) it was offered to suborn false witnesses. He decided for the former and more favourable supposition and dismissed the defendant with some rather contemptuous remarks regarding the prosecutor It can easily be conceived that, after the failure of this prosecution for perjury, Mr. Rungacharloo may not have considered it prudent or politic to open the floodgates of public debate by indicting his former dependant for defamation At any rate, Kanchi Rangachari was left to his own devices until March 1881, in the last days of your Chief Commissionership, and just before the administration of Mysore was transferred to Mr. Rungacharloo so that the defamatory petitioner was safely lodged in gaol, after seven years immunity by the authority of a British officer'

After this incident in Mr Runga Charlu's official career, in 1874, he again appeared as defendant in two actions brought against him for trespass and assault, by the widow of Devery Urs, a relation of the Maharajah, and her servant It is stated that Mr. Runga Charlu "had offered personal violence with his own hands" to both the lady and her servant In one of those cases, Mr Runga Charlu was fined Rs 100 and Rs 200 in the other, but on appeal, the convictions were quashed, as Mr Runga Charlu pleaded that he had acted in his "political" capacity, and thus the "precincts of the palace were exempt from the jurisdiction of the courts," and the pleas were allowed Major Bell then goes on to describe another incident in Mr. Runga Charlu's life, in the Mysore palace. Major Bell says —

"On the other hand, it must, in justice to Mr Rungacharloo be stated that in cases of this description, he has not always been the assailant He was, very soon after being thus relieved by special dispensation from the legal consequences of his own stern system of discipline himself severely slippered within the walls of the Palace by some of the Rance's retainers and when the culprits were brought by him before the magistrate, they were not allowed to plead that they lived in a royal Abadia, but were treated as ordinary offenders against the law Unfortunately, no punishment can wipe out a slippering In India, the fact of having been slippered, even unjustly derogates from a man's dignity and renders him incurably ridiculous And in this case, public sympathy in Mysore, most unofficially perverse and prejudiced, was on the side of the delinquents"

We must add, what Major Bell incidentally notices, that Mr Runga Charlu's experiences in the courts of law did not end with his prosecution of the Rance's retainers for giving him a slipping After the death of Murree Mullappa (whose connection with Mr. Runga Charlu we shall have to notice more in detail, by and by) his widow brought a series of civil suits against Mr Runga Charlu, which, beginning in 1874, did not end till 1879 It may thus be accounted for why the prosecution of Kanchi Rungachari, for defaming the character of Mr Runga Charlu, did not take place till seven years after Late Having thus afforded us brief sketches of the troubles and trials, the ups and downs, of Mr. Runga Charlu's life as Controller of the Palace at Mysore, Major Bell proceeds to comment as follows on Mr Runga Charlu's appointment as Dewan, addressing himself to Sir James Gordon The extract is rather long, but we need not apologise for its insertion here The remarks are just and appropriate, and embody and confirm entirely what has been the universal public opinion in Mysore on the appointment of Mr. Runga Charlu as the first Dewan of the restored State. Major Bell says —

"The brief survey we have taken of some of his judicial experiences, well deserving a more detailed scrutiny, but probably unmentioned in your official report on his merits would hardly impress any one quite unversed in the ways of Anglo-Indian administration with a strong conviction as to Mr Rungacharlu's personal dignity, or as to the likelihood of his being influential and popular in the Mysore territories You, however, must have cared for none of these things, or must have acquired some knowledge or some belief as to Mr Rungacharlu's acceptability and popularity unknown to your predecessors, for you presented him to the Viceroy of India in Council, in 1879, as "the fittest person in the Province for the appointment of Minister, and as 'being preferred by the Maharajah to any others who might be nominated "Mr Gordon' you say has consulted the Maharajah on the point" "The names of all officers employed in Mysore, who are in any way eligible for the place, have been deliberately laid before the Maharajah and he has expressed his undoubted preference for Mr Rungacharlu" And yet you had at this time recommended to the Government of India, as "absolutely necessary', not only that the nomination to the office of Minister should be reserved for the Government "by means of the power of approval or veto", but also that it was "most desirable to make this intention known in unequivocal terms, rather than to leave it as a matter of inference, as has not unfrequently been the practice elsewhere' I should be surprised, therefore, to hear that you had not made' the intention known in good time to the young Maharajah, "in unequivocal terms". Two years before the Maharajah's installation, you had also obtained permission from the Government of India to place Mr Rungacharlu in the position of your Secretary "to be trained for the office of Dewan' "in close relation with yourself' I shall be very much surprised to hear that this fact was not made known in good time to the young Maharajah, by yourself or by the Dewan designate, "in terms quite unequivocal' even if indirectly conveyed Under the circumstances, very sufficiently revealed in the Blue Book, I cannot admit the possibility of the Maharajah eighteen years old, secluded from converse or contact with any of the notables of his country with Mr Rungacharlu as *Mare du Palais* during the whole of the minority having over, been allowed to feel that he had a free choice in the matter I cannot believe that there can have been any great alacrity on the part of Mr Rungacharlu, or the people appointed by him and in his interest near His Highness's person, to reassure the Maharajah as to his right to express a real preference for any particular person as his first Dewan or an objection to any particular person—to persuade him in short, that he had perfect right to celebrate the day of his majority or to anticipate his emancipation, by flying in the face of the Chief Commissioner and the Viceroy, and rejecting their nominee for the office of Dewan after that nominee had been two years in training" for the office"

We shall resume our notice of Major Evans Bell's Letter in our next issue

## ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE

Considerable surprise amongst the practitioners of the bar and the friends of those who may be contemplating appeals against the sentences of criminal courts, was evinced when, in a few days after he had taken his seat as Chief Judge of the Province, Mr. C G. Plumer signalised the hearing, we believe, on revision, of certain criminal cases by enhancing the sentences passed on the prisoners to an extent which, on the surface, seemed cruel, and which, under any circumstances, was a direct reflection on the Sessions judges from whose courts the cases came up The surprise and anxiety were all the more marked, because in the whole course of well nigh four years, during which he was Judicial Commissioner and afterwards Chief Judge, Mr Sandford only once, within our recollection, made use of the section of the Criminal Procedure Code which empowers the highest appellate judge to enhance the sentence of the lower court, and even in this solitary instance, Mr Sandford, if we remember aright, increased the sentence passed on the prisoner from six months to one year But Mr Plumer, on the other hand, enhanced the sentences in no less than four cases, in two days' sitting In one of these cases, he increased a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment to seven years, and in another, from four years rigorous imprisonment to ten years It will be thus seen that, on the one hand, Mr Plumer has been administering what appears very like Draconian justice, so as to cause natural anxiety amongst that class of unfortunates who have contrived to get themselves into the meshes of the criminal law, but who may have some intention of placing their cases before the highest appellate tribunal, on the ground that the lower courts had not done them justice and had failed to appreciate their plea of innocence On the other hand, Mr Plumer has, in the most direct manner possible, though, perhaps, not intending it, given the Sessions Judges concerned slaps in the face, as it were, which they can hardly be expected to bear in patience of spirit Now, with regard to the first effect of Mr Plumer's action He may take it almost as a certainty that, in consequence of his action, there will hardly be any voluntary appeal preferred by persons convicted in the sessions courts, who may think their conviction unfounded or their sentence a hard one Having the enhancement of sentence clause before them as unused in the hands of Mr Plumer, prisoners will be very chary in appealing to the Chief Court. They will, probably, argue after the manner of Hamlet (without knowing any thing about that "philosophic madness") and prefer to bear the ills they have, in the shape of rigorous imprisonment from the sessions judge, than fly to the Chief Court on appeal, with the dreadful enhancement of sentence section in the hands of so stern a judge as Mr Plumer Even the advocates of the bar, we understand, are, to use an expressive slang phrase, 'funking it, and well may they be somewhat anxious about it, because, in case they engage to prefer an appeal on behalf of a prisoner to the Chief Court, and instead of getting their client off, there happens to be an enhancement of sentence, curses, both loud and long continued, will be heaped, by the prisoners and his friends, not on the judge who exercised the power which the Legislature has conferred on him but on the unlucky advocate who undertook the appeal On him will be thrown the whole blame of the increase to the prisoner's punishment, as if he had done something to bungle the case and to rouse the wrath of the "big judge" against the unhappy prisoner It is thus apparent that the Chief Judge's action will tend to frighten convicted prisoners from appealing from the sentences passed against them, and will naturally induce a great deal of hesitation amongst the advocates of the bar in preferring appeals in behalf of clients in criminal cases. Now, as to the Sessions Judges whose sentences are thus deliberately set aside They will feel that they stand in a very equivocal position with reference to the Chief Court of the Province Every time they pass sentence on a prisoner, they will be influenced by the doubt as to whether their sentences will be upheld, and thus, probably, they may be induced to award severer punishment than they otherwise would, or the nature of the case may call for, besides which, it is rather derogatory to the Judge of the lower court that his appreciation of the evidence and his ability in weighing the gravity of the offence tried by him, should be thus directly called in question The four cases in which the Chief judge enhanced the sentences were all cases of revision in which the Government Advocate appeared to support the convictions, and were not cases of direct appeal by the prisoners, so that the prisoners were undefended by counsel, and were not present to urge anything against their conviction We do not call in question the Chief Judge's sense of justice and his motive that convicted criminals should be punished in due proportion to their offences against the law but what we say is, that the power of enhancing sentences should be used sparingly, and in very flagrant cases where justice appears to have been really defeated, and we say further, that the enhancement of the sentence, if such enhancement be called for, should not be quite so out of proportion to the original sentences, as has been the case in the action of the Chief Judge in the two instances we have cited There have been various opinions as to the advisability and necessity of allowing the highest appellate courts to enhance sentences in criminal appeals which come before them The opinion of the Government and the Legislature has been in favour of such a provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure and so during the past twenty years ever since the first Code was passed, the High Courts have had the power conferred upon them, but, we believe, that, upon the whole, such power has been but sparingly used and every year shows its disuse by the High Courts Opinion has now shifted, and the power now exercised by the High Courts of enhancing sentences passed by the lower criminal courts will be rescinded from the statute book at the end of the year On the First of January next when the new Code of Criminal Procedure comes into force the High Courts will be deprived of the power of enhancing sentences on appeal, and then the hearts of convicted criminals may rejoice, and members of the legal profession need not hesitate to advise their unfortunate *clientele* to try the chances of an appeal on their conviction

## RE MARRIAGE OF HINDU WIDOWS

We observe that a discussion has been going on for a long time on the subject of the remarriage of Hindu widows in the columns of the *Madras Hindu* and of the *People's Friend* both journals published in the English language The controversialists are Mr Ragoonatha Rao, Dewan Bahadur, and Mr Kanchi Soobiah Rao Pantulu a deputy Collector of the Madras Presidency, the former advocating the marriage of Hindu widows, and the latter opposing it We are neither for nor against the innovation which is sought to be introduced into Hindu social life, so that we need not enter into the arguments on either side of the question But what we object to and what has well nigh made us disgusted with the controversy is, that it is carried on by both disputants through the medium of the English language The arguments are clothed in that language but the particular authorities on which the contending parties rely are quoted in the original Sanscrit and in the Telugu character—an anomaly which ought not to exist in the discussion of a question of so much social importance The respective controversialists, no doubt, quite understand the English language and are capable, so far as they are concerned, of conducting the dispute through that medium But it strikes us that, as they profess to quote original Sanscrit authorities and to give translations of the same, we have no guarantee that those translations are correct We are of opinion that the discussion should be carried on in the language in which the authorities in support of either side of the question are quoted, giving, at the same time, every opportunity to the pandits, who do not understand the English language, of knowing the line of argument adopted by each of the contending parties At present, it is simply what we may not inaptly call a literary duel, and it is impossible for learned men in the position of the pandits to gauge the merits of the controversy, and to afford us the benefit of their ripe experience and knowledge of the language and literature whence the two disputants quote their authorities. In other words, the pandits not understanding the English language, are unable to take part, as they are so capable of doing, in the discussion It is all very well for two Native gentlemen, learned in the English language, to keep flourishing their knowledge in our faces through that medium, but what we want is, that we should have the opinions of the pandits for or against the question, and the only way that their opinions can reach us would be through the medium of the Sanscrit language, in which, as we have said, the discussion should be conducted If the disputants can quote their authorities from the Sanscrit text, there is no reason why they should not conduct the whole controversy in Sanscrit We have often heard some of the pandits say that the authorities quoted by each party are wrongly interpreted, and the parties are thus misleading the people whom they profess to instruct, and to inculcate in them some novel principles Besides which, we do not see the utility of two gentlemen conducting a controversy of the kind in the columns of newspapers and having it all to themselves The question of the marriage of Hindu widows cannot be thus settled It is a question, which as it concerns the whole community, should be discussed and decided by a large body of learned men assembled together for the purpose, men who, by their learning and experience and impartial judgment, will be able to contribute, in a substantial manner, their decided opinion in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion on the question We may then hope to see which of the two contending parties is in the right, and, though we may not, of course, expect to see the contention at an end still, we shall have had a decision either way given by an authoritative body

## Criminal and Selected Notes

Heavy rain fell in Bombay last Monday and a thunderstorm passed over Poona the previous evening

It is reported from Calcutta that Hafiz Abdul Karim, Sub Judge of Bhagulpur, has been offered the appointment of a Judge of the Chief Court of Hyderabad

H H the Maharajah of Vizianagaram has contributed five hundred rupees for the families of the late overseers Gibbs and Kelly, who died from fever contracted on the Pattangeo Chaut in the Jeypore country

We hear of another disturbance among the Khonds in the Ganjam hills A Police force has been despatched from Berhampore to the scene of the disturbance, and there is some fear that the services of the military may be required

The proposals of Government of India with reference to the education of European and Eurasian children have been approved by the Secretary of State, and the thanks conveyed to Archdeacon Bayley for the valuable assistance rendered by him are considered well merited

From the 1st of June next, the general public will be allowed to send telegrams by canal telegraph lines and there will be only one public telegraph message system throughout India, applicable to railway, canals, or any other telegraph system licensed to carry messages for the public

A Bombay telegram to a local contemporary reports, that Mr H V. Falconer, a European resident of Poona, his wife and three children, while travelling between Panchgani and Poona, were carried away by a mountain torrent, and were all drowned The bodies of the three children have been found

The first act of Lord Spencer's Lord Lieutenancy, says a London paper, has been the offer of a reward of £10,000 for the discovery of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr Burke There must be tens and hundreds of persons in Ireland who are perfectly able to give the necessary information

The number of Sanskrit students has increased so rapidly in the University of Vienna that it has been found necessary to appoint a second professor—Dr Hullzsch, who assists Prof Buhler (late of the Bombay Education department) in teaching the elements of Sanskrit, and has classes in Pali, Prakrit, and Hindi

The death is announced of the Maharajah of Bulrampore at Allahabad last Saturday from the effects of a serious malady brought on by a severe chill caught early in April whilst journeying from Lucknow to bid farewell to Sir George Couper The funeral obsequies were performed on Sunday at Trivem, the sacred confluence of the Ganges and Jumna

Twenty four educational institutions, educating up to the First in Arts test, have been affiliated to the Madras University, eleven institutions educating up to the Bachelor of Arts Standard two law schools have been affiliated, one in Medicine and two in Civil Engineering, namely, the C E College Madras, and the Bangalore School of Engineering

The disturbance among the Khonds seems to be a very serious affair and some four hundred people are said to have been massacred in a feud between the Khonds and another tribe called the Khultas in Chattisgarh, in the Central Province Madras troops have been called from Ranpore Sumbulpore and Kamptee to put down the disturbance in the Police service unequal to the occasion the troops at Sambalpore on the 7th of M N I at Ranpur the 10th M N I and at Kamptee, the 23rd M N I

Here is an instance, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of how they administer the Arms' Act in the Mofussil An old and rusty sword says the Mymensingh correspondent of the *East* was found in the possession of a poor man who was immediately arrested and sent up to the Magistrate Mr Sa[illegible], the Joint Magistrate has sentenced the poor man to three months' rigorous imprisonment All that we can say is that the Arms Act is a savage Act, and that criminal justice is very savagely administered in the country

The Maharajah of Bulrampore, whose death was announced the other day, was well known to sportsmen in India, and it is said that he assisted at the shooting of 800 tigers His jungles adjoining the Nepal term always afforded a good bag for big game His Highness was thrown from his howdah two years ago by a tiger charging his elephant, and he never completely recovered from the severe shock then sustained For his faithfulness and good services rendered during the Mutiny, His Highness obtained a grant of a large jaghir from the British Government

Barodas, says a contemporary, is in the happy condition of having a large and growing cash reserve held in lieu of sums invested in Government of India promissory notes, the amount in the State treasuries has risen from 85,71,171 Baroda rupees in 1879-80 to 90,18,701 Baroda rupees at the close of the financial year of 1880 81 During the first-mentioned year the investments in promissory notes amounted to 1,12,22,000 British rupees at par value, and last year eighteen lakhs were added to this, so that the reserve fund in Government of India promissory notes is now Rs 1,30,22,000, which it will be observed, is about as much as a year's income of the State.

The following is a list of the Birthday Honors, as telegraphed from Simla —

*To be K C S I* —Maharajah of Travancore and Nawab Ikbalud dowlah

*To be K C S I*, —Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore and Colonel O St John

*To be C S I* —Lieutenant Colonel F C Ross, the Hon'ble W Huddleston, Mr C P Carmichael, and Mr T F Harrison

*To be companions of the Indian Empire* —Mr W Mackinon, Chairman, British India Steam Navigation Company, Rama Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur of Khagargaon, Oudh, Syud Lafi Ali Khan of Patna Deputy Surgeon General W Moore, E R. Douglas, Deputy Director General of Post Office, and Moung Shway Kyee, Assistant Superintendent of Police Burmah

A Simla correspondent says that the resolution on local self Government passed through the Council without opposition Lord Ripon was at first disposed to think that the bestowal of such titles as Rai and Khan Bahadur on members of representative Committees might amuse rather than impress the community at large But the bestowal of courtesy titles upon natives in the service of Government is a common practice And if natives like "to pose as nominees of Government," they will certainly appreciate the municipal title—which is meant to be the State's acknowledgment of the dignity of the municipal office, and a public compliment to those whose character position, and abilities have qualified them to speak in the name of their fellow-citizens

An appalling account is given by an eyewitness of the outbreak of cholera at Mozufferpore He states that on the 8th May, the Gundak river, which is the chief, if not the only source of water supply to the district, was flooded by rains higher up, and carried with it a large quantity of filth, which materially tainted the water Cholera immediately appeared, not at first in a virulent form, but sufficiently decided to alarm the people The bodies of those who died, instead of being burned, were thrown into the river thus doubly polluting the water supply All the way from Mozufferpore, going south-east to Somastipur, large number of dead bodies are lying by the way Sometimes whole families are grouped together dead by the roadside The bodies are being taken away in cart loads

The statements made by a Bombay paper, on the authority of a London correspondent concerning the eventual restitution of the Berar is now corroborated by private information received at Simla Though it is quite true that Sir Salar Jung's visit has had no formal reference to the question of the Assigned Districts, our contemporary has excellent authority for stating that on the attainment of his majority by the young Prince, the matter will be settled to the complete satisfaction of the Hyderabad Government Our contemporary is also in a position to state that notwithstanding recent doubts and denials, Sir Salar Jung will accompany the Nizam *to England next spring In this step* Sir Salar Jung has, it is understood, the heartiest concurrence of Lord Ripon, though it has been said that the Bombay Government is not favourably disposed to the Minister's undertaking his proposed journey

Fraser has lately been excited by an extraordinary and exceptional event This was a banquet which it was proposed to give to an engine driver named Grisel who was recommended long ago for the legion of Honour, on account of his presence of mind in disobeying orders, by which he saved 120 lives On a dark night, November 23 1877 a train driven by him arrived at Middle Comte station in the department of the Allier When the station master signalled him to go on Grisel, who heard peculiar roaring in the river, said, "I won't I don't think the bridge is safe" He was threatened with dismissal, but a few minutes later the bridge was carried away by the flood, and he received the thanks of the passengers The case of a man in Grisel's position being decorated is thought so important that 250 senators and deputies *put down their names for a banquet to him* Victor Hugo, at his own request, was honorary chairman

Mr William Brittain Jones, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed Resident at Hyderabad It will be remembered that he officiated in the appointment for a short time in 1880, Mr Jones entered the Civil Service in 1856 and stood number 16 in the first batch of Competition Wallahs In the same batch we notice the names of Sir Charles Aitchison, K C S I, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Hon H J Reynolds, member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, Mr J D Sandford, now acting for Sir James Gordon in Mysore, and the Hon Raymond West, a Judge of the High Court in Bombay Mr Jones has held the appointment of Commissioner of Berar since 1877, and most of his service has been passed in the Central Provinces Now that the Government have resolved to restore the Berars to the Nizam, with all the improvements effected by British administration, Mr Jones' familiarity with those Provinces should render him peculiarly fit to arrange the terms of restitution

Mr St George Tucker, late of the Bengal Civil service, in a letter to the London Times thus attacks the rice duty

"All export duties with one exception have been abolished That exception is rice, and the tax is so heavy that it checks the extension of rice cultivation The injurious effect of the tax is especially noticeable in Burmah and Arracan, into which provinces the true policy of the British Government should be to encourage immigration by permitting immigrants to sell their produce freely The nations of the world would send to Rangoon and Akyab for food, if the Government would relieve the cultivators of double taxation and permit them, after they have paid land and other legitimate dues to sell their property to eager purchasers from countries thousands of miles distant In British Burmah there is at present great scarcity of labour, and little more than one-twentieth of the area is under cultivation, 88 per cent. of the cultivation is rice Imagine what the area of rice cultivation throughout India and Burmah would be if our artificial obstructions to its extention were removed India would then be able to feed many countries besides its own population, and in *return purchase clothing, the necessaries*, the comforts, and the luxuries of life to an enormous amount The British Government would benefit from the prosperity of its subjects, and the other taxes would yield a far greater increase than the annual revenue now exacted on the rice expected"

## Local and Provincial

The Public Offices—We understand that His Highness the Maharajah will visit the Public Offices this day

Tumkur Sessions —The Sessions for the Tumkur district will be held this day, at Tumkur, before Mr Sheshadri Iyer There is one case of murder to be tried

Arrival of Major General Payn, c b —Major General W Payn c b, commanding the Mysore Division of the army, arrived from Ooty on Saturday morning last The usual salute announced the General's arrival

Arrival of the Maharajah and the Resident —His Highness the Maharajah and suite and Mr J D Sandford, officiating Resident, arrived at Bangalore from Ootacamund, on Thursday morning last, by special train The usual salutes for His Highness and the Resident were fired announcing the fact

The Case against Sheshagiri Rao —The prosecution by Miss M Lane against Sheshagiri Rao, said to be a pleader from Hyderabad, by the Madras Railway authorities, for molesting her while travelling in the train, comes on for hearing this day before Mr E Percira, Second Magistrate, C and M Station

Arrival of the Maharanee —Her Highness the Maharanee arrived from Mysore, on Monday evening last, by special train Her Highness' arrival was rather unexpected, very few of the public having any knowledge of the fact that the Maharanee was to come here, and this was a pity, seeing that this was Her Highness' first visit to Bangalore Mr Ranga Charlu, however, was on the platform, though he did not, of course, actually receive Her Highness.

## THE MYSORE GAZETTE

### APPOINTMENTS.

*The 2nd June 1882.*

His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to sanction the following appointments with effect from the 4th March 1882 inclusive —

Lieutenant-Colonel A LeMesurier, R. E., as Consulting Engineer to the Mysore Government with the rank and pay of a Chief Engineer of the 3rd Class

Mr A E. Becher, as Manager of the Mysore State Railway, in addition to his other duties, with the rank and pay of Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade

Captain C H M Kennington, R. E., as Secretary to the Mysore Government, D P W, with the rank and pay of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade

By Order,
C Ramachandra,
*Dewan.*

*The 30th May 1882.*

Mr C Crew being detained in Bangalore on duty from the 25th instant, Mr T Raghavendra Rao, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, will, in addition to his own duties be in charge of the Sub Judge's Court of the District till relieved, or until further orders.

*The 1st June 1882.*

Mr F Sullivan, Public Prosecutor, Nagar Division, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he avails himself of the same

*The 2nd June 1882*

Lieutenant-Colonel J P Grant, Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted three months privilege leave of absence from 1st July 1882 or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Major J Rutherford Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is appointed to act as Superintendent during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J P Grant, or until further orders.

Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty, District and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr K Sesha Iyer will, in addition to his special work, act as District and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division during the absence of Mr Thumboo Chetty on leave, or until further orders.

By Order
R. Ayenna Rao,
*Secretary*

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

Secretary to H H the Prince of Arcot —His Highness the Prince of Arcot has appointed *Ghoolam Mahomed Sahib Bahadur* as his Secretary from the 1st June, in the room of Mr Ahmed Moideeneen Khan Bahadur, who has resigned the appointment.—*Mail*

University Examinations —Gentlemen who have not hitherto been Examiners, but who wish to take part in the ensuing examinations, should communicate with the Registrar not later than the 15th July It is particularly requested that private applications be not made to any member of the Syndicate.—*Standard*

### BOMBAY

Sir Ikbal-ud-Dowlah, c c s i —The Queen Empress' birthday *Gazette* confers high honour on the State of Hyderabad. Of the two Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India that have been appointed Nawab Ikbal ud dowlah, the youngest son of the late Co-regent, is one of the recipients. This promising young nobleman is at present in England where he seems to have made a very favourable impression, and has been well received by the highest in the land At the recent Royal ceremonies he was an honoured guest and from private letters which have been placed at our disposal we learn that the most selected circles in London have been thrown open to him With his prepossessing appearance and happy disposition he is a general favourite in Hyderabad, and if we mistake not Sir Ikbal-ud Dowlah is destined at no distant date to fill a prominent position in these dominions, and it may be that coming events are casting their shadows before It would have been a proud day for the late Co-regent had he lived to see his youngest and favourite son so honoured by the Queen-Empress of India —*Deccan Times*

## CALCUTTA.

A MAHOMEDAN SWINDLER.—A case of much interest is now pending before Baboo Isur Chunder Mittor, the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah In this case, a Mahomedan named Bikan Sheik, who represented himself as a "nawab," went a few days ago to Serampore to a mason's house, and said he required a good *pucka* house to be built at a cost of Rs 50,000 He added, he would like to give the contract for erecting such a house, but he (the mason) must deposit Rs 400 The contractor accordingly went to the accused's house, and paid Rs. 400 as the deposit required He afterwards made enquiries about the man, and was informed that the accused was a great *badmash* and an old convict The mason then on demanding back the money, was refused it. Finding no way of realising the money, already paid, the contractor applied for a summons to the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, who granted one The case was transferred to Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, for trial Baboo Umbica Churn Bose, a pleader of the High Court, who appeared for the accused, raised the objection that the case could not be tried at Serampore, because the money was paid in Howrah The Deputy Magistrate upon this transferred the case to the Magistrate of Howrah for trial, where it is pending.—*Statesman*

## Extracts.

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The *Statesman*.—The Resolution is thoroughly and boldly Radical in spirit and purport,—far more so than the Resolution of September and the circular letter s of October of last year The chief points to be noted are—(1) that the Government of India is not enamoured of a system of Central District Boards, but would prefer that, as a general rule, "the smallest administrative unit—the sub division, the taluka, or the tahsil—should form the maximum area to be placed under a local board The object is to secure to the members "local knowledge and local interest (2) That the Government of India desires to see election by the people the general, and not the exceptional, method of obtaining members of the Boards And (3) it does not wish to impose official Chairmen on the Boards There is only one absurd thing in the Resolution All members of Boards will be officially addressed as Rai, or Khan Bahadoor. Are they such children, then,—those persons that you are to teach to govern themselves? And what are the present possessors of these honourable affixes to value them at, when every Municipal Commissioner and Member of a Mofussil Local Board shall write them after his name? Then there will be many persons on Boards on whom these courtesy titles will only look ridiculous. Who would not weep over Surendra Nath Banerjea entangled in a Rai Bahadoorship? We may trust that the Rai Bahadoorship will be quietly dropped out of all further official documents that may be issued on this subject Such a title might, however, very properly reward good service on a Local Board It is exactly the sort of scheme we should like to see working successfully, but the boldness of its Radicalism, and its sublime faith in the future, have found us unprepared to criticise it off hand If the officers of Government would try earnestly to make the scheme a success and if Lord Ripon's Government would last for fifteen years, we should have the greatest confidence in its ultimate success

### THE MISCHIEF OF CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

The question of the appointment of a native Judge to the Allahabad Court had been for some time under discussion, and on the occurrence of a late vacancy was raised upon by the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Brought thus to the point, Sir George Couper, in September last, wrote to the judges of the High Court asking them to favour him with their opinions on the following points "first as to the general question of selecting the Fifth Judge from the natives of the N W Provinces and Behar, second, on the special question "whether it is desirable to fill up the existing vacancy in this way," and, if it is desirable, to "state whom they would recommend as most fit for the post" On these important questions the Judges incubated until January last, when the united wisdom of the court replied as follows —To the first question they answered,—"It has already been distinctly stated by this court that the claim of natives of India duly qualified by law to appointment to the Bench of the High Court may be conceded in principle and nothing has occurred to cause any alteration of this opinion" The second question is answered by declaring that to appoint a native on the occasion of the existing vacancy would be mischievous and damaging to the efficiency of the Court. But it is in answering the third question that the judges seem to us to have travelled out of the record. They were asked the simple question whom they would recommend for the appointment, but instead of only recommending some one, or saying they could not recommend any one, they thought right to make personal remarks reflecting on the capacities of those whom they considered as the most likely candidates for the seat on the bench They begin with the subordinate judges f whom they name two Bengalis is "the most competent" Two Mahomedan Subordinate Judges are also flatteringly referred to, but they "unfortunately cannot speak English." "As to the remainder of the sub judges we can not say that there is any one among them qualified for a seat in the High Court Still, the Judges those for better than for they did "But with the care and discrimination that is now being exercised in selecting the best educated and most efficient persons to fill our Munsiffs, we confidently hope that at no very distant period the native judicial service of these provinces will contain many gentlemen as fully competent as those whose names we have mentioned

Next their Lordships deal with "the pleaders practising before us," and of them they say "The native gentleman who necessarily occupies the foremost place is unfit, owing to his advanced years and imperfect knowledge of English" Regarding the next it is stated that "he wants that firmness, fidelity and self assertion which it is at times imperatively necessary for a Judge of the High Court to exhibit Of the next it is stated "it is only serious failings we want at times of tact and temper and a disposition to create imaginary grievances and fancied injuries" The fourth is condemned because "we cannot conscientiously say that we think him intellectually qualified for a High Court Judgeship inasmuch as it would abase us to be associated with him as a colleague" The five honourable Judges then go on to recommend a Bengalee Baboo in the highest terms

Such are the plain facts of the case though in the published record, names and other particulars are given The whole proceeding seems to us most objectionable There can be but little doubt that when the Judges sent in their reply they thought that it would be treated as "private and confidential," but this is no excuse for their doing more than they were asked to do They were asked to recommend some one for the appointment, and they were unanimous in recommending one gentleman When occasion was thus given, for them to vilify those they did not feel justified in recommending! This was the first mistake, but, still worse mistake was that of the Lieutenant Governor in publishing to the world these minutes of the Judges on the main practising Bar before them as some of the opinions even verge very near the confines of libel or defamation —*Englishman*

### SOME THOUGHTS ON RELIGIOUS MATTERS

We commend the following sensible and thoughtful letter to the earnest attention of our countrymen

In my last letter I attempted to show that the contention of Mr Kancha Subba Rao that widow marriage is not countenanced by Menu was untenable It is certainly strange that people should make so much noise about practices admittedly desirable, expedient and just, but only suppose to be unorthodox while no voice is raised about such as are admitted to be both pernicious and irreligious

The foremost among these is the practice of receiving money in the marriage of girls It is not unusual for parents to wed their daughters to old men of 60 or 70 years of age and also to sickly and otherwise undeserving men for the sake of a dirty gratification That the parents should be the direct instruments of their children's misery is unnatural in the extreme and is a disgrace to the community that tolerates it It is however a consolation that it is highly reprobated by the sastras (Menu chap IX, 98 and 99) Properly speaking such marriages among brahmins are void (Menu chapter III, 25) and are frequent only among them It will be highly commendable if the Society can be induced to show its disapprobation in some practical shape To move the Legislature to make it penal to receive gratification in consideration of marriage will be a step in the right direction

Improper supersessions of legally married wives is another subject worthy of the attention of the public The unhappy consequence following such a practice must be patent to every one that has bestowed the slightest thought upon it and yet it is practised to an extent not allowed by the sastras. It is allowed only in certain cases (chapter IX, 81) and even in these cases, if the wife to be superseded be virtuous, it can take place only with her consent (Chap IX, 82) Abandoning a wife is punishable in the same way as the abandoning of parents (Chap VIII, 389)

Early marriage is another religious violation allowed to pass, by the community, with impunity The marriageable age of a girl is ordinarily 12 and that a man is 32 (Menu IX, 94) Eight and twenty four years are respectively the limits under which marriage is considered reprehensible (*Ibid*) The reprehension is peculiarly applicable to the brahmins Marriage of a girl under 8 years or above 12 years is only permitted in exceptional cases (Chap IX, 88 89)

Mutual fidelity is inculcated by Menu in verse 101 Chap IX and if there is any difference in the enormity of violating this injunction, it is greater on the part of males than of females as is understood by the difference in the penalties prescribed (Chap XI 176)

Religious education is also a topic deserving consideration at the hand of the orthodox and the Reformer It may confidently be asserted that there is not a brahmin now, who has completed his period of studentship in the manner prescribed by the Sastras The lowest period of studentship is 9 years (Menu Chap III, 1) and though it may not be convenient to follow the Sastras in respect of the period it is nevertheless necessary that every brahmin should at least have some knowledge of all the important portions of the Vedas and the meaning of the daily and other ceremonies Schools must be established in every brahmin village for the teaching of the Vedas and the Sanskrit language and in all important centres for the teaching of the Mimamsas and the Vedas Bashyam also

In conclusion I shall say a few words on the manner in which religious observances should be enforced The Sastras require the king to enforce their ordinances, but this has become impossible under the rule of foreign sovereigns When the kings ceased to enforce these observances the void was filled up by communities though only to an imperfect extent Communities and associations have always had power to make laws for themselves not inconsistent with the Sastras and the king was bound to punish those that violated them (Chap VIII, 219 220 and 221) In default of punishment by the king the communities and the associations took to the enjoyment of excommunication being the only one available under the circumstances. It is, however, enough for all practical purposes if properly exercised With a view to its effectual and beneficial exercise, I suggest a meeting of every religious community at least once a year at a fixed time and place for considering and deciding all religious questions and also for decisions Grand festivals such as those at Conjeeveram and Srirangam will be very convenient for the purpose

It has been alleged in the columns of your paper that the privilege of excommunication is the birthright of a Guru I shall feel obliged if any one will quote his authority for this position or allude to any number of instances in which it was exercised The gurus are simple teachers and though great sanctity was attached to them in that capacity, they never had power to enforce religious observances The church of India was ever free and there never was a gradation of subjection among priests (brahmins) The Vedas and the Sastras prescribed rules of conduct for all and the Hindus never acknowledged an infallible interpreter much less a succession of such guides Those who are likely to be considered as such are only teachers of philosophies and have nothing to do with religion Every man was and is at liberty to choose any body as his guru He need not even be a brahmin (Menu Chap. II, 238 241) It is only by an accident that so many profess to be the disciples of a madathipath but their allegiance is only nominal These disciples are not at all hindered from seeking instruction anywhere they choose and in fact a majority of them do so The religious observances of the disciples subject to one and the same matam are not uniform and they differ not only on account of the different Sutras to which they may belong but also according to the customs of the different families. It is therefore evident that the gurus never exercised any right of interference with the religious observances of the people and it is not desirable that they should do so It will therefore be advantageous if meetings of several religious communities can be arranged at convenient seasons and places. The object of such meetings will be materially helped by starting a paper exclusively devoted to an impartial discussion of religious topics and reforms

The *Indian Mirror*, very properly we think, condemns the habit of the Native Princes leaving their territories to enjoy the company of Europeans on hill stations Referring to the visit of the Maharajah of Mysore to Ootacamund every year, our contemporary doubts "whether if the Maharajah had been free from the leading strings of the European officers under whose dry nursing he is still retained, he would have thought of putting himself to the expense of visiting the Neilgherries year after year, merely for the pleasure of *Entourage*" Why, grown up and experienced native rulers do not betake themselves to the hills every year The Maharajah of Travancore, perhaps the ablest native ruler, does not go to the Neilgheries It is the young generation of nativeprinces that have been under the guardianship of European tutors who have contracted a taste for European manners and association and neglect the interests of their dominions The Maharajah of Mysore has a palace at Ooty which he recently furnished at a cost of some lakhs of rupees He is just now busy in giving balls to his European friends in that station It is a sad thing that the young prince should be dragged there while the state of things in his own kingdom is far from cheerful As an immediate cause of anxiety his poor subjects are or were until a few days back suffering from water famine, a pot of water being purchased for one anna There was until recently a fear of general famine once more threatening his country Again the finances are burdened with a large debt which prevents important improvements from being carried out Under such circumstances the Maharajah should be engaged in informing himself as to the real magnitude of the evils and their remedies Into the administration is presided over by a statesman of thorough honesty and remarkable attainments in whom the Maharajah has properly placed confidence But it is not the business of the Maharajah to have everything done for him by his Dewan He may be too young now but he will ere long outgrow his young age and will have personally to look into the administration of the large dominions He should be made to realise the full responsibilities of a ruler like him Instead of remaining in his territories and learning his duties he is wasting his time and money in giving balls to Europeans in the Neilgheries Recently at an entertainment given by him "all Ooty" was present We suppose the Maharajah in return gets patronised and patted on his shoulders by his gentleman and lady friends One newspaper correspondent describes him as a nice gentlemanly fellow. Oh! What an honour to a ruler of five millions of people To be described as a gentlemanly fellow by a newspaper correspondent who, we believe is paid a few rupees per letter and to be addressed by friends as "my dear Rajah in private letters is an honour to native princes more valuable than the blessings of their own subjects Mr Grant Duff should give the Maharajah a gentle hint and send the young prince to Mysore to look about his own business —*Hindu*

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[RECEIVED THIS DAY]

### EUROPE.

THE TURKISH COMMISSION

*Constantinople, 2nd June*—Dervish Pasha has been appointed Chief of the Turkish commission to Egypt

THE SULTAN AND THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople, 3rd June*—The Sultan has declared to the French Ambassador, that he is confident of being capable of settling the Egyptian question, and that he therefore considers the Conference on the subject unnecessary

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 4th June*—Dervish Pasha, with the other members of the Turkish Commission, left here for Alexandria yesterday

Lord Dufferin has telegraphed to Lord Granville, that the return of the Sultan renders an adjournment of the Conference desirable

FORTIFICATIONS AT ALEXANDRIA

Sir C Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that earthworks were being erected at Alexandria and that the Government are consulting Admiral Seymour in reference thereto

THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople, 5th June*—The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, intimating their rejection by the Sublime Porte of the proposal made by France for the Conference on the Egyptian question

The Sultan has telegraphed to the Khedive to order Arabi Pasha to cease military preparations and fortifications at Alexandria

*London, 5th June*—Sir Charles Dilke, in reply to a question in the House of Commons denied the statement that the Sublime Porte sent a Note to its representatives abroad, rejecting the conference proposed by France

TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 5th June*—It is certain that Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad, which, without absolutely rejecting the proposed Conference strongly urges the same to be unnecessary The Powers are generally disposed to accept this view

ARABI AND THE SULTAN

*Cairo 5th June*—Arabi Pasha has complied with the order of the Sultan that he should cease military preparations

THE SUEZ CANAL

There is again a total stoppage of traffic in the Suez Canal, owing to the steamer *Argosy* being ashore.

THE DUBLIN ASSASSINATIONS.

*Bombay 6th June*—The Dublin assassinations continue to occupy a large share of public attention

proclamation has been issued, warning persons harbouring the assassins, that they thereby render themselves liable to penal servitude for life.

In replying to an address from the Belfast Corporation Earl Spencer appealed to all classes to support the Government in grappling with the present disturbed state of Ireland

THE CONFERENCE.

*Constantinople, 6th June*—The French Ambassador here is pressing the Porte to accept the proposed Conference on the Egyptian question

THE TURKISH COMMISSION

*Alexandria, 7th June*—Dervish Pasha arrived here to day, and will proceed to Cairo tomorrow morning

THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople, 7th June*—Lord Dufferin is urging the Porte to accept the proposed Conference

THE SUEZ CANAL

*Ismailia, 7th June*—The Steamer *Argosy* has got off and traffic in the Canal has been resumed

### ASIA.

LOTTERIES IN INDIA

*Calcutta, 7th June*—The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Simla, June 6th—The Government of India have to day issued an order dealing with the question of lotteries It states that the attention of the Governor General has recently again been drawn to the fact, that in some instances sanction has been given by local authorities to the holding of lotteries for various objects, and to the appearance in local newspapers of advertisements regarding such undertakings This has probably been through inadvertence or forgetfulness of the existing orders on the subject The Government of India returns its opinion that the practice in question is distinctly mischievous and one to which no encouragement should be given by the Government Accordingly all applications for permission to hold lotteries must in future invariably be refused

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1882

## THE MYSORE JEWELLERY—NO III

HAVING disposed of Mr Runga Charlu (for the present) as set forth in the long extract given by us, in our last issue, from the Letter to Sir James Gordon, Major Bell returns to the task of defending himself against the unfounded attacks of Sir James in his explanatory memorandum submitted to the Government of India, in November 1881 In this memorandum, Sir James Gordon, besides accusing Major Bell of "grubbing documents," and making "strange misstatements," not one, example of which is given by Sir James, says that Major Bell was guilty of "weaving a malicious story of spoliation and loss of the Mysore State Jewels" To this Major Bell very justly challenges Sir James Gordon to point out any thing in the Memorandum signed "E B" which savours of malice, moral or legal All that the Memorandum contains are statements of the unreported loss of value in the State jewels, between the completion of the catalogue by Colonel Elliott and Mr Runga Charlu, in 1868, and the re-arrangement of the jewels by Sir James Gordon and Mr Runga Charlu, in 1872, and these statements are supported by references to, and quotations from, official documents, amongst which are documents bearing Sir James Gordon's signature Major Bell's Memorandum mentions one particular jewel in the collection, namely, No 32, the value of which was set down, in 1868, at Rs 6,000, by Colonel Elliott and Mr Runga Charlu, and was found to be worth only Rs 600, by Sir James Gordon and Mr Runga Charlu, in 1872. To this must be added jewel No 171, which Sir James Gordon and Mr. Runga Charlu are compelled to admit was found to be greatly reduced in value, in 1872, from what was set down as its value in 1868. Major Bell, therefore, reasonably argues that his statement, that the loss and deterioration in the jewels were, by "abstraction and substitution," was perfectly true. Regarding the fact that all independent enquiry into the Jewel scandal was shirked and set aside, though so disinterestedly recommended by Major Bell, we have the following on pages 15 and 16 of the Letter—

"I considered it my duty, in the last paragraph of my Memorandum, after pointing out what seemed to me to be grave reasons for an independent inquiry, to urge that "if the very same functionaries who had been singled out by circumstances for sole responsibility, were to be left unprotected by any inquiry or supervision, to hand over to the young Maharajah by their own method and process property valued in 1868 at more than £ 350,000, and virtually to grant themselves an acquittance, the seed would be sown for future crops in miscreance in rotation of incurable scandals and unanswerable claims The very course which I humbly ventured to deprecate has been pursued No independent inquiry has been made, no precautions have been taken The course which I suggested would have been—as I fully expect some of your own friends will tell you by the time they have read this Letter—the best one for your own protection You took my intervention, however, in bad part, and have reduced me to the necessity of protecting myself You felt secure, and, as it appears, on good grounds, of being officially supported, and of no weight being given to an unauthorised and irregular warning You have been allowed to hand over to the young Maharajah, without valuation, property valued in 1868 at more than £350 000 You as Resident, late Chief Commissioner, and Mr Rungacharlu as Minister, late Controller of the Household, have exchanged mutual acquittances The Government of India confirms approves and is quite satisfied Kanchi Rungachari is sent, for a year to gaol The Residency Sheristadar, wrongly suspected of giving me information, is dismissed by you without a pension after twenty three years service You are made a Knight of the Star of India Mr Rungachariar were only credited to the same dignity, I suppose my confusion ought to be complete But I am not confused, or confuted I still maintain that for your sake an independent inquiry, and a revaluation of the Mysore State Jewels, were very desirable"

In the Memorandum signed "E B," it was pointed out that any examination of the Jewels would be delusive, unless it were done by a "special agency," as recommended by Captain T A Wilson, then officiating Guardian and Tutor to His Highness, in 1877, and it was also urged that, as Captain Wilson hinted, the Jewels had not always been "restored to the Jewel room in the same state in which they were taken out," the great object of the enquiry must be a revaluation of the Jewels, to be compared with the careful estimate made by Colonel Elliott and Mr Runga Charlu, in 1868, in the presence of a jury of experts Major Bell mentions the opinion which is now current, and has been current for a long time, in the Province, that if the State Jewels were to be now revalued, it will be found that they had deteriorated in value to the extent of one-sixth or one-fifth Major Bell adds that it is said that the Jewel room property was "diminished in about the same proportion as the Wardrobe property was, confessedly, diminished in Mr Runga Charlu's charge" Addressing Sir James Gordon, Major Bell says—"You may call the story a legend, you may call it a myth—but it is the refusal of enquiry that converts these myths or legends into articles of popular faith." Major Bell then refers to that famous "packed Committee," as he rightly calls it, of November 1880, which met together to sit in judgment and to report upon themselves. In constituting this Committee, Sir James Gordon gives a reason which would be given only by officials placed in the easy position in which Sir James found himself, that of reporting on his own conduct, when he was Guardian of the Maharajah, with respect to these jewels. He says—"As no examination of the Jewellery had been made since that conducted by Mr. Gordon in 1872, and as such specific statements had been made of losses that had occurred since the original examination of 1868, it was thought to be very desirable that, at the present examination, all the officers in India who had at any time, since the Maharajah's death, had charge of the Jewellery should be present." These officers, as Major Bell very properly observes, ought to have been present as witnesses, not as judges This packed Committee consisted of Mr Krishna Murti, who acted as Controller, during Mr Runga Charlu's absence, under Captain Wilson, of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, who acted as Controller, under Colonel Hay, of Mr Ananda Rao, who "superintended" the Household, under Col. Hay, of Colonel Hay himself, of Sir James Gordon, and of Mr Runga Charlu. Major Wilson was written to to Hyderabad to attend, but was unable to do so But curiously enough, as we shall presently see, out of these seven persons, who appended their signatures to depositions or reports, only *one* was in exclusive and immediate charge of the Palace Jewellery Mr. Krishna Murti says—"I never had charge of the Jewellery at any time" Mr. Shashadri Iyer says he "had no exclusive charge of the Palace Jewellery" Mr. Ananda Rao says—"I have not at any time had immediate charge of the Palace Jewellery" Colonel Hay had only "general charge of the Palace duties" Major Wilson indeed, writing from Hyderabad, says—"As Tutor to His Highness the Maharajah, I was in charge of the Guardian's office from July 1876, till relieved by Mr. Gordon early in 1878, and, in that capacity, had charge of the Palace Jewellery, holding in my possession the key of an iron safe (under a sentry) in which were deposited the keys of the Jewel-room and of the cases containing the Jewellery" All that Major Wilson means by this statement is, that he had charge of the master-key, but by no means that he was in immediate and exclusive charge of the Palace Jewellery Sir James Gordon, for the few months he was Guardian in 1878—he succeeded Mr Saunders as Chief Commissioner in April 1878—never was in immediate and exclusive charge of the Palace Jewellery It will be seen, then, that the officers put upon Sir James Gordon's packed Committee, though they may have been good as witnesses, could not equally have been good as judges of the matter on which they were called upon to pronounce an opinion; and yet Sir James Gordon, in his despatch of the 13th December 1880, confidently declares that "it will be seen how utterly unfounded are the statements which have been so industriously circulated, and how thoroughly satisfied all the responsible officers concerned are as to the complete identity and accuracy of the Jewels," and

he goes on to express his "trust that the results of the examination now reported will satisfy His Excellency the Viceroy in Council that there is not any ground whatever for ascribing to the responsible officers in Mysore, in the past or present, any neglect in the preservation of the Mysore State jewels." There remains, therefore, Mr Runga Charlu, who was Controller of the Palace from July 1869 to May 1879, "vested with authority in the palace over all the various departments." Major Bell then goes on thus about Mr Runga Charlu's immediate and exclusive charge of the Palace Jewellery —

"He alone kept the key of the wardrobe He had charge of the "jewellery in daily use of the several departments as Colonel Malleson states in his letter to the Chief Commissioner of the 22nd of December 1874 In addition to this jewellery in daily use, often amounting to "a lakh of rupees, or more, in value" which had to 'remain out for days and months,' there was "jewellery of the value of some lakhs of rupees left out for the use of "the Dowager Maharanis and other ladies," from the time of Colonel Elliot's settlement until the decease of those ladies Thus, during several years jewels 'of the value of some lakhs of rupees including the 'especially large" collection of the Ranee Chundra Vilasa, were subject to the absolute control of Mr Rungacharlou He does, indeed assert in his deposition, that "in every instance of the death of those Maharanis and ladies, the jewellery was completely accounted for But that assertion, as will be seen, is falsified by this every Report of November 1880 and by other official records that will be cited and the extent or limits of that falsification can only be defined by a revelation of the jewels'

As some sort of excuse for the loss and deterioration in the Palace jewels, Sir James Gordon asserts, in his explanatory memorandum, submitted to the Government of India, that the "belief in the Palace" was that some relatives of the deceased Maharani Chundra Vilasa had extracted some of the precious stones in the jewels, while they were in the possession of the lady. This excuse is, on the face of it, not worthy of belief, because, as Major Bell puts it, it simply refers to "invisible and anonymous culprits," and, we may add, on our own part, no kind of effort was made to find out who these thieves were of the Maharanee's jewels The excuse certainly does not bear out Sir James Gordon's confident assertion that "the arrangements for the preservation of the Palace jewellery have been, since the original registration in 1868, carefully and duly observed' But the excuse, however, is of great value, as proving Major Bell's statement and the admissions of Sir James Gordon's packed Committee, that the process of "abstraction and substitution" were actually employed on the jewels, between 1868 and 1872. In Sir James Gordon's memorandum of the 29th July 1880, he has 'no hesitation in assuring the Government that, notwithstanding the inconvenience occasioned by the large quantities of jewellery frequently required for the use of the Maharajah and the Maharani, *there is no reason whatever to believe that any loss or malpractices have taken place*" In November 1880, Sir James Gordon and his packed Committee had to report the losses and deterioration in the Palace jewels to which reference has already been made. It is unnecessary to follow Major Bell in all the details into which he enters, to prove that the excuses put forward by Sir James Gordon and Mr Runga Charlu, are no defence for the indisputable fact that, between 1868 and 1872, there were actual losses of certain jewels and deterioration in others, amounting to a very large sum, but we might draw attention to the extraordinary attempt of Sir James Gordon to show that, if there were losses and deterioration in the jewels, they were of small value and immaterial, to which attempt Major Bell says—Deficiencies of £540, £300, £100, and £60 in the value of single items in the list of jewellery (No 32,171,566, and 544) may be considered by you "slight" and "immaterial", they would hardly seem so in the eye of an ordinary man of business They would certainly not be so accounted either in the Viceroy's Toshi-Khana, or in the jewel-room of a reigning Rajah, but in the Palace of Mysore the Viceroy had no concern, and the Rajah had no control"

Here, we must stop for the present We have not yet exhausted the contents of Major Bell's Letter There are other and equally interesting items which call for notice and comment, but these we must postpone to our next issue

## THE MAHARANI'S VISIT TO BANGALORE

According to a correspondent at Mysore of the local *Spectator*, the departure of Her Highness the Maharani for Bangalore has created a rather unpleasant feeling amongst the people who highly respect and esteem the old Maharani It would seem that the old Maharani and the young Maharani went to live at Chamundi Hill, during the recent prevalence of cholera in the town but that the old Maharani, for reasons which have not transpired, returned to Mysore town two days after In the meanwhile, arrangements appear to have been made for the departure of the young Maharani to Bangalore, and intimation of the circumstance does not seem to have been given to the old lady in a proper manner, at all events, the *Spectator's* correspondent says, that "evidently the trip was not arranged in consultation with her and she considered it an infringement of her rights not to have been persuaded into giving her consent' The correspondent adds—"Certainly she would not have persistently objected to the proposed trip, but expected to be coaxed a little, before consenting, and it is a matter for regret that the aged Queen's feelings were not taken into account in this matter, before so decided a step was taken of conveying the Maharani from Chamundi Hill direct to the railway station, although the Queen was anxiously looking out for and expecting that the Maharani would call in and wish her good bye, when passing the palace' From these statements of the *Spectator's* correspondent, it would seem as if the dowager Maharani had no formal and respectful intimation of the young Maharani's intended trip to Bangalore, a kind of intimation to which she was fairly entitled as of right, considering her position as the widow of the late Maharajah, the adoptive mother of the present Maharajah, and the only lady of rank, position, and age in the palace, who stands in such close relationship to His Highness the Maharajah and the young Maharani Age in any rank of society, and in any society, is always entitled to respectful consideration, and, in this case,—if the *Spectator's* correspondent is correct in his statements —it would seem that the arrangement to convey the young Maharani direct from Chamundi Hill to the railway station was not intimated to the dowager queen, as she expected her adoptive daughter in law to call at the palace to bid her farewell, before the young Maharani proceeded to the station Such treatment of the noble old lady was certainly unexpected as it was entirely unmerited The incident is stated to have produced considerable sensation amongst the townspeople, for our contemporary's correspondent says—"On these tidings becoming known in the city, the hearts of the people thrilled with sympathy for their dear old queen" And we could well believe that it was so, for, of all people on the earth, the Hindus pay the greatest respect to old age, and the youthful members of a family never take a journey without first bidding farewell to and asking the blessing of the old people, and when they return home after a journey, the persons who are first saluted are the old folk The *Spectator's* correspondent concludes his account of this painful incident thus —"When the princely cavalcade passed the Palace without turning in, the aged Queen—though feeble in body and weak in spirit, on the verge of another world where grief is unknown—slowly and with much difficulty, ascended and stood there in the noon-day sun intently gazing at the procession as it wended its way to the railway station Her eager eyes watched the cavalcade, (bearing away her grand child whom she loves with more than a mother's affection) so long as it remained in view, then turning round to her maids with hot tears running down her pale and wrinkled cheeks, she said—" How unkind of them not to have permitted the child at least to see me before taking it away, what have I done to merit such treatment Who loves the child more than I do?" and much more to the same effect" In the beginning of his letter, our contemporary's correspondent speaks in justly high terms of the dowager Maharani He says of her that "she is so good, so charitable, leads such a simple life, and strictly adheres to the customs of her forefathers—which is so much in consonance with the mode of life led by the Hindus —that it is no wonder she has endeared herself to the hearts of all genuine Native Mysoreans"—a judgment which the people will cordially endorse It is, therefore, a matter for very serious regret that in this affair of the departure out of Mysore town, for the first time of the young Maharani, the old lady should have been treated with so much apparent neglect and indifference We cannot, of course, lay the blame of this unhappy incident at any one's door in particular, and the *Spectator's* correspondent does not afford us any data by which we may be guided, in arriving at a safe conclusion We know, however, that the arrangements for the departure on a journey, or the return therefrom, of native princes and princesses and members of the royal household are all left in the hands of officials, especially those in immediate charge of such matters in the palace It is therefore, possible that, in the arrangements made for the departure of Her Highness to Bangalore, the hitch might have arisen from some mistake on the part of the officials entrusted therewith The dowager Maharani we think is entitled to a distinct explanation and an ample apology for the treatment she has received, from whatever quarter it had its rise We sincerely hope that the statement of the *Spectator's* correspondent, to the effect that the old Maharanee intends leaving Mysore for Benares, will not prove true Her absence from the city will be a sad and serious loss, as no one dispenses charity with so liberal and prompt a hand, and there is no one who, by her life and actions, sets so noble and worthy an example to all around her, from highest to the lowest

## Original and Selected Notes

Mr Wasudeo Pandurang, Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay, in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments of the Secretariat, retired from the 1st June It is said that Mr Jehangirshah Erachshah Cohyar, who some time ago carried on the duties of the office during Mr Wasudeo's absence, will be appointed to succeed him

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, an expression of regret at the death of the Maharajah of Bulrampore and has desired that his condolences should be conveyed to the deceased nobleman's family This Sir Alfred Lyall has done, expressing at the same time his own regret at the news of the death of so loyal a servant of the British Government

Says the *Englishman* —The distinguished native gentleman, Raja Rampal Singh Talukdar of Rampur, in the Partabgarh district—who has again gone to England to make a second attempt at securing Parliamentary honours— appears to be somewhat at low water mark in matters financial We observe that over forty of his villages are under distraint and were to be sold by order of the District Judge of Rae Bareli on the 24th ultimo

On the 31st ultimo the inhabitants of Alleppy, in Travancore, presented H H the Maharajah with an address on the occasion of His Highness' 45th Birthday —the address was printed in gold and put up in a silver gilt casket manufactured in Madras Of all the Maharajahs in Southern India His Highness of Travancore seems to be "bored" with addresses. The Maharajah good-naturedly accepts them and his replies are so full of kindly advice, that their contents are carefully studied, especially by the Hindu community

The *Indian Mirror*, a paper representing Calcutta native opinion thinks "the indiscriminate profusion, with which titles and titular distinctions have of late years been scattered broadcast over the land, has considerably weakened public confidence in the judgment of the Government, has been working to the demoralisation of the higher and wealthier classes, and to the smothering of such public spirit as is still to be found among them, and has actually so much lowered public honors in public estimation that they have positively become "a drug in the market," at all events in the opinion of the sensible and thoughtful classes of the Indian community So capricious is the system, if system it can be called, on which people are honored by the Government of India, that in time, we expect that such honors will entirely lose whatever value they retain in the eyes of the world '

The collection of Indian art objects, contributed some months ago by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Lytton, and the Directors of the South Kensington Museum, to the Bell Museum, has been removed to Stockholm, where it was to be publicly exhibited in connexion with the celebration of the King's silver wedding yesterday The Indian section of the new Kunstgeverbe Museum has been the chief object of attraction since it was opened After the Indian collection was withdrawn, the number of visitors fell off by about 75 per cent. The Swedish Government sent a special vessel to Stettin to convey the collection direct to Stockholm After remaining there for some time, it will be taken to Copenhagen for exhibition, and then back to England In return the Kings of Sweden and Denmark will lend to England a rich and unique collection of Scandinavian antiquities

The Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, remarks the *World*, is said recently to have addressed a semi official circular to several of the members of his Council and other official dignitaries, remonstrating with men in their position against living *en garcon* in hotels, &c, as being inconsistent with their dignity and the position they should occupy in society The rebuke is one which many of their official contemporaries in other presidencies might lay to heart, and it applies nowhere more forcibly than at Calcutta, where members of Council, secretaries to Government, judges of the High Court, and other highly-placed officials, whose incomes range from four to eight thousand pounds a year, are to be found living in bachelors' quarters at the club or in boarding houses in the same style as young barristers or merchant's assistants This is not generally the case, but it is not creditable to our much vaunted Indian hospitality that it should exist at all

A provincial paper, of Bombay, is responsible for the following —

For some time past there has been some misunderstanding between the Rana of Porebunder and the Political Agent of Kattywar, Colonel Barton, which has necessitated the interference of the Government of Bombay It seems the Rana has appointed a Karbarry whom the Political Agent does not approve of, while the person, who is recommended by the latter, is not acceptable to the Rana. It is said that in reply to a representation, the Government of Bombay wrote to the Agency to let the Rana choose his own Minister, but that the Agent replied that if the Rana be permitted to do what he likes, the authority of the Agent in Kattywar will be *nil*. Upon this the Government of Bombay requested the Rana of Porebunder to proceed to Veraul and arrange, in a personal inter-

view with the Agent, about the Dewan The Rana has not gone to Vernal, and the Political Agent has fixed a daily fine to be levied from the Rana as long as he remains absent Matters have gone to this length, and unless discretion and moderation are used on both sides, the result will be un pleasant

THE *Indian Spectator* believes that Native Chiefs would be only too glad to welcome the annual inspection of their military forces by the Indian Government "If his army is reported in good condition, it may be a cause for congratulation both to the Paramount Power and to the Chief himself Surely there could be no such thing as his trust here We believe this distrust is at the bottom of the present state of things Our rulers have sometimes got shy of armies of Native States since the Mutiny They are over cautious And in dealing with such over caution they have put themselves open to the charge of suspicion The Rajahs ask themselves, or their best friends, the question—"Why is the British Government so suspicious of us?" If some of the Prince have turned out disloyal, that is no reason to believe that all would turn out such in some future political catastrophe We sincerely wish the Government of India would lay aside this attitude of distrust It can not be conducive to the interests of either A frank and open policy, generously carried out in good faith, is the best It would be most welcome to the loyal chiefs and productive of the greatest good

The following extract from a letter written by the late Sir Krishna Pertly to a native of India will be read with gratitude During my twenty years' seat in Council I have strenuously advocated the association of Natives with ourselves in the Government of India, and I flatter myself, not without success It appears to me to be the necessary outcome of our educational efforts If we had intended to rule India by European agency only, it would have been wiser to keep the Natives wholly in the dark as the Dutch do in Java, but this policy is too selfish and immoral to meet acceptance in the present state of public opinion in England If, on the other hand, we attempt to communicate to India all the knowledge we have ourselves acquired in Europe, what formidable dangers are we preparing for ourselves if we studiously exclude them from all share in the Government of their own country? Moreover, I have always maintained (without holding any Utopian view of a specially approaching future) that the ideal always to be held in view by an enlightened Indian administrator is to make India some day or other able to govern herself, and this ideal can only be done by training up a body of trustworthy and well educated (Native) administrators I had, therefore, every attempt to increase the field for native employment, and this is the reason why in the Council we look with such jealous eye on the appointment of uncovenanted Englishmen when suitable Natives might be found for the post.

## Local and Provincial

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE C AND M STATION—Major E P Maltby, having returned from leave on Thursday, took over charge of the offices of District Magistrate and President, Municipality, C and M Station, on Friday, from Major Magrath

NATIVE GENEROSITY—The Minister of Justice to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Bascer Ood Dowlah Bahadur, who was staying here for some time, left for Hyderabad on Thursday morning Before leaving, the noble man presented two shawls and one hundred rupees to be distributed amongst the members of the police force, who looked after his person and property, during his stay here

A COBRA IN A LETTER BOX—Last Saturday afternoon, when opening the letter-box at the Royal Artillery Guard Room, the box peon was startled by the hissing of a large cobra that had crept into the postal receptacle The peon gave an alarm, and the gunners at the guard immediately gave assistance and killed the cobra The reptile seems to have crept into the pillar box from the opening at the bottom—*Bangalore Daily Post*

THE PETTAH RAILWAY, BANGALORE—Mr Moss, the Acting Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, is about to proceed to Bangalore, to make the necessary arrangements for running through trains to the Petta Station of the Mysore State Railway, with a view to opening the line for general traffic on the 1st proximo We understand that negotiations are in progress for the traffic of the Mysore State railway being worked by the Madras Railway Company—*Madras Mail*

THE CASE OF THE RAJPUT MURDERER—The convict Hyderdeh, the Rajput, who was convicted of the murder of another Rajput, the quarrel having arisen about a young woman of the same caste, appealed to the Chief Court against the sentence of death passed on him by Colonel H G Thompson, the Sessions Judge of the C and M Station Mr Plumer having read the records of the case was satisfied that the evidence warranted the conviction and sentence, and he confirmed both

THE WEATHER—The South West monsoons may be said to have commenced in the Province though not to that extent and force which may be expected in a few days hence Rain has fallen all over the country, and agricultural operations have been begun everywhere We think we may safely say that all fears of a scarcity are now over The weather is very genial and pleasant throughout the day, and the early mornings are chilly, the thermometer going down as low as 67 and 66 degrees

THE CASE AGAINST SHESHAGIRI RAO—The further hearing of the case by Miss Lane against Sheshagiri Rao, in the court of the Second Magistrate C and M Station, was resumed on Tuesday and Wednesday last, when four more witnesses for the prosecution were examined and the case further adjourned to Wednesday next the 14th instant Mr G Nepean Smith, advocate, appears for complainant and Messrs P B Gordon, Dwarig Iyer and J W Hayes, Sr, advocates, for the accused

THE RIGHT OF WRONG?—A compatriot of ours hailing from the North West Provinces, has settled down here for a time on Old Poor House Road, C and M Station, as surgeon oculist in ordinary to those afflicted members of the public who are willing to trust their defective or impaired vision to his manipulation The oculist charges a small fee, of course, for his trouble but like other great professional men, he does not charge any thing in "poor cases" Many people have submitted to the hands of the physician and say they have had their eyes opened, but there are doubters and scoffers, who have no faith in the great man We must leave each one to judge for himself by personal experiment, if necessary In the latter case, it is to be hoped the experiment will not end in extracting a lot of "green" from the eye

ANOTHER MYSORE JEWEL SCANDAL—It is currently reported that another Jewel Scandal—not connected with the Maharajah's property—will shortly crop up in the good City of Mysore which will for divers reasons be more interesting than its predecessor Jewels and other property said to be worth tens of thousands of rupees have found their way into the hands of a certain individual in Mysore, and, quite recently a portion was traced to the Bangalore City If Mysore is remarkable for one thing more than another it is to be found in the frequent and unaccountable transformations which are believed to take place in jewels jewel boxes hats, keys locks and seals, and that too without the aid of human agency!! When Major Evans Bell has to deal with this second jewel scandal he will find that more satisfactory materials will be placed at his disposal to work out another pamphlet Sham Dewans from newly discovered El Dorados, intimate associates of big men, officials, chettiers, &c, will figure in the coming *expose* Mysore is surely becoming famous among the cities of India—*Bangalore Spectator*

HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE—We observe from a Madras paper, that lectures against the marriage of Hindu widows were to have been delivered, yesterday, by Pundit Venkatarayu Shastrar and other pundits and Hindu gentlemen, in Katchaleeswaram road, Black Town The lectures were to be given, at intervals, between 1 and 6 P M, so that as large a number as possible of the people could be present and hear them We hope that in discussing the subject, the advocates of the Hindu widow marriage will not cite European writers and critics on our institutions as authorities Learned in our Sastras, and observing the religious and social practices of our life, our Pundits are, we unhesitatingly assert, far better authorities in social or religious matters than European commentators who are alien to our manners or customs We strongly deprecate the practice of the reforming party of endeavouring to see themselves or their institutions through the medium of foreigners Fancy our reformers appealing to Martin Haug as an infallible authority in the exposition of our Sastras

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE—Commenting on our article headed Enhancement of Sentence" which appeared in our last issue, our contemporary the *Hindu* says—

Mr C G Plumer the Chief Judge of Mysore has not certainly commenced in the right direction to earn popularity While he was in south Arcot he was known as a Judge generally sympathising with the prisoner But at the end of his 13 years experience as a Judge the conviction has forced itself upon him that severity is the best grace of an Indian Judge The Chingleput case was the turning point He sentenced an apparently innocent man for 18 month's rigorous imprisonment on very insufficient evidence, and since he took his seat as the Chief Judge of Mysore he has enhanced the sentence of the subordinate Court in more than four cases although he has held that office only for a few days We are told by the *Karnataka Prakasika* that in one of these cases he enhanced eighteen months to seven years. In another case he increased the sentence from four to ten years Mr Plumer is apparently exercising with a vengeance the privilege of enhancing the sentence of the lower Court for that privilege is to become extinct at the beginning of the next year when the new Criminal Procedure Code comes into force For all purposes of justice that practice has been condemned though prospectively and it is a gross perversion of justice to take advantage of an arrangement of convenience which has rendered necessary the postponement of the date when the new code is to come to force

*Receipts of Sri ram Mellira Sithanta Oyankara Nidhi Limited for April 1882*

| Receipts | Up to last month | In this month | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscriptions | 9,460 | 771 | 10,231 |
| Entrance fees &c | 74 | 2 | 76 |
| Interest * | 62 | 69 | 131 |
| Repayment of loans | 705 | 0 | 705 |
| Total | 10,301 | 832 | 11,133 |
| * Outstanding on 30th April 1882 Rs 71 | | | |

30th May, 1882

*Charges of S M S Oyankara Nidhi Limited for April 1882*

| Charges | Up to last month | In this month | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment | 83 | 2 | 85 |
| Miscellaneous | 301 | 13 | 314 |
| Loans | 8,860 | 1,780 | 10,640 |
| With Bankers | 1,117 | 968 | 140 |
| Total | 10,361 | 832 | 11,193 |

(Signed) T NARAYAN RAO,
*Secretary*

## General Summary

### MADRAS

BELLARY HILLI RAILWAY—Some new roads have to be opened in connection with this railway, and in one instance a temple stands in the line of one of the proposed roads The Engineer in charge proposed to remove this obstruction, but Government have declined to sanction this proceeding, and have directed that the road be inverted when it reaches this spot.—*Mail*

THE LATE MR F S EVANS—We regret to record the death at the house of his brother-in law Mr W A Symonds, of Mr F S. Evans, M A, the Principal of the Presidency College. Mr Evans had suffered from gout for some years, and returned from England, no better for the change in April last. About ten days ago he went to the Shevaroys, whence he was yesterday morning sent back to Madras, in a dying state, and expired during the night. The deceased gentleman was attended by Drs. Lotter and Branfoot He will be greatly missed in the councils of the University, where he was distinguished for his enlightened views on the educational questions of the day, and his pupils past and present will mourn the loss of one who was not merely a first rate teacher of Mathematics, but devoted to their interests Mr Evans had been in the Educational Department for about twenty years. —*Ibid*

### THE NILGIRIS.

FLOWER SHOW—The Government has sanctioned the proposal of Mr Barlow, the Collector of the Nilgiris, to hold a flower and vegetable show in the district during the current year

### BOMBAY.

THE NIZAM'S TROOPS—The Secunderabad paper is responsible for the following—A rumour reaches us that the troops of H H. the Nizam located at Shorapore are bordering on a state of mutiny We have not heard full particulars, but it appears that the dissatisfaction arose out of the men being kept so long in the station Among other causes of complaint it is said that the records of the regiment have been destroyed by the mutinous sepoys.—*Times of India*

DEATH OF A HINDOO REFORMER.—We are sorry to record the death of Mr Morolin Vinoba Sanzire, a useful and old citizen of Bombay and a valued member of the religious and social reform party amongst us. Mr Moroba was one of those who joined the late Mr Bimbalcrishna, in organizing reform movements in this city. He was a member of the Prarthana Samaj which loses in his death one of its most useful and active promoters.—*India Prakash.*

## Extracts.

### THE NATIVE PRESS AND LORD RIPON

The last Resolution on the scheme of local self Government, which we reviewed in our last number, has drawn forth the grateful feelings of the entire native press towards Lord Ripon It is acknowledged on all hands that the scheme reflects great honor on the statesmanship of his Excellency and that but for him India would not have received at this day such gracious consideration, as has been shown her The *Hindu Patriot* says—"Lord Ripon's Government is destined to mark a new era in the history of British rule in India. It has conceded the principle of local self government to the people of this country, which the most sanguine minded among them had hardly expected" The *Pengalee* speaks of the resolution as "worthy of the Government of India and of the illustrious nobleman who is at the head of that Government. The *Tribune* characterises it as an "epoch making Resolution" The *Liberty* of Lucknow hopes that the new scheme "will amply satisfy the aspirations of our countrymen The *Liberal* of Calcutta alludes to it as "one of those mighty measures which have revolutionised Native society and given dignity and prestige to the British name all over the world" The *Brahma Public Opinion* goes into raptures over it and proposes that a golden statue be erected in honor of Lord Ripon The vernacular papers have exhibited the same enthusiasm, and altogether, Lord Ripon enjoys just now a popularity, of which any ruler might well be proud—*Indu Prakash*

### THE SOPARA INSCRIPTIONS.

The Government of Bombay have very sadly disappointed Mr Burgess, their Archæological Surveyor Mr J M. Campbell and Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraiji found, after some laborious efforts and with the assistance of Mr Mulock, Collector of Thana, certain interesting Buddhistic relics in Sopara. No sooner was the value of this discovery known and published in the papers than Mr Burgess rushed to complain to the Government that he was not consulted before the discovery, and that everything was done without his knowledge. Mr Burgess had, no doubt, a ground of complaint

He is paid for making such discoveries and deciphering newly found inscription. He spends half the year in England and the rest half in India, and it is a sheer waste of money if his services be not utilised, when a rare opportunity of rendering those services unexpectedly arrives. But this is the taxpayer's concern—not of Mr Burgess, nor even perhaps of the Government. Unfortunately, however, discoveries and inscriptions of the kind found at Sopara, do not wait for Mr Burgess, though Mr. Burgess may wait for them, and he could have refrained from asserting his authority in the present instance, especially as Pandit Bhagwanlal, without whom we are not aware where Mr Burgess' knowledge of inscriptions would have been, had been consulted and his services availed of The Government of Bombay have made a very judicious settlement of the dispute, by quietly recognising, in as ample a manner as was necessary, the services rendered by the Pandit and Mr Campbell, and by letting Mr Burgess' complaint alone —*Indu Prakash*

## MADAME BLAVATSKY ON HINDU WIDOW-MARRIAGE

The following is a copy of a letter received by Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row from Madame Blavatsky —

Dewan Bahadoor Ragoonath Row, F T S

MY DEAR SIR,—I have not made a study of Hindu Law, but I do know something of the principles of Hindu religions, or rather ethics, and of those of its glorious founders I regard the former almost the embodiment of justice and the latter as ideals of spiritual perfectibility When, then, any one points out to me in the existing canon any text, line or word that violates one's sense of perfect justice, I instinctively know it must be a later perversion of the original sastra In my judgment, the Hindus are now patiently enduring many outrageous wrongs that were cunningly introduced into the canon as opportunity offered, by selfish and unscrupulous priests for their personal benefit, as it was in the case of *sati*, the burning of widows The marriage laws are another example To marry a child without her knowledge or consent, to enter the married state, and then to doom her to the awful, because unnatural fate of enforced celibacy if the boy-child to whom she was betrothed should die (and one half of the human race do die before coming of age) is something actually brutal, devilish It is the quintessence of injustice and cruelty, and I would sooner doubt the stars of heaven than believe that either one of those star-bright human souls called *Rishis* had ever consented to such a base and idiotic cruelty If a female has entered the marital relation, she should, in my opinion, remain a chaste widow if her husband should die But if a betrothed boy husband of a non-consenting and irresponsible child-wife should die, or if, upon coming to age, either of them should be averse from matrimony, and prefer to take up the religious life, to devote themselves to charitable occupation, to study, or for other good reasons wish to remain celibate, then they ought to be allowed to do so We personally know of several cases where the male or female are so bent upon the coming chelas that they prefer death rather than to enter or continue in—as the cases severally may be—the married state My woman's instinct always told me that for such there was comfort and protection in Hindu Law—the only true Law—of the Rishis which was based upon their spiritual perceptions, hence upon the perfect law of harmony and justice which pervades all nature And now, upon reading your excellent pamphlet, I perceive that my instincts had not deceived me

Wishing every possible success in your noble and highly philanthropical enterprise,

Believe me, dear sir, with respect yours fraternally (Signed) H P BLAVATSKY

Mylapore, 3rd June 1882

## THE CHINGLEPUT SCANDAL

In another column we publish a letter giving a few particulars of the decision arrived at by the Sub-Collector of Chinglepat, in one of the cases connected with what is known as the "Chinglepat Scandal" We need hardly trouble the reader with any of the facts of this well known case Suffice it to say that during the trial of the first of the cases before the ex-District Judge of North Arcot, the accused Allagasingara Iyengar, who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for preferring a false charge against a public servant, to wit the Tahsildar of Conjeveram, is as much connected with the petition presented to the Government as the accused who was acquitted by Mr Cox, the Sub Collector, at Conjeveram, last Thursday Certain villagers presented a petition to the Government complaining of the conduct of the Tahsildar, that petition was sent to the magistrate of the district for enquiry Then the Sub Collector, Mr Farmer, was of opinion that the petitioners had preferred a false charge against the Tahsildar, and that they ought to be tried by competent authority One of the petitioners was committed to the Sessions Court at North Arcot, and was sentenced to imprisonment the judge remarking that the case was a most disgraceful one and reflected upon the whole district An appeal was preferred to the High Court and was dismissed A few days after another of the petitioners was arrested at Sydapet as the trial was conducted by Mr Cox who dismissed the case Now the question is, how can the signatories to one and the same document, which may be said to be the *res et origo* of the two cases be differently treated Either decision must be wrong Mr Cox must have taken a very rose coloured view of the case or Mr Farmer and the High Court must have placed too much faith on the prosecution and sentenced a man to imprisonment for speaking the truth The two decisions are opposed to each other and it is difficult to say what turn things may yet take The people of Conjeveram it will be seen from our correspondent's letter, have already made arrangements to mark their appreciation of the decision delivered in the case by Mr Cox, by determining upon opening a water shed to bear the name of the sub-collector Public opinion in the district is by no means in favor of the present administration In December last, when the deputation from the Chinglepat district waited upon the Governor it was the general feeling that His Excellency would have interfered in the matter and at the outset ordered the preliminary enquiry to be held by an officer unconnected with the district. But as His Excellency has allowed things to take their own course and opposite decisions having been pronounced it remains to be seen what further course will be adopted It was remarked by the District Judge of North Arcot when passing judgment in the case tried by him in February or March last that the case was a disgrace to the district What will the people say now that directly opposite decisions have been passed in connection with the same case Will they not say that the administration of justice is a mockery and a sham?—*Standard*

## A NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR INDIA

The *Bonjalee* appeals to our educated countrymen to arrange for a congress of representatives of the nation from different parts of the country to be held once a year in some central locality, and says that the Indian Association has resolved to organise a congress of this nature to be held sometime next year No thinking person will entertain any doubt as to the importance and advantage of such a congress Nor do we think that there are any great practical difficulties in getting up a meeting of this kind once in every year The only serious difficulty perhaps is to get men who will have the inclination and leisure to attend such meetings So far as this Presidency is concerned, it is very difficult to get a sufficient number of intelligent and representative men whose profession will be no hindrance to their devoting a couple of weeks to the encouragement of this national object Bengal and Bombay will co operate and perhaps for a few years the congress will mainly represent those two Presidencies only But, however, even in Madras the minds of men are opening to the necessity of greater activity on their part in considering questions of national importance and to their own comparative backwardness in point of organised combination in the interest of the nation It will be indeed a great help to the success of the proposed national conference if there be sufficient political activity in provincial centres from which the materials for the proposed national conference may be supplied and the achievements of this conference will mainly depend on the local activity of each province Is it impossible that each province could arrange for a meeting in the capital of representatives from the various districts? We observe that the educated men of Bombay collect together in Poona during the month of May and discuss various questions of political and social importance and this year the flower of the educated community of Bombay read lectures on various subjects many of which are said to have contained valuable sentiments What is practicable thus to do on a comparatively small scale should be practicable to be done on a larger scale enlarging the scope and extent of the meeting Similarly there is a meeting season in Madras At the beginning of every year when the Madras Fair is held the most intelligent and well-to-do section of the people are attracted to Madras by the grand tamasha afforded by the Fair We do not see any difficulty in taking that opportunity to hold a representative meeting and discuss various public questions In that way what public spirit exists in Madras may be communicated to the mofussil and gradually a spirit of public activity and combination may be cultivated If each Province exhibits sufficient political activity the getting up of the central national conference will be considerably easy So far as we have had occasion to sound native public opinion in Madras, by our suggestion is received encouraging, and we hope to meet with similar views in the mofussil Such an annual meeting will be invaluable help in furthering the object of the new resolution of the Government of India on local self government in detecting defects and suggesting improvements in the working of the local boards We also hope that our educated countrymen will give their attention to the proposal coming from Bengal Our people should be doing something to justify their position and education Every educated man should be prepared to make some sacrifice for the country however humble it may be and should regard it his mission to contribute his mite towards the welfare of his countrymen Let every educated man think before he goes to sleep what good he has done that day to the well being of his country and if one day's activity does not satisfy him let him try to atone for it next day —*Hindu*

## THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

The benign character of Lord Ripon's administration shows itself in the resolution just promulgated respecting the collection of land revenue, which we quoted *in extenso* on Thursday The leading principles sought to be advanced therein were that there should be a normal proportion between the amount of revenue collected and the amount of produce gathered at harvest and that such an arrangement of revenue instalments should be made as shall be most convenient to a large proportion of the cultivators The great drawback to Indian agriculture is the impecuniosity of the cultivators, who are so often entirely at the mercy of the money lenders To expect them to maintain agricultural operations at the highest possible standard of efficiency would be absurd, yet it is to heighten the standard of efficiency that the Government of India have recommended the carrying out of the principles referred to above These principles have been enunciated by the Famine Commissioners, although they were implied in the then existing rules of the North Western Provinces In the report of the Famine Commission the matter is thus dealt with —Where one crop is mostly reserved for food and another mostly sold if the circumstances of the people require it larger instalments should be made payable upon the crop which is raised for the market, and smaller instalments upon that which is raised for food The dates of payment also should be so fixed as to allow of the produce of the soil being harvested and sold before the instalment is collected so as to avoid the losses which the landowner would suffer if he were compelled to raise money on an unripe crop or to sell it hastily in an overstocked market Where the relation of landlord and tenant exists, this principle should be applied, so that the dates of payment of the instalments of the land revenue, on which the dates of the payment of rents must to a great extent depend, should fall a sufficient time after the period of harvest to enable the tenant to realise on his crop before his rent becomes due, and to enable the landlord to collect his rents before the revenue becomes due" It is the putting of these recommendations into practice in all parts of India that the Government of India have in view in publishing the present resolution, and as this adjustment of demand to ability to pay is largely practised in some provinces already, there is no reason why it should not be universal, for it only requires that revenue officials maintain a continuous acquaintance with the special circumstances and conditions of every village in their charge By varying the dates of instalments, as recommended, the local money market is greatly eased, for where the collection of rent and revenue is, in any large section of a province made on one or two uniform dates, it must, as the resolution argues, necessarily stimulate at those periods amongst the agricultural community a large and unavoidable demand for cash The tendency of prices would be to fall as a consequence of the withdrawal of silver, the rate of interest rise, grain be thrown on a slackened market, and loans negotiated on usurious terms Anything which tends to diminish the pressure upon the cultivators to resort to the money lenders who lend at heavy interest, cannot fail to increase the capital at their disposal for agricultural operations. It is the generally accepted theory that the number of the instalments, the amounts payable on each occasion, and the dates when they fall due should correspond to the number of the main crops raised in each year, to the average dates when these crops come to maturity, and to the relative weight and value of the harvest Yet the Government find from evidence received, that there are parts of some provinces, notably of Bengal and the Berars, in which they are very inadequately carried out, and so they consider it necessary to require that an investigation may be set on foot in each district which shall as time goes on provide a guarantee that the requirements of every village in every district have received full consideration The reason why each village is to stand by itself in this matter may be comprehended by the case of adjacent villages to which attention has recently been directed In one of these villages the income of the community is principally obtained from rice at the end of the rainy season, in the second from a sugar harvest in January, and in the third from cereals in spring, yet for all three villages the same dates were fixed for the payment of rent and revenue —*Times of India*


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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople, 10th June*—The German Austrian, Italian and Russian Ambassadors, have presented an identical note to the Porte, in support of the Conference

THE TURKISH COMMISSION

*Cairo, 10th June*—Derwish Pasha to day held receptions of Military and Notables, at which he peremptorily insisted upon obedience to the Sultan

TUROMANS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY

*Teeran 10th June*—Forty seven thousand Turcomans have been enrolled at Askabab, for service in the Russian army

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT ALEXANDRIA

*London, 11th June, 10 P M*—Serious riots have occurred at Alexandria to day The natives attacked the Europeans, several of whom were killed and wounded Many houses were destroyed by the rioters Mr Cookson the British Consul, and Judge of the Chief Consular Court was severely wounded, and the Engineer of the ironclad *Superb*, was shot dead The rioters were dispersed by the military after five hours, and order is again restored

*Cairo, 11th June*—Serious riots have taken place in Alexandria to day The disturbance originated with fight between natives and Maltese Twenty of the latter being killed and wounded Order has been restored by aid of the military

*Cairo 11th June, Midnight*—The outbreak at Alexandria originated in a street quarrel In addition to the English and Italian Consuls the Greek Consul was seriously injured

THE RIOTS AT ALEXANDRIA

*Cairo, 12th June*—The latest reports respecting the condition of the British Consul at Alexandria, state that he is progressing favourably

ARABI AND THE KHEDIVE

Arabi remains master of the situation, and has promised Derwish Pacha to obey the Khedive, and maintain order

*Cairo, 13th June*—The Khedive accompanied by Derwish Pacha, has gone to Alexandria

TURKISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT

*London, 13th June*—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Alexandria stating that the Khedive and Derwish Pasha have requested the Porte to despatch 18,000 Turkish troops to Egypt

The offices of the European Control have been closed, and a general exodus of Europeans from the country is taking place

The Egyptian soldiers are behaving well

AN EXODUS FROM ALEXANDRIA

*London, 16th June*—The telegram published by the *Times* from Alexandria yesterday, respecting the summoning of Turkish troops to Egypt, has been confirmed The Channel squadron has been ordered from Gibraltar to proceed east-ward The British, French, German and Greek war vessels have been ordered to embark the subjects of their respective nationalities at Alexandria

THE RIOTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

*Alexandria, 14th June*—A special Commission is sitting for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of the late riots

A PANIC AT ALEXANDRIA

*Allahabad, 15th June.*—The Alexandria correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that a panic prevails there All business is stopped, and Europeans are leaving the country

### ASIA.

OUR ENVOY TO CABUL

*Simla 12th June.*—Lieutenant Colonel Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan C S I, reached Jalalabad on the morning of the 30th May A mile and a half from the city he was met by the Governor, Sardar Abdul Ganfar Khan, and a small body of troops, who escorted him to the house placed at his service Throughout his journey his reception has been satisfactory

The Khan of Lalpura arrived at Jalalabad from Cabul, on the 30th ultimo, and visited Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan On his departure from Cabul, the Khan received Khilats from the Amir His infant daughter has been betrothed to a son of His Highness The Khan was to have left Jalalabad on the 31st ultimo and Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan on the following day

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1882.

## THE MYSORE JEWELS—NO IV

The more we read the pages of Major Evans Bell's Letter to Sir James Gordon, the more are we convinced of the calm and deliberate manner in which the great Mysore state jewel scandal was sought to be hushed up, by those most interested in suppressing all independent enquiry, and when their attempts failed, by the crude excuses and comments which appeared in the public press, from time to time, and more especially by the publication of the "Jewel Memorandum" by Major Bell, in the columns of the *Indian Statesman*, we may see, as pourtrayed in the pages before us, the utter confusion and inextricable inconsistencies and contradictions into which Sir James Gordon and Mr Runga Charlu have fallen, and in their fall, have dragged together those of their subordinates who had no option but to play the game of "follow my leader," in the sham enquiry instituted by Sir James Gordon's packed Committee of November 1880 Some of these inconsistencies, contradictions, and palpable attempts to gloss over matters, we propose to consider this morning

In our last notice of Major Bell's Letter, we concluded with drawing attention to Sir James Gordon's attempt to maintain that the losses and deteriorations in the state jewels were of trifling value and slight and immaterial Pursuing the same line of policy, Mr. Runga Charlu also endeavours to maintain that the losses among the state jewels were slight and immaterial, and he goes further, and attempts to account for the differences in value and also some articles found in excess, by the statement that such "must be expected from the confused manner in which numerous petty articles have been mixed up with the larger jewels in the original registration," but it is quite apparent that this excuse of Mr Runga Charlu's will not hold good, for the jewels in which the deficiencies were discovered are not of trifling value, are not small or petty, and were never, in any instance, "mixed up with petty articles" In his effort to make good a story unsupported by any evidence, Mr Runga Charlu is backed up by Mr Shashadri Iyer, the Dewan's "Lieutenant," as Major Bell calls him Mr Shashadri Iyer only echoes the story given by his guide and friend and—patron. But the discrepancies and inconsistencies in the excuses made to account for the loss and deterioration of the state jewels, are equalled, if not, surpassed, by the inconsistencies between the depositions of the members of the packed Committee of November 1880 and the statements in their "Joint report," for whereas, in the former documents, every member of the Committee flatly denies that there was *any* loss or deterioration in the state jewels, in the latter document, the members of the Committee are forced to admit that there were losses and deteriorations discovered in the jewels in 1872, when Sir James Gordon and Mr Runga Charlu made the examination which was not revealed by either of them till 1880 As to the custody of the jewels, some curious revelations are made in the pages before us. Sir James Gordon has told us that, in 1872, he got new bureaus constructed, after his own designs, and Chubb's locks put on them, and these measures he considered sufficient to secure the safe custody of the jewels, but the testimony of Major F A Wilson and Mr. Ananda Rao, who was "superintending" the Household in the Palace, under Colonel Hay, from May 1879, shows that, before 1872, the manner in which the jewels were secured conduced more to place means of abstraction and substitution in the hands of feloniously disposed persons in the palace, than to contribute to their safe custody According to Mr Ananda Rao, the bulk of the jewels was kept "in a room on the first floor of the palace, not far from the Maharajah's sleeping apartments, and quite accessible from the Zenana apartments of the palace" This room Mr Ananda Rao calls "the best room," but from its being "quite accessible from the Zenana apartments," and from what Mr Ananda Rao proceeds to add, it evidently was not "the best room" We extract here what Mr Ananda Rao and Major Wilson say about this room Mr Ananda Rao says —

"This room he continues, had, when it was first opened during my Controllership *three doors, two of which were the side walls were I learnt, only erected to divide while the third main door was locked and sealed from outside Captain Wilson and I had the additional precaution of putting on locks to the two side doors Since then I see the doors have been, as we thought desirable by us, shut up and walls raised*"

Major Wilson writes as follows —

And here is Major Wilson's testimony as to the same point —"*Two side doors of the jewel room secured on the inside but not locked, of which I had previously been unaware, came to my notice on one of these occasions These doors were, under my direction, provided with locks* as I considered then condition out of harmony with the otherwise general rigid arrangements for the custody of the jewels which were in my opinion efficient and satisfactory"

It will be seen, then, that Major Wilson and Mr Ananda Rao were more cautious and judicious, during their respective tenures of office, than Sir James Gordon and Mr. Runga Charlu were, with their newly designed bureaus and patent locks, in 1872, but it will be seen also that Major Wilson's and Mr Ananda Rao's precautions came too late, it was a case of shutting the stable door after the steed was stolen. "The Chubb's locks, the master-key and the seals," Major Bell very justly remarks, "before and after 1872, are exposed as a mere sham safeguard, when we know that by the dexterous detachment of a chain from a hook, during an official visit, the jewel-room could at any time have been left open to clandestine and predatory incursions. Mr. Ananda Rao and Mr. Krishna Murti, between them, explain how the jewel-room was "quite accessible, and could be got at through "the Zenana," where we know there was at least one inmate, Muree Mallappa, familiar with the ways of the place, and well qualified for participating in the work of abstraction and substitution" The most remarkable circumstance about these two doors in the jewel room is, that in the whole of the proceedings of the packed Committee of November 1880, neither Sir James Gordon nor Mr. Runga Charlu makes the slightest reference to them! They are perfectly silent on the point, though they take very special pains to record the fact that, in 1872, they had new receptacles constructed for the jewels and put Chubb's locks on them!

We now come to that part of Major Bell's Letter in which he records the extraordinary relations between Mr. Runga Charlu, when he was Comptroller of the Palace, and that most infamous character, at the time, in Mysore, Muree Mallappa—relations which ended only with the death of the latter Mr Runga Charlu's excuses for the losses and deterioration in the state jewels being but weak and inconsistent and contradictory, he takes refuge in lauding his own administration of the palace affairs at Mysore. He appeals to the success of his admirable arrangements and to the "high and strict *morale*" which he maintained in the palace—a *morale* which was proved, when he had been Comptroller for five years, by the loss, through a succession of burglaries, of forty thousand rupees worth of valuable cloths from the royal Wardrobe, the key of which was in his exclusive charge! But in spite of his self styled "high and strict *morale*," Mr. Runga Charlu cannot get over Muree Mallappa Muree Mallappa's "*morale*," instead of being "high and strict," was remarkably low and loose, as Major Bell observes Mr Runga Charlu has a great deal to say about Muree Mallappa, who, as Jewel Sheristadar, had a long and close connection with the palace. This man died in December 1871, six months after the Ranee Chandra Vilasa, whose collection of jewels was the most costly, and yet Mr. Runga Charlu, whose relations with Muree Mallappa were so close and familiar, deliberately states, in his narrative of 1880, as a member of the packed Committee, that he died *six* years ago, whereas Mr. Runga Charlu *must* have known that he died *nine* years before. In the brief biographical notice of Muree Mallappa, Mr Runga Charlu speaks of him in very disparaging terms, as a man not worthy to be retained in the young Maharajah's service, and throws all the blame of his retention on Col Elliott, the then guardian, and on the Maharanees, whereas, as Major Bell points out, Colonel Elliott had no power to retain

or dismiss him (though the colonel would have done the latter, if he could) and the Maharanees were never consulted, so that the only person to whom Muree Mullappa's "experience was useful" was Mr Runga Charlu Continuing his biography of Muree Mullappa, Mr. Runga Charlu pleads a reformation of character in favour of his friend, saying thus—"I can only say that whatever he had been, he was guilty of no misconduct in connection with the jewellery department during the time I was employed in the Palace." Mr Runga Charlu then goes on to say that there could not possibly have been any irregularity in the jewellery department of the palace, on the part of any single person, where so many people were jointly responsible—to which we reply, with Major Bell,—of course not, no loss or deterioration amongst the jewels could have been the work of one hand—it required the efforts of many hands and the consultation of many heads We will now let Major Bell finish in his own words this famous episode in the present Dewan's official career. Major Bell writes —

But, according to Mr Rungacharloo, "this pander and poisoner, who was regarded with such dread and horror that, in the words of Colonel Haines, the people "spoke of him with bated breath" made a fine end, and went off in the odour of sanctity " I may add that even this individual was so influenced by the altered tone and ideas that he bequeathed almost the whole of his property for the education and improvement of his castemen" Mr Rungacharloo hardly does himself justice by omitting all mention of his own share in these pious dispositions and of the subsequent vexations imposed upon himself The records of the several suits brought against him in the Civil Courts of Mysore by the widow of Muree Mullapa not settled before the end of 1879, prove that the strange intimacy with the horrible parasite from whose contaminating presence Colonel Haines tried in vain to protect the Maharajah, terminated by Mr Rungacharloo dictating a death bed codicil to Muree Mullapa's will, and undertaking its execution, whereby the widow was prevented from adopting a son, and reduced to a mere maintenance out of the estate, while Mr Rungacharloo became custodian of the property, including a large amount in jewels."

Stopping here for the present, we have only to remark, in conclusion, with Major Bell, that there are several episodes in the official career of Mr. Runga Charlu, during the nine years he was Controller of the Palace, which need some light thrown upon them There is the unexplained loss of Forty thousand rupees worth of cloths from the palace Wardrobe, there are the dark doors of the jewel-room, "quite accessible from the Zenana," and there is "his close and intimate alliance with a man of such hideous infamy as Muree Mullappa" On these last two points, both his patron Sir James Gordon and himself maintain a very remarkable, if not significant, silence

## A CODE FOR MYSORE.

After an existence of little over fourteen months, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah has developed an idea When we say the Government has developed an idea, we mean, of course, the Dewan, who still seems to be the political lord of all he surveys in this fair Province, the Maharajah not having apparently as yet come out of the ornamental stage of princehood and taken up his role of recognized ruler of the State Whether the Dewan consulted the Maharajah's Council before he developed his idea, we cannot tell, for the proceedings of that august body have been, during the past fourteen months, shrouded in mystery almost Eleusinian, so that people have already almost forgotten the existence of the Council. But whether the Dewan consulted the Council or not, the idea to which we are about to refer has been already developed, or, rather, we should say, is in progress of development The Dewan's grand idea is codification He has determined that the Mysore state should have a Code all to itself The thought of that Code seems to have haunted him like a ghost that would not be exorcised, or like a prophetic dream that *would* have its fulfilment, and so he took the earliest opportunity to give rest by active measures—paradoxical though rest and action may here seem—to the perturbed spirit that had been evoked in his brain He got hold of his friend, his "Lieutenant," as Major Bell calls him, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A and B L, and to him he consigned over this idea of a Code for Mysore, for proper development, in due course of time, and Mr Shashadri Iyer, like a magician ready at the call of a troubled mind, has taken up the idea and is proceeding to develop it Why Mr Sheshadri Iyer sojourned for a while at Ooty, before beginning operations with the idea of codification with which the Dewan had entrusted him, we cannot positively tell, but an approximate conjecture might be made Perhaps, the bracing air of the Blue Mountains is favourable to a mind whose whole energies are bent on codification, or, perhaps, that mind saw the advantage of being in close contact with the legally educated mind of the officiating British Resident Whatever the reason may have been, it is a fact that Mr Sheshadri Iyer began his development of the Dewan's idea of a Code for Mysore at the Maharajah's mansion of Fernhill, at Ooty, and, with his intellect full of the work he had undertaken, came back to Bangalore in the retinue of the Maharajah and the British Resident Since the return of Mr Sheshadri Iyer, the idea of a Code for Mysore has had a side or collateral development It has been apparently found that even the capacious mind of Mr Shashadri Iyer would stand in need of aid, in bringing the Dewan's idea to a successful issue It has been evidently discovered that two heads are better than one, and this discovery has been carried into immediate effect, by the appointment of an assistant to Mr Sheshadri Iyer, in the person of M Streenivasa Rao, whose only qualification for the work appears to be that he is connected by family ties with Dewan Rao Sir Madava Rao of Baroda, for Mysore knew not Mr Streenivasa Rao before this, and he is simply and purely an importation from the Presidency of Madras, whence all the Dewan's chief lieutenants and supporters have been drawn, just as he himself rejoices in the fact that he is a native of the Chingleput district Between the principal codifier and his assistant the work of a Code for the Mysore state is progressing and will progress, we believe, at the rate of a snail's pace, especially as the Code is to be a comprehensive, universal Code, embracing all departments of the state service, in all their ramifications and numerous sections and subsections But *cui bono?* what is the good of this universal, comprehensive Code? *when* will it be finished? and what extraordinary qualifications, natural or acquired, have the two gentlemen appointed to draw it up? Other Governments, the Government of British India, for instance, generally appoint a number of educated and learned and experienced persons for the performance of such a task, but the idea of the Dewan of the Mysore State seems not to require for its development more than the mind of his *protege* and friend and that of an unknown legislator from the Land of Somewhere The Government of India, moreover, deems it necessary, in the public interests, to have its codes, whenever one is considered desirable, submitted to the judgment and criticism of a large number of individuals unconnected with the Government, and to the judgment and criticism of the public and the press, but this Code for Mysore, it would seem, is not to be subjected to any such ordeal, but is to be introduced into and become the law of the land as soon as the two editors have accomplished their labour Fortunately, however, they will take many years over their task, and, in the changes that the whirligig of time brings with it, it is more than probable, nay, it may be taken as a certainty, that the Dewan's idea will be consigned to the limbo of unaccomplished vanities and follies Fortunate, too, it is that, by the 19th paragraph of the Treaty of Transfer of the Mysore territories to the Government of the Maharajah, it is laid down that His Highness shall not alter or modify any of the laws and regulations which have been hitherto and are now in force, without the consent of the Viceroy, but that he shall see them efficiently administered, so that if comes to this, that even if the Dewan's two mighty coadjutors should, by any means succeed in accomplishing their task, it will to a certainty be vanity's labour lost, for, assuredly, the Government of India will not allow the British laws and regulations and codes, which have been in force in this Province, during almost the past twenty years, to be repealed at one swoop, as it were, to make way for the Dewan's crude idea, as developed into a Code by two such legislators as he has chosen We can only say, in conclusion, that if this Code for Mysore is the first idea in proof of the Dewan's statesmanship, then it is a very foolish idea, and Mr Runga Charlu's pretensions as a politician and statesman cannot possibly be allowed the premium they have hitherto enjoyed Indeed, judging him by this specimen, he is, as a statesman, a complete discount

## Original and Selected Notes

A comet is said to have been observed at Sahrunpore very early on last Saturday morning

It is said that during the three first days of the present month 30 inches of rain fell at Mahableshwar

A fire at Lyons has caused damage to the amount of four million francs, and has thrown three thousand workmen out of employment

A Brahmin boy was excommunicated the other day at Ahmedabad, for the offence of having in his possession some cigars of European manufactures.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have commenced a pilgrimage to Lourdes, to supplicate for the restoration of sight to their only child and heir

In consequence of the retirement of Mr A M Monteath, c s i, from the Bengal Civil Service, Mr F R Hogg, c s i, is confirmed in the appointment of Director General of the Post Office of India

The *Pioneer* thinks that owing to the Khond disturbances, the Madras Government may possibly have to reconsider their determination to abolish Berhampore (Ganjam) and Sumbalpore as military stations

The Committee appointed by the Government of India some time in November last to draw up an Education Code, have completed the work, and it is expected that the report will be in the hands of the Government in a few days

A Poona paper hears that Sir James Fergusson shortly goes home on six months' leave, and that the Hon'ble Mr Ashburner will act as Governor of Bombay The same paper further learns that Sir James is not likely to return to India.

The Municipality of Marseilles has been defeated in the action which it brought against the Empress Eugenie to regain possession of the palace which the city gave to Napoleon the Third The plaintiffs have also been condemned to bear the costs of the suit

It is estimated that the total out turn of the Indian tea crop of 1882 will be 51,619,000 lbs shipments to Australia and America will probably amount to 2,000,000 lbs, the local consumption to 1,500,000 lbs, and 48,000,000 lbs, will probably be exported to the United Kingdom

Sir George Campbell, M P, was to deliver two lectures to Indian Civil servants and others interested in India on Monday, May 22, and Saturday, June 3, in the theatre of the University Museum, Oxford The subject of the first lecture was to be "Indian Land Tenures," and of the second, "Indian Administration"

It is reported that Maharajah of Jodhpore intends to construct a branch line of railway from his capital to the main line of the Rajpootana Railway Jodhpore is a large city of some 50,000 inhabitants The chief should be encouraged in his enterprise, for a line to Jodhpore might ultimately be carried on to Joyshmere and Sind

It is proposed to erect in the City of Washington, by private subscriptions to be collected in all parts of the world, a Garfield Memorial Hospital, for the benefit of all classes and creeds, without regard to nationality. Subscriptions in this country should be sent to Colonel H Matson, United States Consul General, at 3, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

Magistrates of districts and Commissioners of Police in Presidency towns are empowered to grant licenses to import into British India, arms, ammunition, or military stores, under certain conditions Officers can only grant licenses for importation into districts under their own jurisdiction The fee for a license is five rupees, which may be remitted provided the arms are *bona fide* for the protection of property or person. The district of Ajmere is excepted from these rules

In consequence of the discovery made by a Bombay Firm, a remarkable and almost unparalleled series of frauds have been brought to light Some six or seven of the largest coal importers in Bombay have, it seems, been systematically robbed and the total amount of their losses will probably reach fifteen thousand tons of coal One firm is currently mentioned as having been robbed to the value of a lakh and quarter, another to the value of Rs. 60,000 or Rs 70,000, another of half a lakh and so on

Intelligence from St Petersburg announces that the Governor-General of Turkestan telegraphs to the Minister of war that 8,000 Chinese troops, completely armed with weapons of European make, and led by able commanders have occupied the Kuldja territory evacuated by the Russians They are furnished with rapid firing Chassepot rifles, and two rifled cannon The Chinese state that in 1880 and 1881 they bought from Germany more than 100,000 Chassepots, which originally belonged to France

The controversy which has arisen in the Punjab over the respective merits of Urdu, Hindi, and Punjabi, is beginning to take a serious shape, in spite of Sir Charles Aitchison's very clearly expressed intentions In Lahore it is, the various native societies are holding frequent meetings, and signatures to memorials have been collected in enormous numbers Even schools are visited by the agitators, and schoolboys asked to sign. If this kind of thing goes on, the language question will take the place of beef, as a cause of contention between Hindus and Mussulmans

It is stated by a Calcutta paper that the disturbances amongst the Khonds are considered so far at an end that the order for the troops at Cuttack to hold themselves in readiness to march has been countermanded. About twenty men are reported to have been killed by the police, and about a dozen arrested by Mr Sandilands, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whilst the Khonds are said to have killed about three hundred of their enemies, the Kultas, including women and children The cause of the disturbances is said to have been the succession of an hereditary son to the Raj, one party being against him, and the other in his favor

## Local and Provincial.

The Mysore State Loan —A notification by the Dewan states that investors in the new state loan may deposit their investments in District and Taluk Treasuries, the officers of which have been directed to grant receipts for the same promptly

Sir F Roberts —Sir Fredrick Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, it is stated, will be in Bangalore in the early part of next month, when His Excellency will distribute Afghan medals to the officers and soldiers of the Mysore Division of the Army entitled to them

The Resident and Native Gentlemen — It has been noticed by the officiating Resident, that he will be glad to see native gentlemen at the Residency, on Monday mornings, between 8 and 10 o'clock Those desirous of an interview are requested to send at least two days' notice of their intent on to the Assistant Resident

Sheshagiri Rao's Case —The prosecution of Sheshagiri Rao by Miss Lane, for molesting and insulting her, while she was travelling in a reserved compartment of the Madras Railway, came on for hearing again on Wednesday and Thursday last, before the Second Magistrate, C and M Station, Mr E Perera Two more witnesses were examined for the prosecution, which was closed on Wednesday On Thursday, when the case came on again for hearing, the Magistrate drew up a charge against the accused, under section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, (insulting and intruding on the privacy of a female) and Section 36 of the Madras Railway Act (molesting passengers while travelling) to which the accused pleaded not guilty The case was then adjourned to this day for the witnesses for the defence

The Mysore State and Madras Railways. —Active preparations are being made to

have the terminal stations of the Mysore State Railway and the Madras Railway ready for public use by the 1st Proximo, when the first passenger trains between the Bangalore Cantonment Station and the Pettah station, will begin to run. An order has been issued that the public should not use the Mysore Railway yard to cross over to the Mysore platform, but should go by the covered way to the right of the Madras platform. Major C. I. Smith, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, has completed his inspection of the line between Bangalore Cantonment and the Pettah, and found it quite fit for traffic. The fares between the Pettah and the Cantonment are to be the same. There will be no goods traffic on the line, till the two large goods sheds of the Madras Company, now in course of construction are finished.

THE MYSORE FORCE.—We understand that Colonel Travers has submitted a scheme to the Durbar by which some help will be doled out to the families of the Sillidars or Sepoys of the Mysore Force, who may be left destitute by death of the head of such family. The family of a Sepoy now gets no help in the shape of a pension should the Sepoy die in the service, and taking into consideration the hardships entailed on a family when such death occurs, Colonel Travers has very properly recommended that a company of Recruit boys should be raised to be attached to the force, and to be made up of the sons of sepoys. The lads will draw a salary of Rupees four per mensem, and on their attaining a proper age, and fit for the service, are to be drafted into the Regiments of the Mysore Force. The Dewan has approved of this plan and has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for its adoption from the current official year.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE CUBBON PARK FAIR.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, from the Honorary Secretary, of a copy of an "alphabetical guide to the shows, &c," at the Cubbon Park Fair, which is to be held for three days, namely the 27th, 28th, and 29th, July ensuing, commencing each day at 11 A. M., and concluding at 11 P. M., except the horse, dog, and cat show, and the poultry, pigeon, and bird show, which are to open at 8 A. M., and close at 11 A. M., each day on the 28th and 29th, respectively. We cannot, of course, here enumerate the various kinds of shows, sports, and miscellaneous entertainments which have been laid down in the programme, but we may say that they are most varied and attractive and it well planned and carried out, will contribute very much to the pleasure and amusement of the public for three consecutive evenings. We are glad to note the fact—for the first time formally made known to the public in the programme before us that the committee of management consists of a large number of influential citizens, taken from all classes of the community, who have divided the labor of making the fair a success amongst them, a result to which we suggested in an article on, in these columns, when the idea of the fair was first mooted.

A NEW DAILY PAPER.—We have received copy of a printed prospectus, in which it is announced that, from the 1st Proximo, "a small daily paper to be called the *Bangalore Gazette*," will be started. It is to be an evening paper. The prospectus says that "although small in comparison with the generality of newspapers in the country, it will contain as much news of interest as is to be found in any of them, the aim of the proprietors being to make it a *medium par excellence* for the communication of intelligence," and this object is to be accomplished by the process of condensation, both of current news and the "sense and humour of leading articles." The subscription to the paper is to be one rupee a month which is to be paid strictly in advance, and so are all charges for advertisements, meaning, we presume, that "no bills will be sent out." The paper is to be printed at the "Adelphi Press," Civil and Military Station, by Mr R. Stephenson, the proprietor, who is announced as manager of the projected journal. The editor is Mr R. W. Thompson, who was, we believe, assistant or sub-editor of the *Daily Post*, when that journal was first started in March 1881. We do not think that there is room for another English journal in the Province, however small it may be and however modest its pretensions. Nevertheless, we wish the "Bangalore Gazette" every success.

THE DOWAGER MAHA RANEE OF MYSORE.—We learn from a reliable source that this aged Princess is still very much distressed in mind. The cause of course being the young Maha Ranee's departure from Mysore without waiting upon Her Highness and wishing her good bye. The old Lady has taken this mission very much to heart, and the deepest sympathy is felt for her by all classes of her subjects. She is brooding over this slight—which is certainly unintentional—and it is apprehended that her health will suffer in consequence. It is a pity that the telegram to my son conveying instructions to this effect was not more happily worded. The public hold the Dewan responsible for not adopting or suggesting a more conciliatory mode of procedure. It is well known that the old Lady is no favourite with the Dewan as she was one of those obstructionists who opposed Mr Rangachariya's innovations in the internal management of Palace affairs when that officer conducted the duties of Comptroller with so much credit and advantage to himself. The frequent misunderstandings between them nearly resulted in the old Maha Ranee leaving the Palace altogether, on one occasion she even made the attempt. She quitted her apartments in the Palace and came down to the palace gate, and would have left if it were possible to do so. The sympathy of her subjects was of course with her on that occasion. Any number of telegrams and letters were sent at her instance to the then Chief Commissioner, but as the then Guardian, Mr Gordon, backed up his protegé, the Maha Ranee suffered an ignominious defeat. We learn on very good authority that the whole correspondence bearing upon this untoward flight will shortly be published at Home. It will be novel and interesting, as very few persons have seen it besides those immediately concerned. The public will thus have an opportunity of seeing for themselves what great difficulties our worthy Dewan had to surmount before attaining his present exalted and proud position. His astuteness and statesmanlike ability, as happily displayed by His Excellency on that memorable occasion, will be greatly admired by all genuine Mysoreans.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

## General Summary

### MADRAS

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—The local Government have sanctioned an estimate of two lakhs of rupees for keeping the harbour in order during the official year 1882-83 and the harbour authorities have commenced paving the northern groyne with concrete.—*Mail.*

ATTACHMENT OF SALARIES.—From and after the 1st proximo, Government and local employés drawing salaries below Rs. 20 per mensem, will not be liable to attachment of their salaries. Persons drawing fixed monthly salaries from Rs. 20 and upwards, will be liable to have their salaries attached.—*Ibid.*

A CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—A correspondent recommends the following cure for sleeplessness in the hot weather. This correspondent claims that the cure very recently by one who has practised it himself for years, and with not experiencing any after-effects of a bad sort. The gentleman in question is a medical officer of high standing in Lahore, whose reputation for scientific knowledge of some duty attributes of his noble profession extends a good way beyond the Punjab. The treatment for sleeplessness consists only in the outward application of cold water to the person. All you have to do, if you have a mind to try the experiment, is to lie at full length for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes in a bath tub full of cold water. A collin shaped bath tub two or six feet long, is the proper kind of thing to use. You need not fancy that the description of the tub is at all suggestive of what your fate may be if you try an experiment which I dare say ninety people in a hundred would condemn *a priori*. I have tried it myself at least a dozen times, and with the happiest results. I have got out of it at one in the morning or two and some times later exhausted with the run effort to sleep and after ten or fifteen minutes spent in lying in my tub, up to my chin in water have on going to bed again slept like a top till seven in the morning.'—*Ibid.*

A NEW COMPANY.—The prospectus is issued of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited), with a capital of £3,000,000, £500,000 of which has been reserved for subscription in India. The balance consists of 125,000 shares of £20 each bearing 3½ per cent interest, guaranteed by the Government of India, and ½ per cent additional for the first five years; 7,000 shares have been subscribed in advance and the remaining 50,000 are offered for subscription. The Company is formed to construct, under contract with the Government of India, a system of railways in the Southern Mahratta country about 450 miles in length of which portions have already been commenced by the Government.—*Overland Mail.*

### CALCUTTA

A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A JACKAL.—A native woman, who had lately arrived in Calcutta, lost her infant child on Sunday morning last, under very painful circumstances. The woman, owing to the oppressive heat, slept out in the verandah of the house the whole night with her infant child only a week old. Towards morning between 3 and 4 o'clock she felt something jump across her, and on awaking discovered that it was a jackal, which was carrying away her infant. She gave the alarm and ran after the brute, but though every search was made no trace of the beast nor the child could be found.—*Statesman.*

AN ARRESTED MEMBER OF THE MYSORE FAMILY.—Mr William Edward Jellicoe, jeweller this morning applied to His Worship for a warrant of arrest against a Mahomedan, named Abdurahim who by representing himself to be member of the Mysore family and a nephew of Prince Feroke Shah, induced him to part with three gold rings set with precious stones and Albert chain and other trinkets of the value of Rs. 170. The accused, he said, had at the same time (April last) induced him, by the same misrepresentation to indent for him from England a gold watch and chain which were now in his hands ready for delivery, but there was no seeing of the man. His whereabouts is in Jam Bazar, but no one is allowed to intercede him. The people of the house will not even receive a letter to his address. He was informed that the accused is only the adopted son of a Begum. Under these circumstances he made the present application. His worship directed the issue of a summons in the first instance.—*Indian Mirror.*

## Extracts.

### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

*The Pioneer* says:—The new Post Office Savings Banks must have more than realised expectations. These banks were instituted on the 1st April last and their number is now 214, with 3,803 agencies at sub-post offices for the collection of deposits and payment of withdrawals. Practically for the purposes of the public the central offices and their dependent agencies are so, and there are thus 4,017 Post Office banks now in operation in India. As we stated the other day, the deposits, when accounts were last made up, the 20th May, amounted to Rs. 4,41,756. The largest amount of deposits, as might be expected, was in Bengal. In the three postal circles of Bengal, Eastern Bengal, and Behar, into which that province is divided, the deposits were respectively Rs. 1,33,421, R. 24,983, and Rs. 24,164. The figures for the other provinces and postal circles were as follows:—North West Provinces, Rs. 70,951, Oudh, 15,521, Punjab, Rs. 61,232, Madras, Rs. 33,814, Central Provinces, Rs. 36,450, Assam Rs. 17,771, British Burma, Rs. 9,116, Central India, Rs. 7,112, Rajputana, Rs. 2,633, Sindh Rs. 1,963. There are no Post Office Banks in Bombay, the Bank of Bombay having exercised its privilege under the terms of its contract with Government to prohibit their establishment. It would be a valuable work this contract abolished. The Bank of Madras had also under the terms of its constitution objections to the Post Office scheme, consequently there are no Post Office Banks at headquarters of districts in that Presidency, except within the administration of Coorg. Savings banks however, have been opened at Post Offices, situated from a radius of five miles from head quarter stations, this course not trenching on the privileges of the bank of Madras.

### THE REVISED MAIL SERVICE

From time to time a discussion crops up in Madras as to why the Madras Railway does not pay. The latest outcome of the discussion is a charge against the Government of forcing on the making of the line against all advice and all remonstrance. It appears that when the Government sanctioned this line, it had very much the same notion of the value of railways as that which filled the mind of the Emperor Nicholas when he drew on a map a straight line between Moscow and St Petersburg, and told the engineers to build the railway according to that line. In the case of the Madras Railway the line was purposely carried at a distance from the large towns and villages, under the impression that the towns would come to the railway. The result showed that they would do nothing of the sort, and the result is that the Madras Railway hardly pays 2½ per cent, upon its capital. The railway authorities in Madras have hit upon a somewhat benighted suggestion as a remedy for this state of things. They appear to believe that the best way of increasing traffic is to reduce speed. Perhaps the shortest way out of the difficulty would be to admit that the railway, as at present constructed, is a failure, and to face the expenditure necessary to take Mahommed to the mountain that is to take the railway into, or through, the towns to which alone it can look for traffic and support. If the Madras Railway be made a convenience instead of an inconvenience to the people, then it is very possible that it may pay a respectable dividend, at all events it seems that, in its present form, the only thing the Government can do, is to accept the loss which the failure of the line undoubtedly involves. The longer this acceptance of failure is put off, the heavier must be that loss, which ultimately will have to be admitted.—*Indian Daily News.*

### SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

THE South Indian Railway authorities have issued their new Time-table to have effect from the 1st proximo. The Madras mail train will leave the Egmore station at 6.50 instead of as at present at 7.30 A. M., and the whole journey to Tuticorin, a distance of 443 miles, will be completed at noon the next day. The speed of the trains will be somewhat increased as the distance between Egmore and Palavaram is completed in 37 minutes, whereas under the existing arrangements, the time occupied is longer. Two other mixed trains leave the Beach station at 12.30 and 5.10 P. M., each day, but travelling by these trains cannot be very acceptable to the public as it takes fully one hour and 23 minutes to do the journey from the beach station to the Mount. The passenger trains from places like Chingleput will not run into Madras direct as used to be the case formerly when persons residing in that town were able to leave at 5 A. M., come to Madras and return at night. The Madras train to Pondicherry will arrive there earlier than it does at present. The Madras mail train of 6.50 A. M., should reach Villapouram, the junction station at 12.15 and Pondicherry at 2.25. The departure of the Pondicherry train is fixed for 10.25 and Madras is reached at 6.30. Unless the new time-table is freely circulated in all the mofussil stations, the company's officers will not be able to say that the new arrangements meet the public convenience. It may be remembered that, some time ago, many complaints were made of the arrangements for the arrival and departure of trains in the Southern districts and the speed at which the trains were driven was such that passengers preferred to travel by the more expensive Madras Railway than by the South Indian. These and other disadvantages would, if attended to, result in the public being better pleased with the arrangements made for passengers than is at present the case. Passengers' fares have not undergone any alteration. We await the opinions of our mofussil correspondents on the arrangements laid down in the new time-table.—*Standard.*

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The following memorial has been sent to the Viceroy by the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Association under date the 5th June:—

MY LORD,—The Committee of the Indian Association venture to convey to your Excellency on behalf of the nation, whose interests, they humbly seek to represent, the expression of their heart felt and profound gratitude for the noble principles and the statesman-like policy which your Excellency in Council has been graciously pleased to lay down in the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the question of local self-government. The Committee have no hesitation in saying that this Resolution will mark a memorable epoch in the history of India's progress. Your Excellency has emphatically recognised, and has sought practically to carry out, the principle that it is the duty of Government to associate the people in the work of administration, for the ultimate success and thorough efficiency of that work, as well as for the still higher purpose of popular and political education. Your Excellency's Resolution has been hailed with satisfaction by the educated community from one end of the country to the other. To the Committee of the Indian Association it is a matter of no small satisfaction to find that the suggestions which they had the honor of making, and which were accepted not only by their branch and affiliated Associations in the different provinces of India, but also by their educated countrymen throughout the empire, have now received the high sanction of your Excellency's government. The committee fervently hope that under your Excellency's fostering care, and with the loyal co-operation of the various Local Governments, the great experiment which is about to be tried, will prove a noble success worthy of the highest traditions of British rule in India, and produce results which would be alike beneficial to the

people of this country and creditable to the statesmanship which conceived the idea of conferring upon them the boon of self-government —*Statesman.*

## CHINGLEPUT AFFAIRS.

A correspondent writes —"The decision given by Mr. Cox, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, in the Vadakpet case, which appeared in your issue of the 7th instant, and upon which you have properly commented, ought to attract some attention from the Government for the following reasons On the day the result appeared in your paper the whole of the records in connection with the case were stolen The records were in charge of the Sub-Collector's clerk who was asked by Mr. Seetapatti Naidu, the tahsildar, to meet him, and while the clerk was proceeding with the records in the handy, Mr Seetapatti asked him to call one of his servants who was cutting wood in or near his house. The clerk obeyed the order, but before he returned to the cart the records were gone! The handy man could not say what became of them and after making the necessary enquiries, the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector having taken a prominent part in such enquiries, the matter was brought to the notice of the Sub Collector who lost no time in taking the statements of the clerk, the handyman and a peon —the Tahsildar's statements were afterwards taken. Mr Cox's judgment was a lengthy one and a great deal of valuable time must have been spent upon it Strange to say, however, that a day or two after the loss of the records a heap of papers torn, soiled and otherwise destroyed, was discovered near the Taluk cutcherry at Madrantcum, a taluq miles away from the place where the loss occurred The discovery caused no little surprise in the whole town and the senior revenue officer of the taluq —a member of the civil service—examined the torn papers and found that they belonged to the famous Vadakpet case The remains of the records as they were found were carefully put into a sealed packet and forwarded to Mr Cox at Conjeevaram All this shows that there is something very rotten in the administration of affairs in the district Who stole the records and how they were destroyed have yet to be ascertained, but it is pretty certain that the indifferent and unjust manner in which the Government allowed the revenue affairs to be administered in pinning too much faith in its own officers, has resulted in the orders and decisions of the Government officers being torn, burnt and strewed about the district If at the outset the Governor of Madras took the matter in hand and ordered an independent enquiry to be instituted as prayed for by the deputation of the people of Chingleput who waited upon him in December last, all these disgraceful proceedings would have been avoided. When will the Government see the errors of its ways in connection with the course adopted in respect to Chingleput affairs?'

## A STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT HYDERABAD

A correspondent writing to the *Bombay Gazette* from Secunderabad, under date June 12, says —"An incident occurred in the city of Hyderabad which has apparently escaped the notice of the local paper, but which should not, I think, be allowed to remain unchronicled During Sir Salar Jung's absence at Simla the other day the Nizam's uncle, Hisamoodeen Pashah, was guilty of a breach of the peace, for which he is now undergoing a little salutary confinement in the fort of Golconda, a few miles from the city It appears that he had some disagreement with an official named Mahomed Ali Khan, who disharges the salaries of the State mansabdars or pensioners The disagreement arose about the sale of a jaghir by Hisamoodeen to a second person The title deeds of the jaghir were, I believe withheld by the head of the Mansab Department, as some of the creditors of the vendor had preferred claims against his estate. Hisamoodeen requested and entreated their restoration, but finding this method of no avail he committed the great blunder of resorting to force One day, while the chief of the Mansab Department was proceeding through the streets, his palkee was surrounded by a gang of men, and he was made prisoner and marched off to Hisamoodeen's house. After some discussion matters were arranged by the Kotwal of the city, and on the payment of a sum of money, Mahomed Ali Khan was released As soon as Sir Salar Jung returned from Simla, the matter was inquired into, and orders were issued for the arrest of Hisamoodeen. Being closely connected with the reigning family and presumably under the belief that the Minister would not press for his arrest, he declined to surrender In this, however, he was mistaken The Minister had determined to make an example of him, and issued fresh orders for his capture Hisamoodeen shut himself up, and told his retainers to fire upon any person attempting to effect an entrance into his residence A party of the Minister's Arabs, to whom his capture was entrusted, scaled the gate, and were at once fired upon by the besieged The Arabs returned the fire, and shot two of their opponents dead, and so severely wounded another that he died the next day A brief hand to hand conflict then appears to have taken place in which several of the combatants on both sides received slight wounds The affair ended by Hisamoodeen's men taking flight, leaving their master a prisoner in the hands of the Minister's people A day or two after this occurrence he was sent to Golconda as a state prisoner

## DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL MANUFACTURES

On 22nd July 1881 Lord Ripon addressed the following letter to the Secretary of State —

"My Lord Marquis —Having noticed the heavy expenditure annually incurred by the Indian revenues on account of stores imported from England we have now under consideration the question how best to develop such branches of local manufactures as may admit of reducing, as far as practicable the expenditure incurred on the importation of stores from England

There appear good grounds for the expectation that if the Government of India publicly express their willingness to accept articles of local manufacture in preference to obtaining them from England, private enterprise in many branches of manufactures will sooner or later be forthcoming to compete for such supply We do not anticipate that articles of local manufacture can in the beginning be equal in all respects to those imported, still we see no reason why they should not in many cases be as durable, and by offering every encouragement to local industry we hope to obtain articles at rates equivalent to, if not less than, those paid by the Store Department, India Office

We have been led to these remarks by a question recently submitted to us regarding the supply of cloth for the uniform of the Army At present no cloth suitable for British troops is manufactured in India, but we believe that the fabrication of such cloths in India is by no means impossible, and we would therefore beg to enquire whether there is any objection on the part of Her Majesty's Government to accept for British troops returning home clothing made of any other material save that bearing the Pimbee mark, at the full value of English clothing, if it be of equally good quality We would at the same time strongly recommend for the reasons above set forth, that, if a suitable cloth of local manufacture should be offered for sale at a favorable price, we be empowered to accept it"

Lord Hartington on receipt of this letter sent a copy of it to the War Office calling for their opinion on the point. The War Office replied to the following effect —

"That although Mr Childers is not at present in a position to give an unqualified assent to this proposal, inasmuch as no experience has yet been gained as to whether cloth made in India would be equal in quality, color and general durability, to that manufactured in this country, he will be prepared to give the subject fair consideration when the occasion arises

The Secretary of State in his reply quotes the matter of Lord Ripon's letter and the opinion expressed by Mr Childers, Secretary War Office, on the point and then expresses his opinion on the whole thus —

"It will now rest with your Government to adopt such measures as you may deem most conducive to stimulate the growth and development of local manufactures essential to the needs of the State in its several departments, and you may rely on my hearty co-operation in any steps which your Government may take with the object of dispensing with supplies from home

In conclusion, I have to add that in accordance with your recommendation, I entirely approve of your Government accepting any suitable cloth of local manufacture that may be offered for sale at a favorable price

I observe that your Government still indent for clothing for the Native troops and even for the police, and it seems to me desirable that your efforts should first be directed to the object of providing fitting materials for this purpose The difficulties connected with any change in the material for clothing British troops will not have escaped the notice of your Lordship's Government"

Comment on the above is superfluous We only wait with anxiety the result of this noble endeavour of Lord Ripon to infuse a spirit of enterprize among us by assisting local manufactures —*Mail ratta*

## THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF BULRAMPORE

A correspondent, a personal friend of the late Maharaja of Bulrampore, sends us the following —

Some misrepresentations having found their way into the papers as to the manner of death which brought to a close the career of the late Maharaja of Bulrampore and most anxious curiosity being felt in various quarters regarding the nature of the illness of his Highness which brought about that melancholy event I send you the following narrative of facts, in the hope that it will dispel illusive conjectures, and clear away all erroneous impressions His Highness with *suite* and following having left Lucknow by the morning train of the 31st March last arrived in Cawnpore at about 10 o'clock of the same day on his way to Allahabad to bid farewell to Sir George Couper, and welcome his successor the present Lieutenant Governor, N W P and Chief Commissioner of Oudh On the following evening the Maharaja and party reached the holy city of the sacred confluence and about four or five days after his Highness had an attack of fever, which at the outset showed no great symptoms of danger In three or four days however Dr Deakin, additional Civil Surgeon Allahabad had to be sent for A little relief was experienced by his Highness under the treatment of this physician but about the middle of the month a distension of the abdomen was perceptible accompanied with considerable loss of appetite and weakness, though the fever had very nearly disappeared The necessity of a consulting Physician being felt Dr. Smith Civil Surgeon, Allahabad was called in, but the joint treatment not having the desired result, and the distension of the abdomen becoming more perceptible and the presence of a fluid in it evident the two Civil Surgeon returned upon a consultation with the Surgeon General Allahabad Dr Hendley The three doctors having satisfied themselves by most searching and careful examination that an operation was necessary Dr Deakin on the 28th April in the evening and in the presence of Drs Hendley and Smith, tapped the abdomen and the quantity of fluid drawn off was found to weigh 278 ounces Some relief was perceived but as the abdomen kept on refilling and distending more and more from day to day a second tapping, by the same skilful hands was resorted to on the 7th May last, and 210 more ounces of fluid drawn off On the 18th of the month, a third operation was deemed indispensable, and 205 ounces of fluid were drawn off After this the Maharaja's case took an apparently favourable turn, and a slow but sure improvement was thought evident Some substantial food though almost in minute only, was then after taken for two or three days by his Highness, in addition to medicinal nutrition, which was all that he had been taking since the first operation and unmistakable proof of convalescence were observed But shortly afterwards the fever returned, with delirium at intervals and his Highness went on sinking from day to day until within about a week of his death, he had scarcely strength enough left to utter even a couple of sentences within 24 hours From the morning of the 26th ultimo (at about 10 A M on which day the Maharaja arrived from Bulrampore) his Highness became absolutely speechless, and though the medical services of six efficient professional gentlemen were available in the palace at all hours of the day and night, the patient could not be made to rally Every treatment failing and all hope gone, the medical gentlemen, at about 5 P M on the 27th, communicated to his Highness's relatives and friends present that they should prepare for the worst, and have recourse to any Hindoo observances or ceremonies they wished according to the *Shastras* The Maharanees here came in to have a last look of their departing lord, and the scene that followed may be imagined by your readers themselves without the help of an account from me

At about 8 P M the dying Maharaja was taken out of the palace and was followed by an immense crowd of relatives, friends, and retainers, on his way to the spot where the sacred Ganges and Jumna meet and flow in one current, and arrived there at a few minutes to 10 P M Here his Highness was taken out of the palkhi, and comfortably laid down on a *pallang* placed on *tukhts* lying leg-deep out into the holy waters of the confluence A few drops of the sacred water were then poured into his mouth, which he swallowed with apparent ease A second administration was shortly after tried, but with partial effect A few moments after this all was over with the great man who during a long life, extending over a period of upwards of 65 years, had done a deal of good for his country

From the above true statement of facts, it will be clearly seen that the deceased Maharaja died the highest and the most sanctified form of death that it is possible for a rigid follower of the Hindu religion to assume to, and that it is altogether a mistake to suppose as has been suggested in more than one of the the journals, that his Highness died at his *Tirtha* and *Tirtha rennis* were removed to the riverside Besides, those who possess a competent knowledge of the Hindu caste system and social economy will find evidence conclusive of the actual scene and circumstance of the late Raja's death, in the fact that he was carried to the *bunder* in a *palki*, which could not have been the case if he never as, if life had been extinct before the start for the sacred confluence was made

As an additional proof of the high reception the illustrious deceased and actually met with in holy heavens —speaking of course from a strictly Hindu point of view—I may here allude to the following phenomenal incident following close upon a peculiar noise which is usually supposed to precede the sudden rush of a vast quantity of water came on what at the time and by those present in the spot (numbering about four hundred souls) was believed to be a mighty wave, which overflowed quite a large area of dry sand land bordering the river bank The consequence was a partly general confusion, people, some awoke from the beginning and others just awakened from sleep, running about in various directions to save themselves from being carried away by the flood, and beds and beddings all soaked in saturated water during the *pallang* on which by the Maharaja placed high as it was on *tukhts*, as already mentioned This occurred at about midnight or a couple of hours after life had ceased to be, and in a few moments the whole equipment was restored to its usual high and dry position, the holy continuing *suite*, as regularly placed The cremation took place early next morning

The Maharanees have since returned to Bulrampore Telegrams of condolence and messages in other forms from the highest quarters and from personal friends and admirers of the deceased have been received by the mourning family in hundreds It is not a fact, it has already been stated that his Highness's death will be again a windfall to the gentlemen of the legal profession As far as the present writer is aware such a contingency is not likely to arise, except under quite special and unexpected circumstances

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS]

## EUROPE

### THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

*Alexandria 17th June.* The panic is increasing. All Greek banks and shops have been closed. Thousands of workmen of all nationalities are being despatched to Alexandria for the purpose of constructing the respective sections. Riaz Pasha has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

### THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 17th June.*—The Sultan persists in his refusal to accept a Conference on the Egyptian question.

*Constantinople 18th June.* The difficulty in connection with the proposed Conference has arisen out of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers will not side more fully with the Turkish Government. The decision of the Conference will however be submitted to the Porte.

### ANXIETY ABOUT THE SUEZ CANAL

*Berlin, 19th June.*—Great alarm is felt at Ismailia owing to bands of Arabs prowling on the banks of the Canal. Only 100 British soldiers are now left in Egypt.

### ARABI PACHA AS WAR MINISTER

Arabi Pacha has arrived here and been appointed Minister of War in the New Ministry.

### MILITARY PRECAUTIONS IN IRELAND

*London 20th June.* The news from Ireland continue to be of a disturbing character and extraordinary precautions are being taken against a rising.

### NEUTRALITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL

Mr Gladstone replying to a question last night said the question of the neutrality of the Suez Canal will not be raised at the Conference.

### THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 20th June.* The Ambassadors of the Great Powers held a meeting yesterday and afterwards held an interview with Assim Pacha Minister for Foreign Affairs who categorically repeated the proposal. Conferences on the general that the Egyptian question had become entirely a matter of difference between the Khedive Arabi Pasha and Dervish Pasha.

*London 20th June.* Sir Ed. replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening said that the next sitting of the Conference at Constantinople would take place next Thursday with all the concurrence of Turkey.

### CIVIL WAR IN ZULULAND

The latest advices from the Cape state that civil war is broken out in Zululand where Dabuko (Cetywayo's brother) has attacked and defeated several other Chiefs.

### THE HOME GOVERNMENT ON THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS

*London 21st June.*—Sir C. Dilke replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said the British Government will adequately require full satisfaction for the outrages on British subjects in the late outbreak at Alexandria. The British Government, he said, attaches vital importance to its interests in the Suez Canal but it was impossible at present to make any statement in reference thereto. In answer to further questions, he said Sir Edward Malet was no party to the formation of the New Egyptian Ministry by Raghob Pasha.

### AN AUTUMN SESSION

In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone made a statement concerning the Parliamentary Bills which he said cannot be passed until next year. This is understood as indicating an autumn Session of Parliament.

### THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Mr F. Q. Pigot late of the Bombay bar has been appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court Calcutta.

### THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 22nd June.*—The Conference held its first sitting today but the Austrian and German Ambassadors being without instructions from their respective Governments it was adjourned.

### THE SULTAN AND ARABI PASHA

The Sultan has telegraphed to Dervish Pasha that he is displeased with Arabi's attitude and asks Dervish to convey to him to come to Constantinople. The Sultan also telegraphed to the Khedive promising to employ every means in his power to strengthen his the Khedives authority.

## ASIA.

### ARRIVAL OF OUR ENVOY AT CABUL

*Simla 20th June.*—Lieutenant Colonel Sir Mahomed Afzal Khan C.S.I. reached Kabul on the 14th instant.

### SIR SALAR JUNG'S SONS

*London 20th June.*—A special telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* states that Rahmud Dowlah and Abdullah Sir Salar Jungs sons were entertained by Lord Northbrook at dinner and by the Duke of Sutherland for a week at Trentham. On Wednesday they were invited by the Queen to a State ball at Buckingham Palace.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1882

## THE MYSORE BILLS.—V

Resuming our notice of Major Evans Bell's letter to Sir James Gordon, we come now to the last of the series of facts which go to prove that Mr. Runga Charlu was chiefly if not solely responsible for the custody of the state jewels, inasmuch as he was for the safe custody of the royal warehouse. The fourth fact, which shows Mr Runga Charlu's almost undivided responsibility for the safety of the jewels is that he had sole charge of the master key of the room in which the jewels were deposited. Mr Runga Charlu, and, on his showing Sir James Gordon, deny this fact, but there is abundance of evidence to show that, for most part of the time, during which he was Controller of the Palace at Mysore, Mr Runga Charlu was the official in whose charge the master key remained, and that it went out of his possession but at very long intervals and but for a short space, each time. Mr Runga Charlu, as we have said, denies the fact. He says, in his deposition, as a member of the special committee of enquiry of November 1880—"The jewels were deposited in wooden almirahs in a room in the centre of the palace, the keys of which were and have ever since been in charge of the Guardian or other European officer in charge of the palace." And Sir James Gordon, writing evidently on the representations of Mr Runga Charlu, in his memorandum of the 29th July 1880, in reply to the memorandum signed "E. B.," says—"The keys of the jewel room and the jewel cases have always been kept in an iron safe in the palace under a military guard, and the key of that safe has always been in the hand of the Guardian, or other high European official resident in Mysore." It will be seen that the statements both of Mr Runga Charlu and of Sir James Gordon, as to the custody of the keys of the jewel cases and the master-key to the safe, are quite emphatic. They both use the terms 'always' and 'ever' when speaking of these keys as having been in the keeping of the Guardian, or other "high European officer." But there is plenty of evidence to prove that the master-key was handed over to Mr Runga Charlu, during Colonel Malleson's time, whenever that officer was absent on leave or on duty. When Colonel Malleson left Mysore, on company with the members of the Maharajah's family, in December 1870, to wait on Lord Mayo the master key was given in charge of Mr Runga Charlu, and not to Colonel John Campbell, who was then Commissioner of the Division. Again, when Colonel Malleson proceeded to Calcutta, with the Ursoos, in December 1873 the master key was given to Mr Runga Charlu, and not to Colonel Thomas Clerk, who was then Commissioner of the Division. The key remained in Mr Runga Charlu's charge from December 1873 to February 1874, when Colonel Malleson returned from Calcutta. In June 1876, Colonel Malleson was relieved of the Guardianship, and he gave over charge of the master key to Mr Runga Charlu. The key remained in his possession till August 1876, when Major Wilson came as Tutor to the Maharajah, and was never in the hand of Colonel A. C. Hay, who was the Commissioner of the Division. It is clear, then, that the emphatic asseverations of Mr Runga Charlu and Sir James Gordon, that the master key was 'always' in charge of the Guardian or of some "high European official" are not borne out by recorded facts, which facts Mr Runga Charlu must have known full well, when he made the positive declaration, in writing, we have quoted. Have Major Bell clinches the whole matter regarding the master-key, which seem all the other keys of the jewel room and the jewel cases by quoting a letter from Colonel Hay to Colonel Malleson, dated, Old Park, Blackheath October 22nd 1881, which is as follows—"While you held the office of Commissioner of Mysore, it never was the practice for you to make over the master key of the jewel room to me, and I cannot recall a single instance of your having done so." Mr Runga Charlu's and Sir James Gordon's statements with regard to this master key are thus flatly contradicted by positive and uncontroverted evidence. This emphatic denial of a fact unsupported by a single of evidence, is also an incident in the career of Mr Runga Charlu, as Controller of the Palace at Mysore, which requires explanation, and none has been given, and will, we fear, never be given.

We turn next to Sir James Gordon's rearrangement of the state jewels in July 1872. With respect to this matter, Sir James positively declares that it was duly made known to Sir Richard Meade, the then Chief Commissioner of Mysore; but there is no official or demi-official record of the fact in the Chief Commissioner's office. As Major Bell points out, it was not known to Colonel John Campbell, the then Commissioner of the Division, with whom Sir James Gordon was in daily social intercourse, and who was himself for a short time in charge of the jewel room keys, it was not known to Colonel James Puckle, who was then Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and who ought, surely, to have known, had there been any official or demi-official communication of such a circumstance; it was not made known to Colonel Charles Elliot who resigned the Commissionership of the Division in March 1872, and, indeed, the re-arrangement of the jewels was begun without informing or consulting an officer who, in 1868, had received the thanks of the Government for the "excellent arrangements" he had made "to prevent any spoliation or loss." Sir James Gordon, however, asserts that this re-arrangement of the jewels was "duly made known at the time to Sir Richard Meade." To this Major Bell replies—"I am concerned no *due*" mode of making known the re-arrangement of property valued at more than 1,300,000, except that of correspondence duly dated, in which the sanction, the commencement, and the conclusion of such an important work would be duly recorded." Major Bell continues—"We know to a certainty that there is no contemporaneous order, permission, sanction, report, or communication, official or demi-official, relating to the six weeks' manipulation of the jewels in 1872, or to the "great number of measures" alleged to have been detected by yourself and Mr Runga Charlu in that original catalogue for which Mr Runga Charlu had received the thanks of the Government." Sir James Gordon also says, with reference to this re-arrangement, that "fresh additional lists of the jewels, in the order of the re-arrangement were made" and yet, though so serious a step was taken, the new catalogue superseding the old, not the slightest official or demi-official intimation of the fact was made known, either to Sir Richard Meade, as Chief Commissioner of Mysore, or to Colonel Malleson, the Guardian, who returned early in 1873, on the expiry of his leave of absence, the re-arrangement having been made during his absence. On the 30th November 1874, Sir Richard Meade, in an order, called for "copies of the lists of the property prepared in 1868, for record in this office, any changes that have taken place being duly noted in them." The obvious reply to this requisition of Sir Richard Meade should have been—Here are the old lists of the jewels made in 1868 by Colonel Elliot, but since then, in 1872, a re-arrangement was made and fresh lists prepared, copies of which are herewith sent for the Chief Commissioner's information, but instead of adopting this open course, a policy of *suppressio veri* seems to have been adopted in the matter, for, Colonel Malleson, evidently at the suggestion and on the representations of Mr Runga Charlu, states that the original lists were quite accurate, even to the absence of a "single error." It was on these explanations, or attempted explanations,

that Sir Richard Meade consented, in his letter of the 11th January 1875, to modify the censure he passed upon Mr Runga Charlu for the want of care, vigilance, and activity displayed by him in regard to the so called burglaries committed on the royal wardrobe It is remarkable also that Mr Runga Charlu affords less information, and less is demanded of him, than from those who had less knowledge and who incurred less responsibility. At this time, that is in 1874, no discoveries had been made of loss amongst the jewels by substitution and abstraction, and Mr Runga Charlu is quietly allowed to assume that "the security of the property in the palace" is a mere question of rules and forms, "made by Colonel Elliot and approved of by his successors," and he thus almost divests himself of all personal responsibility and, demurely adds that "if any further instructions are given on the subject, they will be obeyed." But with regard to obedience to orders, it is notorious that Sir Richard Meade's orders, issued in November 1874, for an *annual* examination of the jewels, were never, at any time, obeyed In July 1877, discrepancies of value in the jewels had been discovered, but neither Major Wilson, who was then Tutor to the Maharajah, nor the Chief Commissioner, asked the Controller of the Palace, the only person then at Mysore who had been thanked by the Government for the original catalogue, and who had ever since been in sole charge of the property, how these discrepancies had come about, and he, of course, as we have already said, maintained a discreet silence as to the rearrangement of the jewels in July 1872, till Sir James Gordon himself was obliged to explain these discrepancies, an explanation he afforded in quite a slight and *au fait* manner, in his memorandum dated the 5th September 1877. It is a curious circumstance—it may have been accidental—that, on two distinct occasions, when his explanations, regarding the loss and deterioration in the jewels, would have been most material, Mr. Runga Charlu went away on leave, thus placing the burden of all explanation on Major Wilson and Mr Krishna Murti When the two extra doors, "quite accessible from the zenana," were discovered, Mr Runga Charlu had gone away on leave, and he was never subsequently called upon, nor did he voluntarily undertake, to explain the fact that access could so easily be had to the jewel room from the zenana Again, when in June 1877, sanction was given for the presentation of certain jewels to Soobramanya Urs, on the occasion of his marriage, Mr Runga Charlu, as Controller of the Palace, was at Mysore, to make the presentation; but when the enquiry which immediately followed into the deficiency of Rs. 5,400 in the value of one of the jewels, began, Mr Runga Charlu was away again, leaving all inquiries and explanations to be made by Major F. A Wilson. Major Bell says, Major Wilson, the Tutor, "presents the scanty intelligence and halting opinions contained in his letter of the 21st August 1877, as coming, not from Mr Runga Charlu, whose name is not mentioned in it, but from the jewel Sheristadar Rama Krishna, a poor fellow on Thirty Rupees a month, who in your presence, or before Mr Runga Charlu, would not have dared to call his soul his own" Major Bell continues —

"In July 1877, just when Captain F A Wilson was going to let out for the first time those discrepancies in value which are now disclosed as the results of abstraction and substitution, "noticed in the examination of 1872," Mr Rangacharlu was off, leaving the burden of defence to be borne by Captain Wilson and Mr Krishna Murti, who were safe in their ignorance, and by you, the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, and already for several terms Acting Chief Commissioner, who were not only safe, but strong and unimpeachable by your official position"

In our next issue, we shall notice Sir James Gordon's explanations as to the discrepancies and great number of inaccuracies in the value of the jewels discovered by him, during his examination of July 1872, and other points of interest, which Major Bell's Letter contains with regard to the Mysore State Jewels scandal.

## THE DEWAN AND THE MAHOMEDANS

Much astuteness as a statesman and a politician has been imputed by his friends and admirers to the present Dewan of Mysore, and in spite of adverse criticism from all sides, it was affirmed that in Mr Runga Charlu, the Mysore state had a Prime Minister to the Maharajah who in spite of the fact of his being a Madrassee, would show the stuff of which he is made, by the large and liberal measures of state which he would conceive and inaugurate But from two recent specimens we have had of his vaunted statesmanship the Dewan's friends have still to make their vaunting true We have already referred, in our last issue, to one of these examples of Mr Runga Charlu's statecraft, the measure of confiscation which he has directed to be begun The other example of the melancholy want of foresight and acute judgment in the Dewan is seen in his action towards certain of the Mahomedan community of the Pettah The story of his needlessly provoking the just indignation of these Mahomedans has been recently told, but it is worth repeating here The Mahomedans of the municipal district of Siddaulta had a house presented to them, eighteen years ago, by the then Chief Commissioner, Mr Lewin Bowring for the purpose of holding an Anglo Mahomedan school for the benefit of the children of the community This school has been in existence for years now The house has been improved and kept in order and the municipal taxes paid by the managers of the school, and matters went on quietly up to last month, the school being a great boon to the children of the Mahomedans residing in the district, and the Pettah generally Any other minister of state would have seen in these facts a source of much satisfaction to the Government, and would have endeavoured to foster and encourage such proofs of self help and a desire for advancement amongst the members of a community not always remarkable for these public virtues But instead of doing this, the Dewan issued orders that the house should be taken from the Mahomedans concerned, sold by public auction, and the proceeds carried to the credit of the state! We believe that subsequently an order was issued so far modifying the Dewan's hasty and ill-advised action, that the house will not be taken from its present possessors till a year hence There is not the slightest pretext, either of state or of policy, or any public requirement for this measure, even though it be postponed for a year, and the sale of the house will not, in any way, contribute to the straitened finances of the state It is merely an official act of the Maharajah's Government, of which the Dewan is the chief administrator, who should have shewn a far larger breadth of view and sounder judgment, than to go about pettifogging in this way, to secure a few paltry rupees to the Government treasury Viewed as a political act, it is a blunder, for, clearly, it has tended, and will continue to tend, to rouse and keep alive feelings of resentment and dissatisfaction amongst the members of a community not slow to resent what they consider an invasion of the rights and privileges which they may claim equally with other classes of the Maharajah's subjects It is not much, after all, that the Mahomedans of Siddaulta claim They claim to be allowed to continue in peaceable possession of a house which was presented to them eighteen years ago, for a purpose which is clearly one amongst the most beneficent that any community can seek to compass for itself, and yet, eighteen years after date, the first Dewan of the Mysore State, a gentleman who is reputed to be highly educated and enlightened, and to have imbibed the best draughts that Western civilisation presents to those who thirst after knowledge, and the beneficence that true knowledge evokes, endeavours to carry into force a measure which can only be the outcome of the most illiberal and shortsighted policy. We suppose that even Mr. Runga Charlu's staunchest admirers cannot defend his action towards the Mahomedan subjects of His Highness the Maharajah It is to be hoped that none of them will venture on a task so melancholy and forlorn as that We trust that even Mr Runga Charlu is open to conviction, and that, though he did not listen to the verbal request of the Mahomedans, when they asked him not to disturb them in the quiet possession and use of their school house, he will, at least, on a perusal of the written petition, which they have presented, or are about to present, to him, reconsider the lines of his policy and in what narrow paths they are laid, perceive and allow the petitioners the use of that which is practically given away to them by a representative of the British Government at a period of the history of Mysore when there was no intention to restore the state to the Native Raj, and when therefore, there was no prospect of a Madras Deputy Collector rising to the position of Dewan of the second Native state in India, through the special patronage of the last of the Chief Commissioners of the Province Mr Runga Charlu has, doubtless, in his youth, read the epilogue of the Dog in the Manger Let us not in this date have a repetition of the story, in Mysore politics

## JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL

What is known as "Mofussil justice" does not seem to be confined to the districts of British India The commodity appears to be well known also in Native states, and this Native state of Mysore is not apparently free from its infection The latest instance of justice of the kind comes to us from the taluk of Chickanaikanhalli, in the Tumkur district, where, first, an amildar and 3rd class sub magistrate practised it, and was upheld in the practice by no less an authority than his official superior, the District Magistrate of Tumkur The facts of the case are briefly these The guardian of a minor, a boy, is legally in charge of his estates, which include gardens and lands in the district The minor's deceased father left a widow, who is not, however, the mother of the minor, his mother being dead Between the widow and the guardian there does not seem to be any love lost Indeed, it will be generally found that between guardians of minors and surviving widows who do not happen to be the mothers of the minors, there is a natural enmity, which finds vent in vexatious proceedings at law against one another In the present case, our statement of the fact was fully proved The guardian, in the exercise of his legal rights, and to do a kindness to some friend, permitted two men, ordinary labourers, to climb certain cocoanut trees and take some nuts therefrom and to take also some plantains from a garden in his (the guardian's) possession, in behalf of the minor Whether the widow, who is described as "young" in the District Magistrate's appellate judgment, was instigator or not to the act does not appear, but the fact remains that some persons in her behalf seem to have kept special watch in the garden and, after allowing the men to pluck the fruits from the trees, seized them—"the thieves," as the District Magistrate says, "were arrested on the spot along with (*sic*) the stolen property and handed over to the police, who committed the case to the Sub Magistrate, who convicted the prisoners" In defence, the prisoners said that they had no dishonest intention in taking the fruits, that they were, indeed, directed and employed by Sivaramaiah, the guardian of the minor, to pluck the fruits, and they produced Sivaramaiah as a witness Sivaramaiah swore to the fact of his having ordered the accused to take down the fruits, and that he did so as a matter of right, being the legal guardian of the minor, in whose behalf he held the garden It also appeared in evidence that the accused took the fruits in open daylight, taking no precautions whatever to effect any concealment of their act, and, of course, as a matter of fact, they knew nothing and could know nothing of the "young widow's" rights. The intelligent Sub-magistrate, however, ignored all this evidence, and fined accused Rs 15 and Rs 5, respectively. Thinking that the District Magistrate of Tumkur would take a more reasonable and legal view of their case, the accused appealed to his court, but that Solon seems to have been equally incapable of distinguishing between a civil and a criminal case, and that there can be no theft where the ingredient of a dishonest intention is wanting, and he upheld his subordinate's vexatious decision, mitigating, however, the sentence by reducing the fines to Rs 8 and 2, respectively The District Magistrate's judgment is not *quite* a model of English composition for others to imitate, as the following extract from it will shew. The learned magistrate says —'On the evidence for the prosecution, rejecting the defence set up by the prisoners to the effect that they committed no offence (they never owned to any "offence,'—Ed K P) at the instance of one Sivaramaiah, 1st defence witness, there is nothing to show that the prisoners had no criminal intention as now alleged by them (they did not "allege' they brought a witness to prove their statement—Ed K P) From the records it appears that they were instigated by the Sivaramaiah with motives, (whose motives? if Sivaramaiah's motives, what motives, or what the nature of the motives, the learned magistrate does not explain—Ed K P) although he had apparently no right to the garden and that he has come forward to assist the prisoners by giving evidence for them and saying that he had some arrangements with complainant about the transfer of the garden to him and that he ordered the prisoners to cut and take away cocoanuts and plantains" (The syntax and punctuation and general composition of this passage are refreshingly defiant of Lindley Murray and all the grammarians—Ed K P) Thus judgment in the 'far off Mofussil' is not only bad in law, but also bad in Grammar and thus the administration of justice suffers doubly, at least at the hands of the District Magistrate of Tumkur The sub-magistrate of Chikkanaikanhalli is, of course, not expected to know much of law or of Grammar, but dispenses justice according to his lights Fortunately, there is the Chief Court of the Mysore State, to which a final appeal lies in cases of "Mofussil justice," and in the present case, we are glad to learn that the victims of the sagacious Amildar and the ungrammatical District Magistrate appealed to the Chief Judge, who quashed the conviction and directed the refund of the fines, on the ground that no dishonest intention on the part of the accused was proved This is one specimen of "Mofussil justice" in this Province, but there is not the slightest doubt that hundreds of similar cases are occurring every day, but do not come to light We shall, therefore, do our best to watch the proceedings of our Solons of the Mofussil Bench

## Original and Selected Notes

A son and heir was born to his Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar on the 14th instant.

It is said that some of the principal land holders of the Berars have sent a petition to Government, asking that they may receive six months' notice should it be decided to place those provinces under the administration of the Nizam

The *Bombay Standard* learns from Baroda that Her Highness Chimnaiba, wife of Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwar, gave birth to a daughter on the 4th instant All the public offices in the city were closed the next day in honor of the occasion

The *Chicago Times* publishes an estimate of the wheat crop, which shows an increase of 5 million bushels compared with the crop of 1881, and of all kinds of corn an increase of 150 millions is estimated, the agricultural conditions still continuing favourable

A number of very interesting examples of native art workmanship, which Mr Purdon Clarke, of the Department of Science and Art, collected during his recent visit to India, will probably next spring supply

an important and attractive feature of the exhibitions at South Kensington and be made generally available for public use by means of the Circulation Department of the Museum

A Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising funds for an "enduring memorial" of the late Mr Charles Darwin The Committee state that "they are desirous of handing down to posterity the likeness of a man who has done so much for the advancement of natural knowledge, and they wish also to establish a fund associated with his name, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the furtherance of Biological Science"

The Government of India are said to be not altogether satisfied with the report of the Government of Bombay that a saving of Rs 1,00,000 has been effected in the Bombay Customs Department The Supreme Government require that a saving of two lakhs at least should be effected This says a Bombay contemporary, is easier said than done, for although the greater part of the Customs revenue was stolen by the last Budget, we are by no means free from the nuisance of Custom House examination Every package has to be examined as heretofore to make sure that the three or four articles still dutiable are not smuggled in And this necessitates the maintenance of a very large staff of Custom House employés

Why should not Parsees emigrate to Burmah? The *Jam Jamshid* puts this query to the Parsee community, and says that British Burmah is a fertile territory where the population is scanty The writer proposes devising a scheme to induce a number of people to migrate to Burmah from India Why should not the Parsees take advantage of this scheme? He who tills barren soils is according to the Zoroastrian religion, a good man Many Parsees are at present without work Emigration to Australia or America is very rare and often talked about, but here we have a country, next door, very suitable We have no doubt the Commissioner of British Burmah will be only too glad to have as settlers in enterprising and thrifty Parsees The elders of the community should help the poor to carry out this laudable design

A Punjab correspondent writes to a contemporary — This will probably be one of the most prosperous seasons known in the Punjab for many years Everywhere the cultivators are in high spirits about bumper crops and heavy demands from down country The Kurrachee grain trade, as also the traffic via Rajpootana and Bombay, will no doubt be benefited very considerably by the present rise in agricultural resources Simultaneously with this great improvement in the Punjab there has been a decline in American produce so that, of course, the chances of an increased export trade in Indian wheat are all round satisfactory I hear that large orders have been received on London account but to what extent I am not told At the present time the annual production of wheat in the Punjab is upwards of eleven million quarters of 480 pounds, of which one is each, but by cultivating the enormous tracts of waste but rich—because unirrigated—land, the produce could easily be increased by about fifty per cent"

The Rajah of Porebunder says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* appoints a worthy man as his Dewan but the Political Colonel Barton, will never have him The Rajah struggles and the Political gets incensed at this independent spirit displayed by the poor Raja Independence is the exclusive right of the Englishman, why should the Rana appropriate that which is not his and cannot be his? The Rana has been obliged to yield, and the British nation has fought and won another Waterloo! That it is not just to meddle with other people's affairs will be admitted by even the Government of Sir James Fergusson But does it never strike the chivalrous English nation, that it is not only not just but positively mean to oppress a weak neighbour on the strength of your fifty thousand bayonets? It is not only mean and unjust to the Rana, but it is a positive wrong to his subjects when the Executive Head of the State is kept in leading strings, and obliged to work with an advisor in whom he has no confidence Indeed this interference has, and can have done no good to any body except it be to Colonel Barton, who has thus been able to shew to the people around him that he is a greater man than the Rana

The Kolahpore libel case in which the conductors of the Maharatta Newspaper are defendants, and Mr Barve, the Dowan of the Kolahpore Raj the complainant, is still dragging its slow length along The manner in which Mr Barve has been taken up in hand by the authorities has unfortunately created an impression in the public mind that it is not Mr Barve but the Government who is prosecuting the conductors For the sake of its good name therefore, the Government should give every facility to the accused to defend themselves But we find that the authorities are not dealing fairly with the defendants A commission was issued to take the evidence of some minor chiefs and of Sakharam Bai, and Anandi bai, the stepmother, and the wife of the unfortunate Maharajah of Kolhapore The commission was opened at Kolahpore on the 2nd May, but, although these witnesses were willing to give evidence, yet, we are told that, letter were produced from them refusing to attend the commission The accused say that, this change was brought about through the endeavours of Mr Barve and by representations made to the ladies by the Political Agent The result is that, it has produced a very bad impression upon other witnesses, who are mostly servants of the Kolhapore State and who are now unwilling to tell all they know The accused have appealed to the Governor General in Council to direct the Political officers of Kolahpore to require the so-called unwilling witnesses to appear and give evidence How appeal is quite reasonable and we hope His Excellency will be pleased to grant it

## Local and Provincial

The Late Colonel W R Johnson — We regret to learn that a telegram has been received, announcing the death, in London, last week, of Colonel W R Johnson, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, in the D P W He had only recently gone home on furlough Colonel Johnson entered the Army in 1849

Marriage in Native High Life — Preparations are being made on a grand scale by Mr P R A Thambooo Chetty, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, and a member of the Council of the Maharajah of Mysore, to celebrate his son's marriage, which takes place in Black town, on the 28th instant The festivities in connection with the auspicious event will occupy fully a week —*Mail*

General W Pain, C B — We observe amongst the items of military news, that Major General W Pain, C B, commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, has been promoted to Lieutenant General, in the room of Lieutenant General Sir A Macdonald, K C B, retired General Pain it is stated, will have a right to hold the command till March next year, but may be allowed to complete his tenure of service, which will expire in April 1883

Horticultural Show — It is stated by a local contemporary that the usual half yearly show of flowers, fruits, and vegetables will be held at the Lal Bagh, on the 27th July ensuing How can this be? The first day of the Cubbon Park Fair is fixed for the 27th and the two other days of the fair follow consecutively The horticultural show should be held either before or after the fair unless, indeed, the show could be held in the morning, between seven and ten instead of in the evening, as usual between four and seven

The Ilah Rajah of Travancore — His Highness Rama Varmah, the Ilah Rajah, or heir apparent of Travancore, arrived at Bangalore, on the morning of Wednesday last and intends, we believe, to make a stay of some months at the station His Highness was met at the railway platform by the Dewan, the members of the Maharajah's Council, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, the Secretary to the Dewan, and other officials and native gentlemen His Highness drove away to his residence near the fort in company with Mr Ranga Charlu, Mr Ricketts, and Mr Vayyavendra Rao

Sheshagiri Rao's Case — The case by Miss Zeme against Sheshagiri Rao, on a charge of molesting her in a railway train, came to a close on Monday last, when the counsel for the accused called no witnesses, though a number of witnesses were named and summoned at the previous hearing The advocate for the complainant, Mr Nepean Smith, having addressed the court, the attorney for the accused replied at some length on his behalf, and the Magistrate, Mr E Pereira, adjourned the case for judgment to next day, releasing the accused on bail On Tuesday last, his worship delivered his decision, by which he found the accused guilty under both section 36 of the Railway Act and section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 500, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for three months Rupees One hundred of the fine was awarded as compensation to the complainant, and Rs 200 to the Madras Railway Company Sheshagiri Rao, not being able to pay the fine at once, was lodged in the Central Jail on Tuesday night On Wednesday last, Sheshagiri Rao paid up the fine, and an appeal against the sentence of the Second Magistrate was preferred on his behalf, before the Sessions Judge of the C and M Station, Colonel H G Thompson, by Mr Sidney Smith, Advocate, and was admitted, the hearing being fixed for the 1st Proximo, when the Public Prosecutor, Mr Singala Char, advocate, and Mr Nepean Smith, advocate, will appear to uphold the Second Magistrate's conviction and sentence

The Right of an accused to re call and cross examine prosecution witnesses — In the trial of a case before the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Krishna District, after the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, the charge drawn up and the depositions of the accused witnesses taken, the accused's Pleader claimed the right to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution The Magistrate declined to allow the course to be adopted and convicted the accused The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge of the District who rejected the appeal, remarking that the defendant had not claimed the right to recall the witnesses for the prosecution when he was called on for his defence, and the reason for his making the application was because he had changed his pleader It could not have been the intention of the Legislature to allow the defendant the right of commencing a new trial every time he thought it advisable to change his pleader The accused thereupon presented a petition to the High Court, under Section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code The High Court delivered the following judgment,— "In the trial of cases under Chapter XVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the charge is not framed until the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined The Code, therefore, not unreasonably, provides that the accused may, after the charge has been framed, not only produce his witnesses but shall be allowed to re-call and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution Of this right the petitioner has been deprived He was in time if he claimed this right at the close of the examination of his own witnesses, unless he had previously expressly abandoned it It is impossible to say he has not been prejudiced The Court therefore set aside the conviction, and direct the Magistrate to re-summon and allow the petitioner or his Vakil to cross examine such of the witnesses for the prosecution as he thought necessary"

## General Summary

### MADRAS

The Superintendent of Stamps — Mr J G Fell and will retire from the Uncovenanted Service during the current month, and we hear that there are over forty applicants for his appointment of superintendent of Stamps and Stationery — *Mail*

Seshadratiry Naidoo — Seshadratiry Naidoo, Tahsildar of Conjeveram, who was suspected of having fled away with records in a case tried by Mr Arthur F Cox, Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, in connection with Alasinga Iyengar's case having absconded from his head quarters, and his whereabouts being unknown, the Commissioner of Police has issued orders to the Inspectors of Divisions for his arrest.— *Ibid*

Theft of Jewels valued at Rs. 7,500 — On the 29th of May last, a Bombay jeweller, named Ramkarandas Nardo, was travelling by rail from Raichore to Bombay, when he fell asleep between Wadi and Kalburga On awaking at the latter station, he missed a tin box containing jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,500 Information has been given to the Police, and a reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered for the recovery of the missing property.—*Ibid.*

The Weather — Shortly after 9 o'clock last night there was a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning which lasted for an hour, and flooded several streets in Black Town The high wind blew down a portion of the stockade for horses on the beach and a native man who was sleeping in the stockade narrowly escaped being buried under the *debris* The explosion this morning already showed symptoms of turning green —*Ibid*

A Nautch — In honour of his daughter's marriage Mr P Monoonayamy Chetty, invited his European friends of the mercantile community to a nautch, last night, at his residence, at Tondiarpet For the convenience of the guests, a portion of the way from the Mounger Choultry was illuminated with torches and blue lights and the house and compound were lighted up with the electric light The entertainment terminated at about 12 A M Similar nautches will be held for the next few days for native gentlemen The marriage festivities will have cost altogether something like Rs. 50,000. —*Ibid*

Illness of the ex Gaekwar — We learn that the ex Gaekwar is suffering from dysentery, and that some anxiety is felt with regard to the state of his health as he declines to have the benefit of the advice of a European Doctor. The ex Gaekwar has always steadily refused to leave Madras, or to need to take a drive or walk any where outside his compound Though he might enjoy a good deal of liberty if he cared to take advantage of it, he has always preferred to consider himself a close prisoner We are glad to learn, that thanks to the care and attention of Drs Cockerill and Branfoot, the ex-Gaekwar is now much better His illness originated with an attack of diarhœa which doubtless could at once have been checked, had he consented to try European medicine instead of the drugs compounded by Native Doctors.—*Ibid.*

Relation between the Railway Telegraph and Imperial Telegraph System — In a late resolution, the Government of India stated that they would willingly forward any scheme for developing and facilitating communication by telegraph as far as it could be carried out without risk to the interests of the general tax-paying community but in the interests of that community it was essential that the telegraph service shall be self supporting Their attention has now been drawn to the relation which the railway telegraphs should bear to the Imperial Telegraph system, so far as they may be permitted to be carriers of public messages, and in the economy resulting in their combination whenever practicable. The Government of India deem it necessary, in the interests of senders, that railways should be encouraged to carry public messages —*Ibid*

Natives in the Educational Department. — The Government of India have ruled that with regard to the pay to be granted to natives of India who may in future be appointed to the Graded List of the Educational Department the scale adopted for the Native Civil Service shall also be applied to the Educational Service, and that for the future Natives appointed to the latter service shall use in the service with their European colleagues, and receive two-thirds of the pay sanctioned for the European officers. This scale of pay will, in the opinion of the Government of India suffice it being extravagant to pay Native Professors in their own country at the rate which is necessary to secure University graduates of European birth The Secretary of State in a despatch, dated, India Office, London, the 24th February 1881, gives "his entire sanction and approval to the proposals made by the Government of India regarding the pay to be granted to natives of India who may hereafter be appointed to the Graded Educational Service"—*Ibid.*

Accident — An "Eye-Witness" sends the following details from Mallapalli :—" Allow me to lay before your numerous readers the sad tale of woe, devastation, and misery, which it has been the will of Providence to inflict on a number of villages along the Manimala river in North Travancore. More than a week has passed, since the catastrophe to which I al-

lude occurred But my mind still quakes and shudders at the thought of the frightful calamity, that befel us on the night of Friday the 9th instant. The western monsoon had set in unusually early, and the commencement of last week was marked by tremendous storms and incessantly pouring rains. The river in consequence rose fearfully high though nothing very serious was apprehended beyond the ordinary results of the annual inundations. In the hotel, the villagers had all gone to their rest as usual. But lo! about the middle of the night loud shrieks were heard first from one house, then from another, and then from several houses, far and near in all directions, till in a few more seconds the whole land of villages extending for miles and miles along the river on either side, poured forth one prolonged piercing and uproarious cry, which rose above the dinning noises made by the pattering rain and the roaring elements The fact was, that the water had risen at such rapid rate and so high, that houses situated far above the highest level ever attained by floods in former years, were suddenly engulfed and the danger was unknown to the sleeping inmates till the destructive element was felt under their beds Imagine the terror, the agony, the indescribable horror of despair which seized thousands of helpless families all at once on finding themselves placed in the situation they were in. The night awfully dark, the rain and tempest raging with terrible violence outside, and water fast filling their rooms, and by its impetuous rush, from without making the houses totter, and ready to fall upon their heads at any moment Boats, not being required at such interior places as Mallappalli, are not to be found here, except little canoes possessed by a few of those living on the river banks The difficulty was therefore extremely great for rescuing whole families, who, in such vast numbers, were in jeopardy Besides, the attempt was immensely perilous, owing to the rapidity of the current rushing in zigzag courses through the numberless trees among which the houses were situated However, in spite of their formidable difficulties there were I am most thankful to say, brave men, who, rising to the occasion, and at the hazard of their own lives, went in their little canoes to the rescue of their fellow-creatures, and succeeded in bringing large numbers safe to the Church hill, where I am living, whilst many both men and women, saved themselves from drowning, by climbing up trees, on which, exposed to wet and cold they had to remain all night There were also cases in which houses had to be cut open through the roofs and ceilings in order to get women and children out from their sleeping apartments, as the water reached up to the eaves and rendered outlet through the doors impossible At Mallappalli, with the exception of five houses left standing on their foundations, though in impaired condition, all the rest are either overturned or have been removed to the neighbouring compounds, and stopped by trees from being carried away altogether Houses made of mud of course have been totally destroyed All other thoughts being absorbed in the anxiety to save life, there was no care taken, and none could possibly be taken, of property The rich and poor have alike suffered, having lost their all And the scene which met one's eye from the Church hill, was for three or four days as of one vast lake of copper-coloured water, dotted with the heads of the trees and cocoanut trees waving in the wind Vast numbers of people who have no house to live in and nothing to live upon are still sheltering themselves under temporary sheds put upon this hill, and are supported by such pittance as the means at those living on the hill (and now almost exhausted) can afford In bringing this sad account to the notice of your readers, I hope many benevolently disposed persons will be moved with pity towards these suffering families, and send some help."

A Remedy for Cholera—A remedy for cholera is prescribed by Surgeon J Hume M D, which, he states, has proved in his hands good and efficacious, both as a prophylactic and as a curative medicine. It has this advantage as a remedy in India, that it can be obtained in any bazaar Put into familiar bazaar language, unimpeded by Latin abbreviations, the prescription is "Camphor, 2 grains, Chilli 3 grains. Make up with some flour paste into a pill, and take one morning and evening when cholera is prevailing." As a curative remedy, one grain of opium to each pill, and given frequently, say every two hours, is efficacious.—*Statesman.*

England and Hyderabad—Commenting on the visit of Sir Salar Jung to the Viceroy at Simla, a contemporary says of the Hyderabad State—Important for many reasons, it has unquestionably acquired further importance from the fact that the line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta by way of Nagpore passes through it. The surrender of such a district would evidently be a matter of grave consideration with any Government The question of the maintenance or abandonment of the Hyderabad Contingent is one that may be argued from several points of view No one denies that as a military force it is antiquated and useless, and that the half million of money which it takes every year out of the revenues of India is wasted Yet this contingent has done some valuable service Its presence has contributed to the maintenance of tranquillity in Hyderabad and the Nizam might have most reason to regret its departure On the other hand he would scarcely welcome the appearance of Madras regiments as the permanent garrison of Secunderabad We expect the Nizam to be bound by the letter of his obligations and we must in all fairness and justice uphold the text of our own treaties The Nizam has always been one true ally and it would be showing scant courtesy or regard for the past to suppose that he will reject representations that are based on reason or refuse to recognize the advisability of suggestions supported by patent facts The question of Berar is no doubt a most difficult and delicate question but if moderate views prevail, a satisfactory compromise ought to be effected.—*Oriental Mail*

The Governor's Tour—The following is the programme of H E the Governor's contemplated tour According to the information of our Ooty contemporary, it is possible that this tour will be extended, should urgent business not necessitate a return to Ooty and H E may visit the forests at the foot of the Anamalai Hills Captain Awdry Private Secretary and Captain Evans Gordon will accompany His Excellency About the end of August or early in September His Excellency proposes visiting Cochin Travancore and the Southern Districts of the Presidency

| | |
|---|---|
| July— | July— |
| 3rd—Erode | 16th—Cuddapah |
| 4th—Trichinopoly | 17th—Bellary |
| 5th— do | 18th do |
| 6th—Dindigul | 19th—Bellary to Hampi |
| 7th—Dindigul to Periyakolum | 20th—Hampi |
| 8th—Periyakolum to Kodaikanal | 21st—Hampi to Bellary 22nd Bellary to Gooty and Anantapur |
| 9th—Kodaikanal | 23rd— Anantapur |
| 10th— do | 24th— do to train at Tadpatri |
| 11th—Periyakolum to Dindigul or Ammankonur | 25th—Arconum visit Conjeeveram |
| 12th—In train | 26th—Pothanore, Metapolliam and Ootacamund |
| 13th—Vellore and Chittoor | |
| 14th— do | |
| 15th—Arcot | |

—*S I O*

## BOMBAY

A Humorous Thief—The insured letters, valued at Rs 500, which was reported missing on Sunday afternoon last from the General Post office, Bombay, has been traced to some extent It appears the finder of the letter, after abstracting the currency note (of the Calcutta circle, No P-11 95117) returned the letter enclosed in another envelope to the clerks of the Head Clerk of the General Post office Bombay, together with the receipt, upon which with a fine sense of humour, no doubt highly appreciated by the Post office authorities and the loser of the note, he wrote he wishes "Fortune favours fools" He also requested that as it was his luck to find the letter, he might not be troubled further about the matter, a wish with which the police will of course comply The finder is good enough to give particulars of the find, and states that he picked up the letter near the Registry office He posted his impudent epistle at the General Post-office The detective police are desirous of making the acquaintance of this funny person

## BURMAH

Dacoity—News of a fearful dacoity also reaches us from Pegu A band of these ruffians entered a man's house, and he resisted them until he was wounded in the chest He then escaped and returned armed with a dah, with which he almost cut a foot of one of the dacoits. Some of the neighbours now came up and the dacoits took to flight, carrying along with them the man's daughter, whom they threatened to kill if they were pursued They appear then to have murdered the wounded man whom they could not take with them. His head, which they hacked, was entombed, but was mutilated past all recognition This brutality shows that they are regular professional assassins, whose custom it is to act upon the motto "Dead men tell no tales" No mercy is shown to a wounded man, lest he should recuperate or lest to the identification of the others. —*Rangoon Gazette*

## Extracts

### GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND LENDING BANKS

Mr H E Stokes, Collector of Salem, reports that there is a Lending Bank in Salem, called the Swadesa Nidhi "It is registered under the Companies' Act, and has a capital of Rs 75,000, of which, I believe about 5,000 is paid up The institution has been established and a capital subscribed mainly by officials The President is the Huzur Sheristadar, four of the Directors are prominent officials and the functions of Secretary that is, the transactions of the whole of the Bank's business are discharged by my English Head Clerk and second English Accountant jointly The Directors and Secretaries are remunerated in the shape of a percentage on the profits I wish to know whether the Board consider it fitting that officials should take such part in the management of an institution of this kind I raise the question purely on general grounds I have not had to notice any neglect of Government work which would be attributed to the attention of the Government servants in question being directed to the affairs of the Bank There are, I believe similar and larger institutions in Coimbatore Madura and elsewhere organized and worked by officials and the Board may perhaps think that the matter calls for general orders" The Board of Revenue remarked on this letter'—Under the orders of the Secretary of State contained in the despatch republished in the Fort St George Gazette dated 9th November 1880 public servants are prohibited from taking part in the management of Joint Stock Companies, or even from holding shares in them when the operations are carried on in the district in which such servants are employed. The Board consider, however that these orders were intended to apply only to Companies working for profit not to Associations organized for mutual assistance. The report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the year 1880-81 shows that there were nearly eighty such institutions, duly registered at work in that year the object of their organization being generally the encouragement of saving and the granting of loans to members at reasonable rates The Society referred to by Mr Stokes is entered as for profit for the latter object In some cases the paid up capital is considerable, and operations are evidently carried on extensively It is well known that many of these institutions are managed by Government officials and as their business is not speculative, and their aim and object is deserving of encouragement, the Board would not interfere so long as the individuals concerned in the management do not neglect their duty It may be left to Heads of Offices to take notice of cases in which the interests of Government are likely to suffer from the connection of their subordinates with such Co operative Societies, or in which the line is overstepped and the nature of transactions is such as to show that they are really engaged in trade" Mr Stokes subsequently wrote to the Board — With reference to Board's Proceedings dated 16th February 1882, I beg to state that the Society referred to by me is not formed for the granting of loans to members at reasonable rates, and that I am unable to understand where the Board got the information that it is so It lends to any one, and charges from one to 14 per cent per mensem At the last division of profits more than 13 per cent was, I understand, distributed as dividend to the shareholders' On the 1st instant the Government passed the following order —" The Company being of the character now certified by the Collector of the district, and not merely a Mutual Loan Society the officials of the Cutchery must give up all connection with its management'

### THE MYSORE LOAN

*The Mail*—The loan which the Mysore Government is about to raise for the construction of Railways has not been subscribed to so readily as it ought to have been, considering the flourishing state of that Province under normal conditions Unquestionably the late famine, which carried off one fifth of the population, must put Mysore back for some years, such a reduction of the labouring classes must affect all kinds of industries as well as that of agriculture But with good seasons and good Government, Mysore will recover from the effects of famine as rapidly as other parts of India are doing, and one great advantage claimed for the proposed railway is that it would save the people of Mysore from any such future calamity as that which overtook them in 1877-78 The normal condition of the Province is prosperous and that being so, there is some guarantee that cheaply constructed railways will pay a fair dividend on capital expended on their construction This conclusion is borne out by experience in working the present line between Bangalore and Mysore on which there is already considerable traffic, which is capable with efficient management, of being further developed We are not surprised to learn, therefore, that tenders for the Mysore loan are coming in and as money is now cheaper than when the loan was first advertised, it is anticipated that the 20 lakhs will be fully subscribed In connection with this subject, we may observe that a Native of Mysore informed us the other day in reply to an inquiry, that the rich natives in the Province were capable of subscribing such a loan amongst themselves but that they hesitated to lend money to the Government on account of their intense distrust of the present course in Mysore The Mysoreans complain bitterly that they are ruled by foreigners that is by natives of Madras or other Provinces who have been foisted into all the best appointments as District Judges or heads of administrative departments Their Dewan Mr Ranga Charlu, is a Madrassee, and three fourths of the young men appointed to the civil administration in Mysore during the last few years, are non-Mysoreans This has been a part of Sir James Gordon's policy in administering the Province, and it is easily conceived that it is an unpopular policy among the educated Mysoreans We ventured to point out on a previous occasion that there was danger in pushing this policy to extreme lengths Where Mysoreans cannot be found qualified for responsible posts in the administration, then by all means let the Mysore Government seek over the border for the men they want But given qualified Mysoreans have they not a greater claim to be employed in their own Province than Madrassees or other "foreigners"? The weak part of Sir James Gordon's policy is this that he has made the Mysorean feel it is a disadvantage to belong to Mysore, so far as prospects of public employment are concerned This is not as it should be and seems inconsistent with the practice observed by Government in other Provinces Here in Madras we do not fill the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service with educated Bengalees or Parsees, nor in Bengal do they resort on us for educated Madrees Why then should Mysore be made an exception to the rule? We have a Maharajah to whom no Mysorean can get access or present a petition except through his Dewan, who is not a Mysorean and all the chief native officials in the Province are non Mysoreans' This is the burden of a Native gentleman's complaint to us nor is it surprising perhaps, under such circumstances, that he should bitterly express his regret that the British Raj was ever withdrawn from Mysore.

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

TROOPS FOR EGYPT

*London 25th June*—There is great activity in the English arsenals and dockyards.

It is reported that Government has made arrangements to embark troops from Malta and Gibraltar for Egypt in order to protect the Suez Canal

THE FORCE FOR EGYPT

*London 26th June*—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that a British expeditionary force has been constituted and the Commanders and Staffs have been appointed all in readiness for active service abroad An uneasy feeling prevails respecting the safety of the Suez Canal

THE ZULU DIFFICULTY

It has been decided that Cetewayo comes to England immediately

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN EGYPT

*Alexandria, 24th June*—The Egyptians continue their warlike preparations and troops are actively engaged in constructing earth works along the coast

THE SUEZ CANAL

*Alexandria, 25th June*—Raglob Pasha has telegraphed a reassuring message, respecting the Suez Canal, to Baron Lesseps

THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople, 24th June*—Nothing yet is known respecting the Conference the proceedings being kept secret

*Constantinople 25th June*—The Conference has approved of the confirmation of the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt

THE SULTAN AND ARABI

The Sultan has conferred the Order of Medjedie upon Arabi Pasha

THE FORCE FOR EGYPT

*London, 27th June*—Military preparations continue to be made by the British Government

The *Times* in a leading article to day says it has reason to believe that a force of 20,000 men is now ready to leave for Egypt in case of necessity

ITALY'S CLAIM TO ASSAB

*Rome, 26th June*—A ministerial bill declaring Assab an Italian colony and a free port, has been passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies

THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople, 24th June*—A Protocol has been signed by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers disclaiming the idea of obtaining any individual advantage in Egypt from the results of the Conference

THE PROPOSED EXPEDITION

*Bombay, 27th June*—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that one object of the Conference is to obtain the consent of European Powers as to the active intervention of the allies, provided, the Sultan declines to intervene All is prepared the programme including the employment of an Indian force.

THE BERARS QUESTION

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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## THE MYSORE JEWELS.—VI.

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"I revised and re arranged, and placed in new receptacles designed by himself, the Palace jewels in July 1872, or about that time The work was done in my presence, in that of Mr Rungacharlou, the Controller, and all the Palace officials concerned It was a work much required It occupied us for several hours daily for more than six weeks I found several such errors as that under notice, but at this distance of time and considering the very great number of jewels and the great number of such inaccuracies, cannot recall the particulars of the jewels referred to herein —5 9, 77"

The above is all the explanation that Sir James Gordon affords in a matter of so much serious importance But when this very unsatisfactory explanation was sent in to the then Chief Commissioner Mr C B Saunders, there was in the records of the Chief Commissioner's office, at Bangalore, at the same time, the combined representations of Mr Runga Charlu and Colonel Malleson, made in December 1874, that the jewels were intact, that there was no error whatever found in the old lists made by Colonel Elliot and Mr Runga Charlu in 1868! Colonel Fredway Clarke was then Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, yet Colonel Clarke never brought this singular difference in the two documents to the notice of the Chief Commissioner On this point, Major Bell says —

"How came it that Colonel Fredway Clarke did not bring these irreconcilable documents into conjunction in September 1877? If the Secretary was not capable of such very moderate perspicuity there ought surely to have been some Assistant Secretary, confidential clerk or keeper of records to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice that while you declared 'a great number of such inaccuracies as that which reduced jewel No 32 to a tenth of its recorded value, to have been found in the lists of 1868 when you and Mr Rungacharlou rearranged the jewels in 1872, Colonel Malleson and Mr Rungacharlou, referring to that same rearrangement had certified to the accuracy of the original lists,' and that there was not 'even a single error in the whole of them as duplicated property

These two irreconcilable documents, however, were placed in direct, palpable contrast by Major Bell, in his Memorandum on the Mysore jewels, signed "E. B.," and it was after this revelation, that Sir James Gordon tried to make out that the statements he made in the above memorandum were of no value as official statements. As Major Bell says, on every subsequent occasion, Sir James Gordon "cried it down, sought to modify and minimise its meaning, and even to make it mean the very reverse of its obvious import" In the memorandum of 29th July 1880, Sir James Gordon calls it "no official report," "but a few words on the back of the letter." In the same Memorandum, he says he "wrote a few remarks from memory on Captain Wilson's letter." In para 6 of the order of 14th March 1881, condemning and dismissing the Residency Sheristadar, on the suspicion that he gave out the memorandum, Sir James says that he "did not make any formal or official reply, but returned the letter at once with a few words written at the moment on the back of it" The fact, however, remains that whether Sir James Gordon's Memorandum of the 5th September 1877 was official or not, whether it was formal or not, it contained an explicit statement to the effect that, in July 1872, when he and Mr Runga Charlu made a re-arrangement of the state jewels, there were several such errors as those noticed in jewel No 32, the value of which was found to be Rs. 600, instead of Rs. 6,000 as entered in Colonel Elliot's list of 1868, and also that there were a great number of other such inaccuracies, yet in spite of these explicit statements, Sir James Gordon says in his memorandum of the 29th July 1880, in reply to the memorandum signed "E. B.," —"My belief is that my strong impression at the time I made the re-arrangement (eight years have now elapsed) was, that the original register of 1868 was, in all essentials, remarkably accurate; surprisingly so when the circumstances were considered" That is to say, taking Sir James Gordon's own statements, his memory on the 5th September 1877 told him that he found jewel No 32 in Colonel Elliot's list to be one-tenth of its value thereon laid down, and that there were a great number of similar inaccuracies, while in July 1880, he found Colonel Elliot's list to be remarkably and surprisingly accurate. On this remarkable difference in Sir James Gordon's statements, Major Bell justly remarks :—

"Now the probability clearly is that the earlier impression is the more correct, because though a man might forget in 1880 that he had some years before found inaccuracies in a list he could not possibly, from any defect of memory forget himself in 1877 into a belief that he had found "a great number of inaccuracies in 1872 That would be a freak of fancy not an effort of memory"

We are justified, therefore, in concluding that, in July 1872, when the re-arrangement of the jewels was made, there were a great number of inaccuracies in the value of the jewels, to which consideration must be added the fact that Sir James Gordon's packed committee of November 1880, were forced to admit that there were losses amongst the jewels by abstraction and substitution, noticed in the examination of 1872, but not reported, showing a loss of Rs 10,000 in only four items of jewellery All this scandal would have been avoided, and Major Bell would not have had occasion to write his letter to Sir James Gordon, had a proper revaluation of the jewels been made, as suggested by Mr. Krishna Murti and subsequently by Major Bell to the Government of India, and had the examination of the jewels made in November 1880 been con-

lude occurred. But my mind still quakes and shudders at the thought of the frightful calamity, that befel us on the night of Friday the 9th instant The western monsoon had set in unusually early and the commencement of last week was marked by tremendous storms and incessantly pouring rains. The river in consequence rose fearfully high though nothing very serious was apprehended beyond the ordinary results of the annual inundations. In this belief, the villagers had all gone to their rest as usual But lo! about the middle of the night loud shrieks were heard first from one house, then from another, and then from several houses, far and near in all directions, till in a few more seconds the whole land of villages extending for miles and miles along the river on either side, poured forth one prolonged piercing and uproarious cry, which rose above the dinning noises made by the pattering rain and the roaring elements The fact was that the water had risen at such rapid rate and so high, that houses situated far above the highest level ever attained by floods in former years, were suddenly engulfed and the danger was unknown to the sleeping inmates till the destructive element was felt under their beds Imagine the terror, the agony, the indescribable horror of despair which seized thousands of helpless families all at once on finding themselves placed in the situation they were in. The night awfully dark, the rain and tempest raging with terrible violence outside, and water fast filling their rooms, and by its impetuous rush from without making the houses totter, and ready to fall upon their heads at any moment Boats, not being required at such interior places as Mallappalli, are not to be found here, except little canoes possessed by a few of those living on the river banks. The difficulty was therefore extremely great for rescuing whole families, who, in such vast numbers were in jeopardy Besides, the attempt was immensely perilous, owing to the rapidity of the current rushing in zigzag courses through the numberless trees among which the houses were situated However, in spite of their formidable difficulties there were I am most thankful to say, brave men, who rising to the occasion, and at the hazard of their own lives, went in their little canoes to the rescue of their fellow creatures, and succeeded in bringing large numbers safe to the Church hill, where I am living whilst many both men and women, saved themselves from drowning, by climbing up trees, on which, exposed to wet and cold they had to remain all night. There were also cases in which houses had to be cut open through the roofs and ceilings in order to get women and children out from their sleeping apartments, as the water reached up to the eaves and rendered outlet through the doors impossible At Mallappalli, with the exception of five houses left standing on their foundations, though in impaired condition, all the rest are either overturned or have been removed to the neighbouring compounds, and stopped by trees from being carried away altogether Houses made of mud of course have been totally destroyed All other thoughts being absorbed in the anxiety to save life, there was no care taken, and none could possibly be taken, of property The rich and poor have alike suffered, having lost their all. And the scene which met one's eye from the Church hill, was for three or four days as of one vast lake of copper-coloured water, dotted with the heads of the areca and cocoanut trees waving in the wind Vast numbers of people who have no house to live in and nothing to live upon are still sheltering themselves under temporary sheds put upon this hill, and are supported by such pittance as the means of those living on the hill (and now almost exhausted) can afford In bringing this sad account to the notice of your readers, I hope many benevolently disposed persons will be moved with pity towards these suffering families, and send some help"

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—A remedy for cholera is prescribed by Surgeon J Hume M D, which, he states, has proved in his hands, good and efficacious, both as a prophylactic and as a curative medicine. It has this advantage as a remedy in India, that it can be obtained in any bazaar Put into familiar language, unencumbered by Latin abbreviations, the prescription is "Camphor, 2 grains, Chilli 3 grains. Make up with some flour paste into a pill, and take one morning and evening when cholera is prevailing" As a curative remedy, one grain of opium to each pill, and given frequently, say every two hours, is efficacious.—*Statesman.*

ENGLAND AND HYDERABAD.—Commenting on the visit of Sir Salar Jung to the Viceroy at Simla, a contemporary says of the Hyderabad State—Important for many reasons, it has unquestionably acquired further importance from the fact that the line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta by way of Nagpore passes through it The surrender of such a district would evidently be a matter of grave consideration with any Government The question of the maintenance or abandonment of the Hyderabad Contingent is one that may be argued from several points of view No one denies that as a military force it is antiquated and useless, and that the half million of money which it takes every year out of the revenues of India is wasted Yet this contingent has done some valuable service its presence has contributed to the maintenance of tranquility in Hyderabad and the Nizam might have most reason to regret its departure On the other hand he would scarcely welcome the appearance of Madras regiments as the permanent garrison of Secunderabad We expect the Nizam to be bound by the letter of his obligations and we must in all fairness and justice uphold the text of our own treaties, The Nizam has always been our true ally and it would be showing scant courtesy or regard for the past to suppose that he will reject representations that are based on reason or refuse to recognize the advisability of suggestions supported by patent facts The question of Berar is no doubt a most difficult and delicate question but if moderate views prevail a satisfactory compromise ought to be effected —*Overland Mail*

THE GOVERNORS TOUR.—The following is the programme of H E the Governor's contemplated tour According to the information of our Ooty correspondent it is possible that the tour will be extended should a great business not necessitate a turn to Ooty and H E may visit the forests at the foot of the Anamalai Hills Captain Awty Private Secretary and Captain Evans Gordon will accompany His Excellency About the end of August or early in September His Excellency proposes visiting Cochin Travancore and the Southern Districts of the Presidency

| | |
|---|---|
| July— | July— |
| 3rd—Erode | 16th—Cuddapah |
| 4th—Trichinopoly | 17th—Bellary |
| 5th— do | 18th do |
| 6th—Dindigul | 19th—Bellary to Hampi |
| 7th—Dindigul to Periyakolum | 20th—Hampi |
| 8th—Periyakolum to Kodaikanal | 21st—Hampi to Bellary |
| 9th—Kodaikanal | 22nd Bellary to Gooty and Anantapur |
| 10th— do | 23rd—Anantapur |
| 11th—Periyakolum to Dindigul or Ammikanur | 24th— do to train at Tadpatri |
| 12th—in train | 25th—Arconum visit Conjeeveram |
| 13th—Vellore and Chittore | 26th—Pothanore, Mottapollium and Ottamund |
| 14th— do | |
| 15th—Arcot | |

—*S I O*

## BOMBAY

A HONOURED THIEF.—The insured letters valued at Rs 500 which was reported missing on Sunday afternoon last from the General Post office Bombay has been traced to some extent It appears the finder of the letter after abstracting the currency notes of the Calcutta circle No P 11 08417) returned the letter enclosed in another envelope to the address of the Head Clerk of the General Post office Bombay, together with the receipt, upon which with a fine sense of humour, no doubt highly appreciated by the Post office authorities and the lover of the joke, he wrote the words "Fortune favours fools" He also requested that as it was his luck to find the letter he might not be troubled further about the matter with which the police will of course comply The finder is good enough to give particulars of the find and states that he picked up the letter near the Registry office. He posted his impudent epistle at the General Post-office The detective police are desirous of making the acquaintance of this funny person.

## BURMAH

DACOITY.—News of a dreadful dacoity also reaches us from Pegu A band of these ruffians entered a man's house, and he resisted them until he was wounded in the chest. He then escaped and returned armed with a dah, with which he almost cut a foot off one of the dacoits. Some of the neighbours now came up and the dacoits took to flight, carrying along with them the man's daughter, whom they threatened to kill if they were pursued They appear then to have murdered the wounded man whom they could not take with them. His head, which they buried, was exhumed, but was mutilated past all recognition This brutality shows that they are regular professional brigands, whose custom it is to act upon the maxim "Dead men tell no tales" No mercy is shown to a wounded man lest he should eventually be killed for the identification of the others —*Rangoon Gazette*

## Extracts

### GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND LENDING BANKS

Mr H F Stokes Collector of Salem reports that there is a Lending Bank in Salem called the Swadesa Nidhi "It is registered under the Companies Act and has a capital of Rs. 75 000 of which I believe about 50 000 is paid up The institution has been established and a capital subscribed mainly by officials The President is the Harur Sheristadar four of the Directors are prominent officials and the functions of Secretary that is the transactions of the whole of the Bank's business are discharged by my English Head Clerk and second English Accountant jointly The Directors and Secretaries are remunerated in the shape of a percentage on the profits I wish to know whether the Board consider it fitting that officials should take such part in the management of an institution of this kind I raise the question purely on general grounds I have not had it notice any neglect of Government work which would be attributed to the attention of the Government servants in question being directed to the affairs of the Bank There are I believe similar and larger institutions in Coimbatore Madras and elsewhere organized and worked by officials and the Board may perhaps think that the matter calls for general orders" The Board of Revenue remarked on this letter—Under the orders of the Secretary of State contained in the despatch republished in the Fort St George Gazette dated 9th November 1880 public servants are prohibited from taking part in the management of Joint Stock Companies, or even from holding shares in them when the operations are carried on in the district in which such servants are employed The Board consider however that these orders were intended to apply only to Companies working for profit not to Associations organized for mutual assistance The report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the year 1880 81 shows that there were only eighty such institutions duly registered at work in that year the object of their organization being generally the encouragement of saving and the granting of loans to members at reasonable rates The Society referred to by Mr Stokes is entered as formed for the latter object In some cases the paid up capital is considerable and operations are evidently carried on extensively It is well known that many of these institutions are managed by Government officials and as their business is not speculative and their aim is to encourage thrifty saving of encouragement, the Board would not interfere so long as the individuals concerned in the management do not neglect their duty It may be left to Heads of Offices to take notice of cases in which the interests of Government are likely to suffer from the connection of their subordinates with such Co operative Societies, or in which the line is overstepped and the nature of transactions is such as to show that they are really engaged in trade" Mr Stokes subsequently wrote to the Board — With reference to Board's Proceedings dated 16th February 1882 I beg to state that the Society referred to by me is not formed for the granting of loans to members at reasonable rates and that I am unable to understand where the Board got the information that it is so It lends to any one and charges from one to 1½ per cent per mensem At the last division of profits more than 14 per cent was, I understand, distributed as dividend to the shareholders On the 1st instant the Government passed the following order — 'The Company being of the character now certified by the Collector of the district, and not merely a Mutual Loan Society the officials of the Cutcherry must give up all connection with its management

### THE MYSORE LOAN

The *Mail*.—The loan which the Mysore Government is about to raise for the construction of Railways has not been subscribed to so readily as it ought to have been, considering the flourishing state of that Province under normal conditions Unquestionably the late famine which carried off one fifth of the population, must put Mysore back for some years, such a reduction of the labouring classes must affect all kinds of industries as well as that of agriculture But with good seasons and good Government, Mysore will recover from the effects of famine as rapidly as other parts of India are doing, and one great advantage claimed for the proposed railway is that it would save the people of Mysore from any such future calamity as that which overtook them in 1877 78 The normal condition of the Province is prosperous and that being so, there is some guarantee that cheaply constructed railways will pay a fair dividend on capital expended on their construction This conclusion is borne out by experience in working the present line between Bangalore and Mysore on which there is already considerable traffic, which is capable with efficient management of being further developed We are not surprised to learn, therefore, that tenders for the Mysore loan are coming in and as money is now cheaper than when the loan was first advertised it is anticipated that the 20 lakhs will be fully subscribed In connection with this subject, we may observe that a Native of Mysore informed us the other day in reply to an inquiry, that the rich natives in the Province were capable of subscribing such a loan amongst themselves but that they hesitated to lend money to the Government on account of their intense distrust of the present [illegible] in Mysore The Mysoreans complain bitterly that they are ruled by foreigners that is by natives of Madras or other Provinces who have been foisted into all the best appointments as District Judges heads of administrative departments The Dewan Mr Ranga Charlu, is a Madrassee, and three fourths of the young men appointed to the civil administration in Mysore during the last few years, are non-Mysoreans This has been a part of Sir James Gordon's policy in administering the Province, and may be easily conceived that it is an unpopular policy among the educated Mysoreans We venture to point out on a previous occasion that there was danger in pushing this policy to extreme lengths Where Mysoreans cannot be found qualified for responsible posts in the administration then by all means let the Mysore Government seek over the border for the men they want But given qualified Mysoreans have they not a greater claim to be employed in their own Province than Madrassees or other "foreigners"? The weak part of Sir James Gordon's policy is this that he has made the Mysorean feel it as a disadvantage to belong to Mysore so far as prospects of public employment are concerned This is not as it should be and seems inconsistent with the practice observed by Government in other Provinces Here in Madras we do not fill the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service with educated Bengalees or Parsees nor in Bengal do they send in natives for educated Madrassees Why then should Mysore be made an exception to the rule? We have a Maharajah to whom no Mysorean can get access or present a petition except through his Dewan, who is not a Mysorean and all the chief native officials in the Province are non Mysoreans This is the burden of a Native gentleman's complaint to us, nor is it surprising perhaps under such circumstances, that he should certainly express his regret that the British Rule was ever withdrawn from Mysore


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ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.*

VOL. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 3, 1882. No. 26.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE.

### TROOPS FOR EGYPT

*London 29th June*—There is great activity in the English arsenals and dockyards

It is reported that Government has made arrangements to embark troops from Malta and Gibraltar for Egypt in order to protect the Suez Canal

### THE FORCE FOR EGYPT

*London, 30th June*—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that a British expeditionary force has been constituted and the Commanders and Staffs have been appointed all in readiness for active service abroad An uneasy feeling prevails respecting the safety of the Suez Canal

### THE ZULU DIFFICULTY

It has been decided that Cetywayo comes to England immediately

### WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN EGYPT

*Alexandria 29th June*—The Egyptians continue their warlike preparations and troops are actively engaged in constructing earthworks along the coast

### THE SUEZ CANAL

*Alexandria, 29th June*—Raghob Pasha has telegraphed a reassuring message respecting the Suez Canal, to Baron Lesseps.

### THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 24th June*—Nothing yet is known respecting the Conference the proceedings being kept secret

*Constantinople 25th June*—The Conference has approved of the confirmation of the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt

### THE SULTAN AND ARABI

The Sultan has conferred the Order of Medjedie upon Arabi Pasha

### THE FORCE FOR EGYPT

*London 26th June*—Military preparations continue to be made by the British Government

The *Times* in a leading article to day says it has reason to believe that a force of 20 000 men is now ready to leave for Egypt in case of necessity

### ITALY'S CLAIM TO ASSAB

*Rome 26th June*—A ministerial bill declaring Assab an Italian colony and a free port has been passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies

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*Constantinople 26th June*—A Protocol has been signed by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, disclaiming the idea of obtaining any individual advantage in Egypt from the results of the Conference

### THE PROPOSED EXPEDITION

*Bombay, 27th June*—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that one object of the Conference is to obtain the consent of Europe... Powers as to the active intervention of the allies, provided, the Sultan declines to intervene All is prepared the programme including the employment of an Indian force

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I revised, and re arranged, and placed in new receptacles designed by himself the Palace jewels in July 1872 or about that time The work was done in my presence in that of Mr Rangacharlo the Controller and all the Palace officials concerned It was a work much required It occupied us for several hours daily for more than six weeks. I found several such errors as that under notice, but at this distance of time and considering the very great number of jewels and the great number of such transactions cannot recall the particulars of the jewels referred to herein —5 9 77

The above is all the explanation that Sir James Gordon affords in a matter of so much serious importance But when this worthless unsatisfactory explanation was sent in to the then Chief Commissioner, Mr C B Saunders, as there was in the records of the Chief Commissioner's office, at Bangalore, at the same time the combined representations of Mr Ranga Charlu and Colonel Malleson made in December 1871 that the jewels were intact, that there was no error whatever found in the old lists made by Colonel Elliot and Mr Ranga Charlu in 1868? Colonel Tredway Clarke was then Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, yet Colonel Clarke never brought this singular difference in the two documents to the notice of the Chief Commissioner On this point, Major Bell says —

How came it that Colonel Tredway Clarke did not bring these two irreconcilable documents into conjunction in September 1877? If the Secretary was not capable of such very moderate perspicacity, there ought surely to have been some Assistant Secretary, educated clerk or keeper of records to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice that while you declared a great number of such inaccuracies as that which reduced jewel No 32 to a tenth of its recorded value to have been found in the lists of 1868 when you and Mr Rangacharlo rearranged the jewels in 1872, Colonel Malleson and Mr Rangacharlo, referring to that same rearrangement, had certified to the accuracy of the original lists and that there was not even a single error in the whole of this complicated property

These two irreconcilable documents, however, were placed in direct, palpable contrast by Major Bell, in his Memorandum on the Mysore jewels, signed "E. B," and it was after this revelation, that Sir James Gordon tried to make out that the statements he made in the above memorandum were of no value as official statements As Major Bell says, on every subsequent occasion, Sir James Gordon "cried it down, sought to modify and minimise its meaning, and even to make it mean the very reverse of its obvious import" In the memorandum of 20th July 1880, Sir James Gordon calls it "no official report," "but a few words on the back of the letter." In the same Memorandum, he says he "wrote a few remarks from memory on Captain Wilson's letter." In para 6 of the order of 14th March 1881, condemning and dismissing the Residency Sheristadar, on the suspicion that he gave out the memorandum, Sir James says that he "did not make any formal or official reply, but returned the letter at once with a few words written at the moment on the back of it" The fact, however, remains that whether Sir James Gordon's Memorandum of the 5th September 1877 was official or not, whether it was formal or not, it contained an explicit statement to the effect that, in July 1872, when he and Mr Ranga Charlu made a rearrangement of the state jewels, there were several such errors as those noticed in jewel No 32, the value of which was found to be Rs 600, instead of Rs. 6,000 as entered in Colonel Elliot's list of 1868, and also that there were a great number of other such inaccuracies, yet in spite of these explicit statements, Sir James Gordon says in his memorandum of the 29th [illegible]880, in reply to the memorandum signed "E. B.," —"My belief is that my strong impression at the time I made the re-arrangement (eight years have now elapsed) was, that the original register of 1868 was, in all essentials, remarkably accurate, surprisingly so when the circumstances were considered" That is to say, taking Sir James Gordon's own statements, on memory on the 6th September 1877 told him that he found jewel No 32 in Colonel Elliot's list to be one tenth of its value therein laid down, and that there were a great number of similar inaccuracies, while in July 1880, he found Colonel Elliot's list to be remarkably and surprisingly accurate. On this remarkable difference in Sir James Gordon's statements, Major Bell justly remarks —

Now the probability clearly is that the earlier impression is the more correct, because though a man might forget in 1880 that he had some years before found inaccuracies in a list he could not possibly from any defect of memory forget himself in 1877 into a belief that he had found "a great number of inaccuracies in 1872 That would be a freak of fancy not an effort of memory"

We are justified, therefore, in concluding that, in July 1872, when the re-arrangement of the jewels was made, there were a great number of inaccuracies in the value of the jewels, to which consideration must be added the fact that Sir James Gordon's packed committee of November 1880, were forced to admit that there were losses amongst the jewels by abstraction and substitution, noticed in the examination of 1872, but not reported, showing a loss of Rs 10,000 in only four items of jewellery All this scandal would have been avoided, and Major Bell would not have had occasion to write his letter to Sir James Gordon, had a proper revaluation of the jewels been made, as suggested by Mr. Krishna Murti and subsequently by Major Bell to the Government of India, and had the examination of the jewels made in November 1880 been con-

dicted by an independent and impartial committee, and not by the very officers concerned, who should have appeared as witnesses before such a committee.

In continuing his Letter to Sir James Gordon, Major Bell goes on to observe that it may be asked what is his object now of stirring up a matter which may be taken as having been definitively settled? What also can be his object in again reviving an unpleasant topic, when, in a despatch of the Government of India, dated the 26th May 1881, Sir James Gordon's proceedings with reference to the State jewels, in his capacity as Resident, have been approved and confirmed, and the jewels have been handed over to the Maharajah's Government and a receipt or acquittance taken for them? In reply to these queries, Major Bell very properly says that the proceedings with reference to the state jewels in April 1881, *after* the rendition of the state to the Native Government, are equally futile with those of November 1880, *before* the rendition. He continues —

"The same deficiencies vitiate the two extensive examinations, and render them equally illusory and futile as a release or acquittance between Ward and Guardian. There is no disinterested or independent party present. The whole question being one of value, there is no valuation. This last fatal defect, against which I raised, in good time, but in vain a warning voice, is, also, noticed by Mr P. Krishna Murti, the Jaghirdar of Yellandur and head of Poornia's family. "I am no judge," he says, 'of the values and no proper valuation was now taken. Perhaps he attached no particular meaning to these words when he placed them on record. Perhaps he had no particular doubt or misgiving when he revealed the two masked and unsecured doors. I know nothing of this gentleman's capacity or strength of character, but the peculiarities of his position are sufficiently intelligible. He has probably felt himself helpless for some years, but, on the other hand, he alone among the seven signatories of your Report of November 1880, is rooted in Mysore by the enduring relations of ancestral fealty. Your official indemnities cannot absolve him. His honour and his house are pledged to the Maharajah, and he may well wish them and expect them, to outlast your incumbency and Mr Rangacharlioo's dom nation. I do not believe and no well informed person believes that these matters are definitively settled. Bis sussions and scandals of many years currency, although they may be embattered, cannot be closed or dispelled by a dictatorial decree, but only by fair and open investigation. Though silence may seem to prevail in Mysore the scandal subsists in full force. It may break out at any time,—the later the worse,—but its propagation in the dark, and in an aggravated form, must be even more injurious to Imperial authority. These considerations alone would sufficiently justify my persistence and acquit me of any mischievous or malevolent object."

The two penultimate paragraphs of Major Bell's Letter to Sir James Gordon are taken up with a brief consideration of Mr Runga Charlu's fitness for the high office he now holds in the restored Native State of Mysore. Major Bell does Mr Runga Charlu justice in saying that his opinions as to the unnecessary costliness of the late European Commission of Mysore, as recorded in his pamphlet entitled,—"British Administration of Mysore," published in 1874, are correct, and such as Major Bell himself holds, and that Mr L B Bowring's condemnation of that pamphlet was unjust, and that up to the time of the disclosure of the State jewels scandal, he was disposed to think highly of Mr Runga Charlu. It was the great scandal that changed Major Bell's estimate of Mr Runga Charlu, because his good faith as a disinterested native statesman—for Mr Runga Charlu aspires to be a statesman—has been vitiated by it. Major Bell addressing Sir James Gordon, thus sums up Mr Runga Charlu's fitness for the office he now holds —

"Leaving out of consideration however, those matters of the Wardrobe and Jewel room which, I maintain, have been unaccountably slurred over Mr Rangacharlioo has attained the eminent position by means of some of the worst points in our system of Indian administration. Not being 'a Native of Mysore', having no weight or influence by birth or connections, by character or conduct, either in the Palace or among the people,—being, in fact, an object of general distrust and dislike,—he has been forced on the reconstituted State as Minister, when he is known throughout Mysore simply as your man. The Maharajah has had no choice in the matter. The Imperial Government has not, either in the person of the Viceroy or of the Secretary of State had any real voice or share in the appointment.

Major Bell's concluding notice of the first Dowan of the Mysore state is as follows —

"Even with a Dowan of distinction of good report and marked capacity it would be no easy task now to restore to the Maharajah the powers of government or to reconstitute Mysore as a substantive State which were the professed objects of the statesman of 1867 and of all their successors. With the Dowan you have set up whose antecedents and public repute are such as I have indicated in this Letter the task is an impossible one.

We have thus through a series of six articles, noticed Major Bell's Letter to Sir James Gordon. From his letter we see how the Mysore State jewels scandal though "scotched" has not been killed and how the very individuals, who may now think that it is now over and nothing more will be over again said about it may be startled by its revivification under a form which may once more imperil the existence of Native rule in this inner Province of Mysore. *Absit Omen.*

## THE ADJOURNMENT OF SUITS

One of the leading principles of law and of legal procedure is that justice, civil and criminal, should be administered as cheaply and as speedily as possible, so that parties concerned in suits and actions in the law courts and their witnesses may not be taken away from the businesses by which they earn their livelihood and so suffer damage. The principle is intended to serve *pro bono publico*—for the benefit of all the members of a community, who may have occasion to appeal to the law to uphold their rights or to remedy their wrongs. So far as cheapness in the administration of justice is concerned, that is a matter which lies entirely with the Government, which introduces stamp, court fees and other regulations which must be observed by those who seek the aid of the law courts. If, therefore, these regulations impose too high a rate of pecuniary burdens on the public, that is wholly the concern of the Government which holds the remedy in its own hands, and judges and magistrates cannot remit those burdens, unless with the sanction of the Government. But it is far otherwise with the question of the speediness with which justice is meted out by those in whose hands its administration is entrusted. It lies entirely with the judges and magistrates to render their work with such speed not inconsistent with safety, security, and good judgment, as shall carry into effect the humane intention of the legislature, in insisting on certain modes of legal procedure. With this object of securing consistent rapidity in the administration of justice, the highest controlling or supervising judicial tribunal very rightly exercises the power of making by-laws for the observance of judges and magistrates subordinate to it, by which they are directed not to postpone the hearing of the cases that might come before them, except for causes just, reasonable and sufficient, and it is further directed that the judge or magistrate concerned should alone decide whether an application for postponement, made by parties or their legal advisers, answers the requirements indicated above, and the reason of this rule is obvious, because parties or their counsel are apt to be led away by impulse or caprice, or by secretly interested, sinister or even dishonest motives, in making an application for the adjournment of the hearing of a case. The avoidance of unnecessary delay, then, in the administration of justice depends wholly on the judge or magistrate immediately concerned, and if he is careless or indifferent or slothful in the discharge of his duties, justice is delayed and the sufferers are those who appeal to its tribunals, and the humane intentions of the law are thus rendered of no effect. Clearly, it is amongst the most exigent, or should be the most exigent, of the duties of judges and magistrates, that they should take care not to contribute, by any act of their own, to the proverbial delay with which the popular verdict credits the law. Each one of them should take care that in his court at least, there is no unnecessary delay in the disposal of the business which comes before him. Such being the evident intention of the law and the procedure founded thereon, what is the actual condition of things in the courts of this Province, or, at all events, of the Bangalore courts, of which we have more immediate experience, with respect to the observance of the rule that there should be no needless delay in the disposal of cases? We regret to say that, both by personal observation and the statements of many persons who have had similar opportunities of observing, we know that unnecessary and vexatious delay marks the disposal of cases, especially of cases in the civil courts, and this delay is the combined result of the indifference of some of the judges and the selfish interested action of many of the advocates and pleaders practising in the courts. The matter stands thus. Advocates and pleaders take more business than they can actually get through in a day, that is to say they take cases coming on in different courts on the same day, and, of course it is impossible for them to attend to them all. The result is, that they must neglect the interests of many clients, while they attend to the interests of one or two. The result in fact is the outcome of trying to grab as much in the shape of fees as possible, without reference to the corresponding duty of doing their best for the interests of those who pay them, and that too, as usual, *in advance* for their services. They therefore, in order to obviate the necessity of returning fees to services unperformed, and to avoid the risk of being sued for the return of fees, adopt the expedient of adjourning cases without the slightest necessity for such adjournment. These legal practitioners, when opposed to each other in one court, and immediate business calls them away to some other court adjourn their cases by "mutual consent of parties," but the parties are never consulted at all and generally go away disappointed and in many instances wearied and disgusted. And here it is that judges are to blame in granting such adjournments. They ought strenuously to set their faces against such applications, and they have full authority for their action, authority given to them by the Chief Judge. It is a standing rule laid down by the Chief Judge, that applications for adjournments made by parties or their counsel, are not to be granted unless good and sufficient cause is shown and the cause is to consist of some legal ground that is to say, the adjournment is not to be granted arbitrarily such as to suit the whim or caprice of parties or on account of the personal interests of advocates and pleaders such as their having business to attend to elsewhere, and the rule also excludes the selfishly convenient phrase by "mutual consent" unless indeed, it is well ascertained that the opposing parties themselves so consent, with a view to effecting a compromise out of court or to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration. With this standing rule to guide them the judges can always put a stop to that reckless system of adjournments pursued by some of the advocates and pleaders, in order to further their own pecuniary interests, at the expense of the suitors who might employ their services. It is obvious, then that the remedy for the evil of needless delay in the administration of justice lies in the hands of the judges themselves, by the strict observance of a very simple and salutary rule—such an observance as would put down without partiality or favouritism, the reckless acceptance of business by advocates and pleaders, who, in so doing, forget, or, rather ignore, one of the first duties they owe to their clients, the duty of attending to their interests as closely as they would attend to their own. It is, surely, tantamount to taking a client's money under false pretences, when a professional man knows quite well that he will be unable to attend to his client's business with that diligence and promptitude which are expected of him. It may not be in the power of the judges to prevent advocates and pleaders taking as many cases as they like coming on the same day, in different courts, and it would be impossible in practice to pass any rule compelling them to take only one case a day—a rule which would be interfering with private liberty of action, but the Judges could, as we have said, by simply observing the rule we have indicated with unvarying strictness, contribute very materially in putting down this improper practice amongst certain advocates and pleaders of sacrificing the interests of those who may employ them to forward their own, and then the Judges will be helping—as, surely they ought to help—to carry out the humane intention of the law, that there should be no vexatious delay in the administration of justice.

## A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

The case against Shashagiri Rao, who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, by the Second Magistrate of the C and M Station, for molesting a young European lady while she was travelling in a reserved compartment of a Madras railway train, came to an unexpected end on Saturday last in the Sessions Court, to which the defendant appealed against the magistrate's finding and sentence. It will be remembered that amongst the pleas urged in defence, the first put forward was that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case as the offence was committed and completed in territory in which the magistrate had no jurisdiction, namely, in a District of the Madras Presidency. This plea the magistrate overruled and the trial of Shashagiri Rao proceeded on its merits, resulting as stated in the conviction and sentence of the defendant. In the memorandum of appeal the first ground of objection taken to the proceedings in the magistrate's court, was of course the jurisdiction of the court to try the case. Section 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was relied upon by the prosecution as bringing the case within the jurisdiction of the magistrate at Bangalore, as it was contended that the offence was a continuous offence committed while the defendant and complainant were in the act of travelling, and that though the offence might have been completed at Jollarpett, in the Madras Presidency, yet the place of trial would be in that place, namely, Bangalore Cantonment, where both the complainant and defendant terminated their journey, unless indeed, it could have been proved, which it was not proved and, in fact was never put forward as a plea that either the complainant or the defendant had broken the journey at any station before Bangalore. For the defendant it was contended that, though the offence might have been continuous, in the sense that the defendant was travelling at the time he is said to have committed it, yet it was completed and all was over before Jollarpett Station was reached, and here it was that the first complaint against him was made. That there was no further offence committed at any station between Jollarpett and Bangalore, to bring him within the cognizance of the magistrate in the latter place, and that if he was to be tried at all for the alleged offence he should be tried in the proper magistrate's Court in the district of Salem, in which district Jollarpett is included. Here, indeed, is a nice "question of law," and such might be said and was said by counsel in behalf of both parties, but it seems to us that, if the law is really what it is, as represented by the advocate for the appellant and acquiesced in by the Sessions Judge, then, a remarkably easy premium is held out to gallant, gay Lotharios (whether European, Eurasian, or Native, is not now the question) to molest an unoffending female travelling in reserved compartments of railway trains, giving up the "lark" at a fixed point in the course of the journey, then landing a hundred miles or so from the scene of operations and then going practically scotfree, leaving it to the complainant to travel back all

the hundred miles over again, in order to bring the offender to justice, while the offender himself is quietly watching further proceedings, or in taking himself secure before any proceedings can be begun In the course of the argument for the defence it was contended that the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was Mahraja's ground and was, therefore, foreign territory—an untenable dictum in which the Sessions Judge acquiesced, though the counsel for the prosecution showed that it was all the other way—that the C and M Station was to all intents and purposes British territory, with a separate administration, separate law courts, separate municipality and all the rest of it It would be scarcely fair to enter into a discussion on the merits of the case seeing that the case has been dismissed on the first legal plea put forward, although it would have been more satisfactory to the young man and his friends if he had been acquitted on the whole merits of the evidence adduced against him in the magistrate's court As it is, he is still liable to arrest on the same charge *to be tried in the proper court*, if the proper court is to be found in the Salem district We should like, however, that this nice question of jurisdiction should have the authoritative decision of the Chief Court, for if the matter is allowed to stand upon the judgment of the Sessions Judge alone, there will be, as we have seen, a fine place of refuge in Bangalore for those of the male sex who indeed unprotected females while travelling on the Madras railway, in the Madras Presidency, and make Bangalore the terminus of their journey But a decision from the Chief Judge, we believe, on this important point depends upon the action which the Madras Railway Company may take If they have the case placed in revision before the Chief Court, we shall have a final decision, one way or the other, from that tribunal, and action in future cases of the kind will be ruled by a safe guide It is to be hoped, therefore, that for the sake of that section of the travelling public represented by respectable and unoffending females, the Agent and Manager of the Company will direct a final appeal to be made to the Chief Court of the Province

## Original and Selected Notes

A landslip occurred at Sualkoppa on Friday afternoon near Kulgows, above Anandalli Two men were killed and three slightly hurt

The news sent from Egypt to the *Daily Telegraph* may be a little premature but there can be little doubt, we imagine, as to the intentions of the Egyptians with regard to the Canal They will seize it, and drive Europeans out of Port Said and Suez, just as they have driven them out of Alexandria, and when English troops and ironclads go to recapture the Canal they will as likely as not, find its sides have been blown in, here and there, by dynamite There will be a deafful wailing against the Ministry, if they allow the Canal to be seized by Arabic troops, and closed to the world's commerce

The long-cherished system of payment in kind receives the following severe criticism from the Deputy Commissioner of Khori —"There is a perpetual struggle between land lord and tenant, demoralising to both No sooner is the crop ripe than the tenant begins a system of pilfering which means theft, and reduces the share of his landlord very considerably. He in return retaliates by delays and annoyances and an oppressive appraisement The foremost improvement that can be effected is a conversion of rents in kind to cash payments."

The *Moscow Gazette* publishes a letter addressed by the late General Kuropatkin to General Bogdanovitch in 1878, which contains a passage of some Indian interest "At present,' writes the Half Czar, "by the will of the Emperor I have assembled an army of the dimensions as yet unseen in Central Asia, and in quality fit to encounter any troops in the world. Of course, a march to India with this force is not to be thought of, but if we get any help *on the other side*, we shall be able to accomplish a good deal, and, above all, stir up such a mess that the bull dogs will not be able to shake themselves clear of"

On the 7th of next month, another of the Chiefs on this side of India, says a Bombay contemporary, will take over charge of his State on attaining his majority His Highness Keshri Singji, Maharajah of Idar, was born in the year 1861 and succeeded his father in the year 1868 Idar is the chief Rajpoot State of the Mahi Kanta Agency, and has a population of 217 332, and a gross revenue of six lakhs, This, however, is shared by a number of feudal chiefs whose ancestors helped to secure the country for the present dynasty and are bound to supply three horsemen for every Rs 100 of revenue In this way the actual revenue is reduced to two lakhs and a half of rupees, while in exchange for the balance the Maharajah has the services of 568 horsemen and about the same number of foot The town of Idar at which the festivities will be held is about sixty four miles northeast of Ahmedabad, and the difficulty of reaching it in the monsoon may probably deter many from accepting the invitations that have just been issued

A correspondent of the *Statesman* describes His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore's as perhaps the finest riding stables in India —"Passionately fond of horses—this may be said to be his only hobby—a man of few personal wants, his chief pleasure is to be amongst his favorite animals A short account of how his day is occupied may not be uninteresting He rides out early in the morning unattended, to the race course to see his horses take their matutinal gallops These comprise some of the best blood horses in India, such celebrities as *Cavallo, Rex Sattara, Gazelle, Cock of the Walk Jack Tar Kate Country Bumpkin Sound a the Nose Stellite Orlando Jour of Ire*, and almost every winner in this country These take their exercise every morning to a very strict timing under his Highness personal supervision On his return to the *Rankoobagh* (the Maharajah's palace) about 8 o'clock, he takes his seat in the durbar hall, where the tributaries and nobles assemble and pay their respects The various ministers of the State then according to precedence come to and All urgent business is then up and disposed of and orders signed by His Highness who frequently, besides dictates the decisions on the appeals preferred"

One effect of the news from Egypt is already felt in India The owners of steamships anticipation of a military expedition being sent to Suez are raising their rates of freight It is not pleasant to contemplate the possible effect of even a temporary stoppage of the Canal traffic on the prices of all kinds of domestic requirements in India Steamers could, of course in case of necessity, be put on the Cape route, but the voyage is longer, and therefore more expensive than that through the Canal

Thus *Fog* shows that in the face of all protests, the Government contemplate appointing Justice Mitter as officiating Chief Justice, High Court Calcutta "This is a question which we desire to discuss impartially without importing into it any other feelings or arguments than those which legitimately fall to be considered This is not the only High Court in which the question of the charter qualification of Chief Justices has come up In Bombay it was attempted to place a non barrister on the bench and the Chief Justice objected to the appointment of other than a barrister Our ground for objection are that if a Judge not a barrister is selected, he would be able to appoint himself to take the Criminal Sessions and hear original suits without having had any former experience of mere caution cases or equity law We do not say that this anomaly will come to pass, but it is within the power of a non barrister officiating Chief Justice to do so"

## Local and Provincial

The Shabbath —This Mahomedan festival began on Saturday last and ended yesterday (Sunday) Mahomedan employees in the public offices and courts had two days leave, namely, Friday and Saturday

The New Railway Loan —The tenders for the new Railway Loan were opened on Saturday last, the 1st instant, and we have now found that tenders had been sent in over and above the required sum of twenty lacs

The Commander in Chief —The Commander in Chief of the Madras Army Sir Fredrick Roberts will leave Ootacamund on a tour of inspection to Coonoor and Bangalore, on the 7th Instant, and may be expected here on Saturday next His Excellency will be accompanied by his Military Secretary, the Adjutant General, and two Aides-de-camp

The Chickanakanahalli Murder Case —The three prisoners who were convicted by the acting Sessions Judge of the Nandydroog Division of a charge of having murdered one Bale Gowda, of the above village, and who were sentenced to death, have been released by the Chief Judge, who on appeal of the proceedings of the Sessions Court, came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence for the conviction of the accused

The Train Between the Pettah and the Cantonment —The trains between the Pettah and the Cantonment and vice versa, began to run from Saturday last The morning train now leaves the Pettah station at 7 30 and the Cantonment at 7 50, that is to say, ten minutes earlier than hitherto The evening train similarly will leave the Pettah at 7 20, and the Cantonment at 7 40, instead of at 7-45, as hitherto The public should make a note of this

Shesagiri Rao's Case —The case of Shesagiri Rao and Miss Lane came on for hearing in appeal before Colonel Thompson, Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, on Saturday last, when Mr E Sidney Smith advocate, appeared for the appellant, and Mr Singala Chari, advocate and Government Prosecutor, and Mr Nepean Smith, advocate, appeared to support the conviction On hearing the counsel on both sides, the Judge decided that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case, which was accordingly ordered to be taken off the file, and the fine (if paid) to be refunded

An Action For Defamation —On Wednesday last, on the application of Mr A M Corner, advocate, summonses were issued by Major E P Merthy, District Magistrate C and M S Station against Mr A C Houston, editor, Mr J W Hayes sub proprietor, and Mr R E Hayes, printer and publisher of the *Daily Post* newspaper, on charges of writing and publishing defamatory matter to the prejudice of Mr R W Thompson, proprietor and editor of the *Bangalore Gazette* The alleged defamation is said to be contained in an article in the *Daily Post* of the 13th June, entitled—"Prospectus Pyrotechnics" in which, amongst other statements, it was insinuated that the complainant had tried to swindle the public of postage stamps through means of bogus newspaper prospectuses and that the complainant was dismissed from the service of the *Daily Post*, when the defendant was its proprietor, after a month's trial The summonses were issued under sections 199 500,501 and 502 of the Indian Penal Code, and made returnable this day, when Messrs Devaraj Iyer and A M Corner, advocates, will appear for complainant

## Correspondence

### THE DEWAN'S AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

Sir —Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code which is still in full force in the province runs in these words — The courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature except in suits of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment for the time being in force" Harmoniously with this section and the corresponding section of the old Code there was a suit for damages against the Mysore Municipality in the days of Mr Tirumalachar Munsiff of Mysore for an act done by them in their official capacity and a judgment was given against them In the days of his successor Mr Rangasami Iyengar, a similar suit against the same body ended with similar results, and in appeal was confirmed by Mr Seshadri Iyer the then Judicial Assistant There was a suit for damages against a Police Inspector in the Judicial Assistant's Court for a wrongful act done by him in his official capacity, and under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and it ended in a judgment against him confirmed by Mr Sandford There was a suit against the Dewan himself in Mr Lacey's time for interfering with the affairs of one Chinnamma an Urson lady, in his official capacity as the Controller of the Palace and a decree was given for her There were also several suits against the Bangalore Municipality for acts done in their official capacity and there were decrees against them It is a fact that in none of these cases, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts to entertain such suits was questioned It is impossible to say that the courts acted in these cases in ignorance for it cannot be assumed a jurisdiction which they did not vest in them but now all of a sudden there comes a new law, the result of which is to read Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code according to the Dewan's interpretation Recently there was a case in the Seringapatam Munsiff's Court against the Municipality, for the refund of a shop tax illegally collected by them under distress The Munsiff finding as a fact that the Plaintiff's case was true entered a verdict against the Defendant. Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore wrote a letter to the Dewan calling the jurisdiction of the Civil Court to entertain the above suit into question, and the latter sent an order to this effect —" *In the absence of any enactment empowering the Civil Court to entertain such a suit it has no jurisdiction*" Further he ruled that the Deputy Commissioner is the head of the Municipality, and any act done by him or under his authority was an act of State Thereupon, an appeal was entered in the Sub Judge's court and this amended Section of the Code of Civil Procedure was cited as an authority The Sub-Judge was placed in a very awkward position On the one hand, there was the Civil Code passed by the Supreme Government which dictated to his conscience that the Civil Courts had jurisdiction, and on the other, there was the new amended section of the Dewan which prohibited the Court from entertaining it Not knowing what to do, after repeated adjournments, of two evils he chose the lesser and the result was, the Municipality triumphed over the poor Plaintiff, with costs throughout on his head Such is the line of policy the Dewan adopts, and such is the independence of the Judges One can understand by such interference the confidence which suitors have and will in future have in the Civil Courts Of late many suits were rejected on the ground that what the Defendants did were acts of state

The other day a Sheikdar who behaved most outrageously towards a poor ryot in collecting rent, pleaded before a Magistrate that his conduct was perfectly justifiable because what he did was an act of state. Now the result of the new amendment is reduced to this. If Ramasami wants to take a suit against any department of Government for money, there must be an enactment empowering the Civil Courts to take cognizance of it. In the absence of any enactment to that effect, poor Ramasami is left remediless, and the official department is scot free Such proceedings look really farcical and childish, and it is fervently hoped that a great boon will be conferred on the country if the Dewan allows the judges simply to administer the law as it is

Yours truly,

Junius

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

South Indian Railway Extensions —The surveys in connection with the extension of the South Indian line of railway, have been completed A sum of Rs 14 000 was sanctioned for the work, which took six months to accomplish The line suggested was from Tinnevelly to Quilon via Shencottah. The length between Quilon and Shencottah has been condemned as impracticable, owing to the hills The alternate route is from Tinnevelly to Trevandrum, via Nagercoil and the Arumbaly Pass —*Mail*

The Chingleput Case —It is probable that the case against Seethapathy Naidu Tahsildar of Conjeeveram for making away with certain records bearing upon this case, will be tried in some other District The Acting Collector, Mr McWatters, has applied to the Judge Court for the transfer of the case to the file of some superior Magistrate in another District, but owing to some informality, the application has been returned In all probability it will be renewed on behalf of the prosecution on the re opening of the High Court after the recess —*Ibid*

Astronomy at Trevandrum —A native correspondent writes —' In the astronomical lectures delivered here by Karangulam Krishna Iyer on the 16th and 28th instant, he has, besides illustration by means of appropriate apparatus and diagrams, numerous astronomical facts of great importance, convincingly shown, that the Hindu theory of the earth's fixity is not incompatible with the apparent retrospective motion of the other planets, and that there is no other inherent inconsistency in the assumption of the Hindu Sastras with regard to the fixed position of the earth"—*Ibid*

Folding of Official Papers —It has been brought to the notice of Government that their late order directing that official papers should be folded lengthwise is expensive, the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery having shown that the papers so folded require longer envelopes, and longer envelope-

require more paper, and increase of paper means increase of postage, the Government have directed that the old style of folding may be re-adopted except in communications to the Secretariat and the Revenue Board, when the folding length-wise should be adhered to.—*Ibid.*

HEAD SHERISTADAREEIP, BOARD OF REVENUE —Mr R. Ragoonatha Rao, First Class Deputy Collector in charge of the Qust Rent and Abkari Department in Madras, will, it is said, succeed to the appointment of Head Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue, which carries a salary of Rs 1,000 per mensem, and which will be rendered vacant by Mr P Chentsal Rao's promotion to the Superintendentship of Stamps, in the room of Mr J G Ferrand who retires from the service on a pension on the 1st proximo. Mr Ragoonatha Rao has been in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government for a period of twenty-seven years during which time he has always been connected with the Revenue Department, where he has gained a wide experience He was for some time employed with the Indore Government, as Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, where he displayed tact and ability which gained for him the distinction of "Dewan Bahadur." Mr Ragoonatha Rao's appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by the community to which he belongs —*Ibid.*

SEETHAPATHY NAIDU'S ARREST —The records including the judgment of the Vadakapat case, which was lately heard by Mr Arthur F. Cox, Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, were on the afternoon of the 7th instant taken from the carriage of Mr Cox's clerk On the matter being reported to Mr Cox, he recorded the evidence available relative to the theft of the records, and applied to the Board of Revenue, to sanction the prosecution of the Tahsildar, Seethapathy Naidu The Board were of opinion that the evidence before them was not sufficient to warrant a prosecution, but that if more evidence was available they would have no hesitation in authorising the trial Mr Cox collected more evidence, but before he could issue a warrant, Seethapathy Naidu absconded from the station Mr Cox issued a warrant for his arrest, and communicated the same to the Commissioner of Police and the Superintendents in the Districts Seethapathy Naidu it appeared, went to Ooty to represent his case to His Excellency the Governor, but whether he had an interview, is not known.—*Ibid*

REMEDY FOR SCORPION STING —A correspondent sends the following from the Royapettah High School :—

A friend of mine, on whose assertion I can place reliance, informs me that, some years ago, while he was superintending the cleaning of some pictures on the walls of his house, a scorpion happened to sting him in the hand, that not having been stung before, he did not know what remedy to apply, but finding the pain increasing he dipped his hand in a bucket of cold water, and held it so for a few minutes rubbing the part gently, when, to his satisfaction, he says he was instantly relieved of the pain. One of his sons having been stung a month ago by a scorpion, at dead of night the antidote to which he had recourse some years back flashed across his mind, and he directed him to dip his hand in a pot of cold water, doing which, after a few minutes the youngster felt the desired relief Forgetting all about it again, he says he was once more lately stung one morning, when, by applying the same remedy he was relieved of the pain Do you think, Sir, this is a good prescription for scorpion sting? I have not tried the remedy, nor do I wish to be stung to try it, but should this letter happen to catch the eye of Dr. Shortt, he will be in a position to give us his professional opinion on the subject —*Ibid*

## BOMBAY

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Goodfellow, Political Agent, Cutch, has reported to Government that a shock of earthquake was felt at the port of Wanania (Kathiawar) and the town of Bhachoo (Kutch) on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 6 30 P M "The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise and is said to have lasted for a minute Its direction is not known, and its force was so slight that no damage was caused to property —*Gazette*

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —There is still a good deal of cholera in parts of the Presidency. In the week ended on the 17th instant there 102 deaths from cholera in the Ahmedabad district, 57 in Balgaum, 44 in Wadwan, 43 in Satara, 3 in Surat, and 2 in Ahmednagar It is further reported from the Rajkot district that cholera is present in Navanagar, Goudal, Dirol, Kotdassangani, Jetpur, Bagasra, and Junnagad, from Tanna "cholera in Murbad taluka," and from Baroda, "slight cholera in parts of Kari division," but in these cases no figures are given —*Ibid*

SWARMS OF LOCUSTS —Major H N Reeves, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, has addressed the following communication to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department —Sir,—The State Karibaris of Miraj (senior and junior) and Ramburg have reported to me the appearance of swarms of locusts in several villages of the States under their respective management about the middle of the last month, causing considerable damages to the sugar-cane plantain, and other garden crops The villagers tried to drive them off, but in vain It is also reported that millions of these insects have recently perished in the Krishna river, their dead bodies forming a sort of scum on its waters —*Ibid*

## TRAVANCORE

A CLUB FOR TREVANDRUM —A Club has been formed at Trevandrum, with the Hon V Ramiengar as President We hear that it was formed at the suggestion of the Chief Justice A Committee is engaged in framing rules for the Club Members have to pay a monthly subscription of Rs 2 the admission fee being Rs. 5 We wish the Club all success.—*Kerala Patrioi*

REGISTRATION FEES —We are glad to observe that the Dewan of Travancore has reduced the registration fee for letters sent by the Unpaid or native post, but regret that no steps have as yet been taken to reduce postage on newspapers, as has been done in British India In this country where journalism is in its infancy, such a measure would no doubt materially contribute to its progress. We hope therefore that no time will be lost in effecting the needed change —*Ibid*

LIGHTING STREETS WITH KEROSINE —The Government is considering the necessity of lighting all the public roads in the town and the advisability of placing the whole work in the hands of the Conservancy We feel certain that the measure will be received most gladly by the public If the whole work is placed in the hands of the Conservancy, and Kerosine oil is substituted in the place of the more costly cocoanut oil, we believe the additional cost will not exceed 1 000 Rs over and above the present sum of 2,000 Rs. spent under the divided management of the D P W and the Conservancy Establishment —*Ibid*

REVENUE ASSESSMENT —The Revenue Assessment Department is shortly to be organized and placed under the charge of the Veteran Peishcar Shungra Soobier, as Assessment Commissioner The Dewan has asked Mr Ross the Principal of H H the Maharajah's College, to recommend a few Undergraduates to be employed in the department The choice of the Commissioner augurs well for the successful working of the department and rapid completion of the assessment We are glad to learn that Shungra Soobier has become a member of the Hindu Sabha This fact clearly shows the freedom public servants possess to express their sympathies and opinions In April 1880, even a radical graduate, just fresh from his Bain and Mill, but with some distant prospects of a lift in the public service, would not have dared to lend the influence of his name to movements of the most innocent nature We wish our native officials to take a lesson from this —*Ibid*

## Extracts.

### RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS

The following resolution of the Madras Government was passed on the 1st instant —"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has had occasion to observe that very serious riots, resulting occasionally in loss of life, have recently occurred in several towns of this Presidency, in consequence of the religious processions of one sect being opposed and resisted by the people of another sect There is reason to believe that these disturbances are mainly to be ascribed to some inaction on the part of the Magistracy, who have generally refrained from exercising the control which they heretofore exercised over the movements of such processions, in deference to a recent judgment of the High Court, which laid down that, so long as an assembly lawfully engaged in religious worship is not disturbed, it is a right recognized by law that persons may, for a lawful purpose, whether civil or religious, use a common highway by parading it attended by music, so that they do not obstruct the use of it by other persons It should be remembered, however, that in passing their decision, the High Court did not fail to note that the authority of the Magistrate for the preservation of the public peace is paramount, and that if he apprehends that the lawful exercise of a right may lead to civic tumult and doubts whether he has available a sufficient force to repress such tumult or to render it innocuous, he has full power to interdict its exercise In regard to the Police force available to a Magistrate, the Governor in Council observes that it is *nowhere sufficient* to render a threatened tumult innocuous in any populous town, where the sensibilities of a numerous sect are shocked and exasperated by learning that a rival sect is permitted by the Magistrate, regardless of ancient custom and practice, to conduct its procession down a certain street or in a certain manner, under circumstances which the processionaries well understand must prove highly irritating, scandalous, and offensive to the persons affecting themselves to be aggrieved thereby Some magistrates indeed, have recently, on such occasions, called in to the town, where the obnoxious procession was to pass, several hundred Police from the rural districts —a proceeding which, however well calculated to secure the object in view, is one which the Government are unable to approve, the evils resulting therefrom being far from compensated by the success immediately attending it It is impressed therefore on all Magistrates that they will in the opinion of Government, show a sound discretion by availing themselves of the authority which the High Court declares to be vested in them, on every occasion where the ordinary Police of the locality is insufficient to repress tumults—and that tumults are certain to arise where the long standing custom which has regulated the action of rival processionaries towards each other is infringed"

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

We have received a copy of the financial statement of the Accountant General of H H the Nizam's Government, for the Fasli year 1291 with a memo, by H E the Minister, reviewing the prominent features of the said statement which includes (1) the Actual figures for 1289, (2) the Budget and Regular Estimates for 1290, and (3) the Budget Estimates only for 1291 We proceed to notice briefly, the figures in the order in which they are given

*Actual Accounts for 1289 Fasli* —In glancing over the result of the year, the first thing that attracts attention is the grand total, which shows Rs 3 00,97 560 as the income of the State for 1289 Fasli This is about 14½ lacs more than the Budget Estimate for the year, and is a very tangible proof of successful administration There were increases under the heads of Land Revenue, Abkari, Forest, Customs and Stamps, but the largest increase under the head of Berar Surplus, which was nearly 2 lacs more than the Budget estimate The realizations under Mint, Law and Justice, Jails, Post Office, Deshpatti, and Miscellaneous were less than the estimates, but the decreases are so small as to call for no special notice His Excellency remarks that, "there is little room at any time for an increase under these heads." We think that under the heads of Jails there is abundant room for improvement. We note that over 4 lacs were expended under this head, while only Rs 9,000 is shown as receipts, or 1 44 of cost The Berar Jail report for 1881, shows a total expenditure of Rs 75 000 and cash realized by convict labour Rs 120 or ⅛ of cost

The expenditure of the year exceeds the Budget estimate by 10 lacs and the regular estimates by 3 lacs. The heads where the increase was most striking are land with an excess of over a lac, Military, with an excess of over 2 lacs, and State Railway, with an extra expenditure of ⅞ of a lac On the other hand, there have been savings to an equivalent amount under Police, Pay to H H, P W D, and Municipalities The Surplus of the year estimated at 11½ lacs—proved to be 19½ lacs—a very satisfactory result Under Cash transactions the Receipts were about 57 lacs, the Disbursements 63½ lacs, or 11 lacs more than the estimate, this was, however, entirely due to very large payments under Advances Recoverable, for instead of the 12 lacs set down in the estimate over 22 lacs were disbursed But there is nothing serious to notice here, as these advances have all to be made good by the recipients. At the close of 1289 Fasli, the cash balance was Rs. 48,88 000

*Regular Estimates for 1290 Fasli* —As the figures given for this year are merely those of Regular and Budget Estimates, and as the actual Revenue results when given hereafter will probably differ from both, any very detailed comparison of the items given are not needed The Budget estimate of Revenue for the year 1290 F, is set down at 285 lacs, and the Regular estimate at 1293 lacs, showing an increase of 8 lacs The expenditure, according to the Budget is 277 lacs, and according to the Regular Estimate 283, or an increase of 12 lacs. The Cash balance in the Budget is given as 6 and in the Regular estimate at 53, showing a decrease of 7 lacs This latter balance, however, exceeds the actual cash balances of 1288 and 1289 Fasli, which stood at 40 lacs respectively

*Budget Estimates 1291 Fasli* —In noticing the Budget figures for 1291, we think it advisable to compare them with the *Actuals* of 1289 F For 1291 F the Revenue is estimated at 292 lacs, which is 9 lacs less than the actuals of 1289 The expenditure is set down at 286, being an increase of 1 lac, and the *Surplus* revenue is expected to be about 6 lacs, or a decrease of 10 lacs The cash Receipts and Disbursements are each estimated at 49 lacs compared with 56 and 63 lacs respectively, of the actuals of 1289 F It would not be of much use to enter upon comparisons of the Budget figures given under each minor head of income, as they will soon be superseded by the Regular estimates and these again by the actual accounts of the year upon which alone can satisfactory comparisons be made

From His Excellency's remarks on the Budget Estimates for 1291, we gather some interesting items of information We learn that in order to clear off arrears of cases under Inam Claims, additional Commissioners on Rs 1,000 and 800 are to be appointed The salaries of the High Court Judges and other judicial officers are to be enhanced, and reductions are to be carried out in the Insolvency Court, Rs 68,000 has been reserved on account of salaries and batta of Policemen not yet enlisted. Under the head of Miscellaneous, 2 lacs have been set down for His Highness' intended visit to Aurungabad and ¾ lac for unforeseen contingencies *Payments to His Highness* under various heads of charges are estimated at 39 lacs The expenditure on the costly D P W. is estimated at nearly 19 lacs, which exceeds the estimates of the previous 2 years The cost of this Department appears to be ever an ascending one, and it would be interesting to know how much real work is turned out yearly for the enormous expenditure which absorbs one-fifteenth of the whole Revenue of the State We learn that there was a State Debt of 62 lacs at the end of 1289 Fasli, of which 6 lacs will be paid out of the revenue of 1290 F and 3 out of that of 129, Fasli There will then remain a debt of 55 lacs still remaining to be cleared off —*Deccan Times*

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE.

### THE FORCE FOR EGYPT

*London, 3rd July*—All the preparations which the War Department and Admiralty have been making in connection with the despatch of the British expeditionary force are now complete

### MEASURES OF DEFENCE IN EGYPT

*Alexandria, 2nd July, Midnight*—A Council of Ministers was held to day at which Arabi Pasha proposed a levy of all men capable of bearing arms Only two Ministers were opposed to the proposal

### DEFENCE OF ALEXANDRIA

The Alexandria garrison has been further reinforced by eleven thousand men Works on the east fortifications are being actively continued

### WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT WOOLWICH

The authorities at Woolwich Arsenal have received orders to have in readiness a siege train of 72 guns

### THE MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

*London, 4th July*—A meeting of the Committee under the presidency of Sir Garnet Wolseley, for the mobilization of troops, took place yesterday at the War Office, at which arrangements were discussed for calling out the army reserves

### THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 3rd July*—The Conference is discussing Turkish intervention in Egypt

### EGYPT AND TURKEY

*Alexandria, 3rd July*—The Egyptian Government declare that they are determined to resist the landing of Turkish troops

### THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

*London, 6th July*—The *Times* in a leading article this morning, announces that Admiral Seymour will to-day formally threaten to bombard the defences of Alexandria harbour unless a complete stoppage of hostile operations takes place

### TURKISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT

*Constantinople, 5th July*—The Conference has decided to invite the Porte to send troops to Egypt

### WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE

*Paris, 4th July*—Active naval and military preparations are being made by the French Government in view of the contingency of a mixed occupation of Egypt

### FORTIFICATIONS AT ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria, 4th July*—Acting upon instructions from the British Government, Admiral Seymour has demanded the immediate cessation of armaments in Alexandria harbour

### THE SITUATION AT ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria, 5th July*—The situation here is regarded as dangerous

Preparations for war are still being continued by the Egyptians.

Admiral Seymour did not demand the cessation of the fortification works in the harbour of Alexandria as was stated, but has declared to the Egyptians that the sinking of ships in the harbour will be regarded as the commencement of hostilities The Egyptian officials have replied that such a step is not contemplated

*London, 5th July*—Sir C Dilke replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that fresh instructions have been sent to Admiral Seymour, which would meet all contingencies

### THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE ARMY

*Alexandria 5th July, Midnight*—Thirty-one thousand men of the Egyptian army of reserve have been supplied with arms

### TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople, 4th July*—The Turkish Government has made overtures to join the Conference on certain conditions.

### THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

*London, 6th July*—The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the Government had an intention of asking Parliament for a vote of credit, as facts at present did not justify such a step

### THE FORCE FOR EGYPT

*London, 7th July*—The first army corps of the expeditionary force for Egypt will consist of 24,000 men, of which England will contribute 15,000 men and India, Aden, and the Mediterranean stations 10 000 It is reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be appointed to the Chief command, and Sir Evelyn Wood, Chief of the staff

### SIR EVELYN WOOD

Sir Evelyn Wood has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Egypt

### THE FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA

Rear Admiral A H Hoskins has been appointed second in command of the fleet at Alexandria

### MORE REGIMENTS FOR GIBRALTAR

The 4th and 56th Regiments of Infantry have been ordered to embark for Gibraltar to morrow

### DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO ALEXANDRIA

*Evening*—The Channel Squadron, with two British Infantry Regiments, will leave Malta for Alexandria to night

### THE DEFENCES AT ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria, 6th July*—The Egyptian authorities in reply to Admiral Seymour's ultimatum, respecting the arrangements in Alexandria Harbour, have declared that his complaints are groundless The tension continues unabated

### SIR SALAR JUNG'S SONS

*Bombay 8th July*—A special telegram to the *Times of India* says that Sir Salar Jung's sons are being received with great attention in London, having been entertained by Prince Leopold the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Duke of Sutherland, the Prince and Princess of Wales being invited by His Grace at the same time

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 10TH JULY, 1882

## "IDLE TEARS"

OUR contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator*, who has recently "changed sides," in dealing with the public character and acts of the Dewan of the Mysore state, and, from being a staunch supporter of the Dewan, up to within about three months ago, is now turned completely against him, publishes an article, in his issue of Saturday last, entitled—"One effect of the Rendition," in which he laments the departed glories of the European Commission of Mysore, a body, which, according to our contemporary, kept the Province richer, and especially enriched Bangalore by its existence and presence Those "good old days" have now apparently passed away, leaving Bangalore denuded of almost all its sources of pleasure and the trade and commerce of the place almost at a stand still Our contemporary's indictment against the rendition is, indeed, full of regret for the past and of hopelessness for the future "Whatever good," says our contemporary, "the rendition of the province may have brought about, in one respect it has had the opposite effect It has made Bangalore, if not the whole of Mysore, poorer than it was before We will not undertake to say that there is less of the precious metals to be found now than formerly, but there is far less put in circulation. Wherever we go, the same cry is heard—"Trade is very bad, nothing is being done" This cry is not confined to the European trading community, but the natives are equally loud in their complaints Never before in the history of Bangalore have matters been in such a poor way as they are at the present time, and the man must be of a very sanguine temperament who fancies that they will soon improve" These are the opening sentences of the article, and they are lugubrious enough, but our contemporary goes on for a column more in the same tearful strain. The rendition of the Province to the Native Government is made responsible for this melancholy state of things, which began to grow worse when "the European element began to be eliminated from the ranks of the service," and it increased "as the members began gradually to disappear" —our contemporary means the members of the late European Commission. Why has not the former state of things continued? why is there less pleasant amusement in Bangalore? why are trade and commerce at so low an ebb? The answer to one and all of these queries is—Because of the rendition And who are to be blamed for this poverty-stricken condition of the Province generally and of Bangalore in particular? The men of the new *regime*, those who have replaced the late munificent members of the European Commission The officers of the new Government, of course, receive smaller salaries in comparison with their European predecessors, but that is no reason why they should be so niggardly in spending "The simple truth is," says our contemporary, "that the present servants of Government do not spend their money as did their predecessors, it is our conviction that they spend very little, except it may be on some special occasion" This part of the charge of niggardliness against the "present servants of Government" has all the elements of a tearfulness, half comic, half serious, but there is more yet to come, in which our contemporary is not sparing, in spite of the fact that natives are not as Europeans, and do not require so many items of private expenditure as Europeans "If," continues our contemporary, "they used it in any way that benefited the province, there would be nothing to say on the subject, but it is our conviction that the greater portion of the money is simply hoarded up" It does not appear very clear, and our contemporary affords us no light on the point, why the present servants of the Government should spend as much as their predecessors of the European Commission, and still less clear is it why the native officers should spend their salaries for the benefit of the Province, if their European predecessors did not, with all their larger stipends Then, there comes an odious comparison—odious, because it is so unfair—between the liberality of the Europeans and the niggardliness of the natives "The European members of the Commission," proceeds our tearful contemporary, "were liberal in their dealings, they were well paid, and they spent their money freely, while, as we have said, the new men scarcely spend any at all" Of course, as the European members of the late Commission were paid liberally, they spent liberally, and they also had a hundred items of comfort or luxury to meet, whereas the present Native officers of the Government can hardly have ten such calls upon their purse On the other hand, is it not true that almost every European officer of the late Commission was given to a little "hoarding up" on his own account, and that every one of them, on his retirement or transfer from the service, on the rendition, has left the Province far richer than when he came to it, and that many of them have gone away with fortunes saved up, ample enough to make them independent of the liberal pensions which a liberal Government has bestowed upon them? Is it not a fact that European officers, who came here as raw lieutenants of the Madras Staff Corps, have gone away as generals and colonels, with nice little fortunes, which they will enjoy in their own country, exclusive of their 'allowances' and 'bonus' and pensions which a paternal Government has provided for and conferred on them? And can our contemporary point out to any single European officer, between the time the country was resumed in 1832 up to its restoration in 1881, who "used" his money "in any way that benefited the Province"? We have Closepett, and Knoxpett, and Bowringpett, Cubbon Park and Cole's Park, but are these merely complimentary "naming of places," or were they given for any liberal use of their money by the European officers after whom they are named? The fact is, the European officers of the late Commission were paid liberal salaries and allowances, spent money liberally on themselves and their friends, in the pursuit of pleasure, in a genial, equable climate, which kept them robust and hearty all the year round, and they had never a thought of using their money in any way that might benefit the Province Indeed, if our contemporary will tuck up his sleeves, and sit and think a little hard upon the point, he will find that the officers of the Native Government of Mysore, any more than the officers of the British Government, cannot be expected to use their money, that is, we presume, their salaries, or even their private fortunes, in any way for the benefit of the country Public benefits of the kind to which our contemporary alludes, ought, surely, to be the business of the Government Private individuals, and even public officials, with large fortunes, might supplement the measures of the Government to benefit the country, but we cannot blame the officials of the state of Mysore, any more than we can blame the officials of the Government of British India, for not devoting some portion of their salaries or of their private fortunes for the benefit of the country. Such devotion to the state would be official transcendentalism, on the part of the servants of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, which is not to be found amongst the Natives of India elsewhere, or amongst the European servants of Her Majesty the Queen in British India

The remaining portion of our contemporary's article are literary tears, if we may be allowed the expression, "idle tears" and vain regrets for pleasures past, with which we can have no concern, and "doleful dumps," as to the future of Bangalore as a resort of pleasure-seekers, with which we cannot and do not sympathise. What possible concern or sympathy can we, or for the matter of that, the general public, have with the fact that there are not so many concerts and theatrical performances, and other forms of amusement, in Bangalore, as there used to be, in the days of the late European Commission of Mysore? Such pleasures and amusements are for the few who can afford to indulge in them and take delight in them, they are not for the many, for the toiling thousands, whose daily bread is earned by hard work, and whose pleasures and amusements are of the simplest and most inexpensive kind. The progress and prosperity of a state and of the cities and towns in it are not to be gauged by the extent and variety of pleasures and idle amusements in which the inhabitants can indulge If the Government of the Mysore state can find ways and means to wipe out the financial embarrassments in which it is involved, if it can improve the condition of the ryots and other toilers within its borders, if the servants of the Government help it to carry out these noble objects, then it matters not a jot that pleasures and amusements are few and far between in so large a town as Bangalore, and that "the trade," that is, the shopkeepers, Native and European, suffer thereby. Our contemporary's concluding advice to the officers of the Native Government is vastly amusing. He says—"If the members of Government who have

taken the place of those who have been sent away are open to advice, we should tell them to be a little more liberal than they are at present; not to look upon their salaries as being paid to them entirely for the purpose of hoarding, or of being spent in jewels; but that a certain proportion should be spent for the good of the place in which they reside." This is very specious advice, indeed, and need not be followed by those to whom it is proffered, notwithstanding the warning with which the adviser concludes, namely, that they, the advisers, "will have the following imputation brought against them—they made the land poor." The advice is not only specious, it contains also latent selfishness. It means this—help the few European residents and visitors with some portion of your money to swell the subscriptions for their pleasure and amusement—take tickets for horse races, race lotteries, concerts, theatricals, balls, and so forth, and help the poor shopmen to get rid of some of their superfluous goods, though they may be perfectly superfluous to yourselves. Help, in short, to make the present "Bangalore season" a little more lively, and then you will be true representatives of your Native Government and true lovers of your country!

## THE ARMIES OF NATIVE PRINCES.

From time to time, especially since the disastrous days of the Mutiny, the armies which the native princes and chiefs of India have been allowed to maintain, have been the subjects of discussion and criticism, both in the English, or, rather, we should say, European Press, generally, and in the Anglo-Indian Press. To many journals amongst the latter, the question of the extent and efficiency of these armies has become quite a *bete noir*, a hobby horse that is being constantly trotted out and ridden, without apparently wearying the riders. We always have the same arguments over again against the exercise of a privilege by the independent native princes freely allowed to them by the British Government, and without which their independence would be a mere mockery and a sham, and in support of these stock arguments, "the great Indian Mutiny" is constantly pushed forward to the front, and made to do duty as a warning and a beacon to the British Government, not to permit large armies, and, in some cases, any armies at all, to the feudatory princes of India. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Scindia and Holkar are generally put forward as stalking horses or scare crows, those who put them forward forgetting, or, probably, ignoring, the fact that these three native princes were amongst the most staunch and loyal during the Mutiny, and neither they nor their armies ever thought of joining the ranks of the rebellion, and that it was on this account, this loyal restraint on their part, that they were allowed to increase their armies, in order to add to their status and dignity as native princes, and that it was on this account that Scindia and Holkar were made generals in the British army, when the Queen graciously took upon herself the title of Empress of India. It is really tiresome to read these writers' productions in the Anglo-Indian Press, those jeremiads on the supposed loss of firmness on the part of the British Government in permitting this alleged dangerous privilege to the native Princes of India, the privilege of maintaining standing armies. It is lamentable, we say, that the English Press in India—there are several honourable exceptions amongst them—should keep so frequently bringing up the question of these native standing armies, and warning the British Government against a second great Mutiny. Such a course of conduct, without just and reasonable grounds for it, simply tends to foster and keep alive race antipathies and prejudices, and to embarrass the British Government in its intercourse with the native princes. Of late, many of the Anglo-Indian journals have raked up the old story again, and we have had the same old arguments repeated, as usual, *ad nauseam*. The latest effusion of the kind we have read is in the columns of the *Bangalore Spectator* of Saturday last; but our contemporary is not the sole offender of his class; as we have said, a large number of Anglo-Indian journals give frequent expression to suspicions and prejudices, unjust and unreasonable, as they are, against the native princes, of which we speak, so that in making the few remarks which are about to follow, we do not single out our local contemporary for special animadversion, for his arguments are the arguments of all those who believe and think with him. What, then, are the stock arguments against the standing armies of the native princes of India? They seem to be mainly three, namely, first, that these armies are menaces to the British Government in India, secondly, that the taxpayers in British India are partly charged for the maintenance of the British army, which is chiefly occupied in keeping watch and ward over the native armies, and are partly charged because of the existence of the latter, and, thirdly, that the British Government should not suffer the existence of native Indian armies side by side with its own forces, as the position is counter to its own dignity and prestige, and, as we have said, by way of support to these arguments and of due warning to the British Government, the 'great Indian Mutiny' is dragged in, with a solemnity which would be highly comic, were it not that the fear implied therein is genuine. Now, for the first argument. How should these armies of native princes be standing menaces to the British Government? If the British Government thought so, if it thought it was harbouring so many serpents in its bosom, as it were, by permitting the levy and maintenance of those armies by the native princes, why did it allow the princes any such privilege? why did it not decline to concede the privilege at the very beginning? and if it thinks that the armies are standing menaces now, at this present moment, to its own stability, why does it not at once and emphatically say so, and order Scindia, Holkar, the Nizam, and the rest of them, to disband their forces, to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks? The fact is, Her Majesty's Government in India entertains no such idea as that of the armies of the native princes being standing menaces to British domination in India. The notion is entirely the outcome of the imagination of those writers in the Anglo-Indian Press who are influenced, unconsciously it may be, by the long exploded crochets of the 'annexation policy,' which had for its exponent the last of the Governors-General of the East India Company and culminated in the Mutiny of 1857. The fear is expressed that the soldiers composing these standing armies of the native princes are not only menaces against British rule, but may also turn against their rulers, however loyal these latter may be towards the British Government; but it is clear that the last catastrophe could only occur, if the rulers of the native states themselves proved disloyal to their allegiance, because the soldiers of the native armies make their interests and those of their rulers identical, and will follow only in the way they are led. As for the second argument, that the tax-payers of British India pay a double tax, that is, for the maintenance of the British army and also for that of the armies of the native princes, such a statement refutes itself on its very face. The native princes have not only to pay for the expenses of keeping up their own armies, but they have also to pay the British Government certain annual sums in the shape of subsidies, so that if British subjects are doubly taxed on account of military expenditure, so are the subjects of he native princes, so that there is really not much to complain on this head. As to the third argument, to the effect that the existence of the armies of the native princes, side by side with the British forces, diminishes the dignity and prestige of the British Government, that is a very foolish argument, indeed. To create 'independent native princes,' and not to allow them to keep a military force for the purposes of self-defence and for their dignity and honour, would, surely, be a mockery and delusion. It would be better that there should be no 'independent native princes' at all. Then, these writers in the Anglo-Indian Press say—"Remember the Mutiny. These standing armies of the native princes would join the insurgents, in case of a second disaster of the kind." But it is entirely forgotten or ignored that the Mutiny of 1857 first began amongst the sepoys of the British army itself—the infection of rebellion against constituted authority came from there, and never had its origin amongst the military forces of the native princes, the great majority amongst whom stood loyal to the British Government. When the Mutiny did spread amongst the troops of certain of the native princes, and some of these princes placed themselves at the head of their rebellious forces, the moving cause of it all was the policy of annexation and repression of native states which had been followed for years, previous to 1857. During these times of peril to the British Empire in India, many of the native princes afforded substantial aid and helped to save the empire. When, by the end of 1858, the danger was over and the policy of annexation and repression was finally abandoned, by the promulgation of the ever memorable Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, then it was that the British empire in India was re-established on a really true and firm basis, which has never since been shaken. The British Government has never forgotten the lessons of the Mutiny of 1857, and, on the lines of a new policy, alike wise and liberal and far-sighted, it has retained the native princes in their respective positions and places, and allowed them to keep their armies within certain due bounds, the result of which policy was that, during the last two wars in Afghanistan, many native princes and chiefs freely placed their military forces and treasuries at the disposal of the British Government, thus falsifying the forebodings of those amongst the public and the press who saw nothing but menace and danger to the British Government, in the native princes being allowed to keep their military forces; and we have no doubt that should similar occasions arise, the native princes will come forward with substantial tokens of their sincere loyalty to the person and throne of the British Queen.

## PHILANTHROPY EXTRAORDINARY.

On the 5th Instant, the Maharajah's Government sanctioned a measure which looks like leniency ultra Quixotic and an act of thoroughly mistaken philanthropy. This was the release from the Central Jail of a female convict named Bairammah, who had been sentenced to transportation for life, by the Sessions Judge of the Nundidroog Division, in 1877. The facts of the case against the woman were briefly these. In the latter end of 1876, a young girl of quiet, respectable parents, living in Arlay Pete, Bangalore town, and a neighbour of Bairammah, was enticed from her home, thrust into a dark room, and there handed over to two ruffians, goldsmiths by trade, named, respectively, Naraviui and Veerana, who ravished her so horribly that the young girl died. Thereupon, the two men were indicted for rape and murder, and the woman for abetting those crimes. The prisoners were tried before the Nundidroog Sessions Court, found guilty, the men were sentenced to be hanged and the woman to transportation for life. These sentences were confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner, the men were executed, and the woman lodged in the Central Jail, where she was up to the morning of the 5th Instant, when the new Chief Judge of Mysore, Mr. C. C. Plumer, paid a visit to the jail, in his capacity of Inspector General of Jails. The woman seems to have been brought to the notice of Mr. Plumer, who recommended her to the mercy of His Highness, and the Maharajah, in the exercise of that prerogative, ordered her release. The correspondent to whom we are indebted for the above statements, adds, that the woman's antecedents were of the vilest. Her profession, in short, was that of a hired panderer, and, in pursuit of that profession, she had committed the crime of which she was found guilty. Our correspondent proceeds as follows:—

"I think the sympathy of the Chief Judge was misplaced and the clemency of the Maharajah misdirected in this case. True, the woman is now 56 years of age, and, probably, old age had something to do with the unmerited mercy shown to her, but the question is, is she, by reason of age, incapable of again committing the horrible crime of which she was found guilty, bearing in mind what her profession was; and, perhaps, will again be? She was lodged in a place where she could no longer carry on her abominable trade; why now release her and let her loose on the society of the neighbourhood where she was instrumental in doing so much irreparable harm? I think she ought to be considered a dangerous enemy to her neighbours. I say dangerous enemy, because thieves, pick-pockets, robbers, and even murderers, do less enduring harm than people of her vile stamp—and there are hundreds of such panderers in native society—who, under the guise of a quiet demeanour, and even apparent innocence of life, strike society at its very roots, destroy the peace and reputation of whole households, and cause no end of ruin around them. Mr. Plumer's recommendation was evidently made without a full knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the case and the antecedents of the object of his misdirected sympathy. I think, however, that the Dewan, or whoever was the adviser of the Maharajah in this matter, should have caused further enquiry to be made, before advising His Highness to give effect to the Chief Judge's recommendation. I do not write with the object merely of finding fault with the Dewan or any of the Maharajah's advisers. I have no doubt that, in this case, it was blameable haste rather than any deliberate intention which has contributed to the release of a woman of Bairammah's character and profession. As a fact, it is well known that the professional panderer in native society, as, indeed, in any society in the world, is not generally to be found amongst the young, and robust and healthy, among immoral and vicious people, but amongst the old and worn out of the same class, so that old age is no bar to the pursuit of the profession, unless, indeed, the person is blind, bed ridden, or is suffering some other disabling bodily infirmity."

## Original and Selected Notes.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that a monster petition is to be sent to H. E. the Viceroy on the subject of the Abkari Amendment Bill, praying His Excellency to veto the measure.

We learn from Cochin that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the Travancore and Cochin Railway scheme, and that Mr. Aspinwall has left for Europe to arrange matters in connection with it.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha have under consideration a proposal to despatch agents to different parts of the country to make known the recent resolutions of the Government of India regarding local self-government.

At the examination held by the Inns of Court in Trinity term, the following native gentlemen passed the final examination for the Bar:—Cumbhumpati Akilandaiya, Inner Temple; Muncherji Dadabhai Daly eat, Middle Temple; Marilal Gupta, middle Temple; and Anandrao Sheshadri, Inner Temple.

We (*Mail*) learn from the *London Athenæum* of the 29th April, that permission having been obtained from Major Evans Bell, his works—Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy," "Our great vassal empire" and the "Mysore Reversion"—are about to be translated into two of the vernacular languages, Tamil and Canarese.

The Secretary of State for India has granted a license to Mr. Routledge, the provisions of which empower the Burmah Government to lease lands to him the extent of 10,000 acres for the purpose of planting bamboo and other fibrous plants, with the ultimate object of developing a new industry of making paper. Mr. Routledge will commence operations at once.

The revenue of the Jeypore State for 1880-81 was estimated at Rs. 52,42,176 and the expenditure at Rs. 55,56,930. The budget system was introduced into Jeypore in 1880-81. The Bhurtpore State in the year lost by emigration, famine and other causes, about fourteen per cent of its population. The Marwar State in 1875 contracted a debt of 25 lakhs which, it is expected, will be fully paid up by the end of the current year.

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia arrived at Indore on the 1st instant, and was received in great state by Sir Lepel Griffin, General Playfair, Commanding the Mhow Division, and a large number of military and political officers. Prince Shivaji Holkar and the Indore State officials were also present at the railway station, which was, with the whole road to the Residency, lined with troops. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the Maharajah's arrival. In the evening a full-dress dinner, at the conclusion of which the Maharajah was present, was given in his honour.

A case of fraud of much interest to Municipalities, which derive the greater part of their income from octroi, as well as to Railway Companies, has just come to light at Meerut. It appears that large imports of grain have been received during the last few months from Ludhiana, and through the connivance of the goods clerk there (who was formerly in the same capacity at Meerut) several thousands of maunds were carried without paying freight every bag containing some four to eight seers more than declared. There appears to be no arrangements for weighing wholesale consignments on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and so the excess weight passed down without being suspected.

The trial of the Kolapore Cases commenced at the Sessions last Friday before Mr. Justice Latham and a Special Jury, consisting of six Europeans, two Parsees and one Portuguese. The case of Bhide and Bakhle has been taken first. The Acting Advocate General Mr. Lang, and Mr. Inverarity have been engaged for the prosecution; Mr. Branson, Mr. Phereseshah Merwanjee Mehta, and

Mr. Telang have been engaged for the defence Both the sides are well represented and the Court is every day overcrowded with spectators—so great is the interest taken by the public in the issues of this trial Mr Bayo's cross-examination occupied the whole of Friday and a portion of Saturday.

THE Government of India, in the Financial Department has just come to certain decisions respecting intricate questions as to pensions and allowances Under previous rules, an officer lent to a foreign service had to pay a contribution to the Government of India out of his foreign salary to meet the cost of his pension and leave allowances, and this contribution was fixed at 20 per cent of the gross salary received in the foreign service Now, these rules apply to the case of officers lent to local bodies within India, financially independent of the Government, and as the new local self-government system may require such arrangements to be made more frequently than heretofore, it has been thought desirable to recast them The contributions to be exacted in future from officers lent in the way contemplated will be in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant one-sixth of the gross salary he receives from his foreign employers, and in the case of all other officers one seventh

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail* writes on the 30th ultimo—"Sir Salar Jung's sons and Syed Abdul Hak C I E, were presented at the recent Levee by the Secretary of State for India They have been well received and entertained by the nobility and gentry of England A few days ago they, together with Nawab Ekbal Ud Dowla one of the sons of the late co R gent of Hyderabad, were guests of the Duke of Sutherland at his lovely seat at Trentham in Staffordshire While there they visited, in company with the Duke, Liverpool and Crewe with the view of inspecting the famous docks of the former and the extensive iron works of the latter city Syed Abdul Hak was obliged to make an early return to town, owing to his duties in connection with the schemes for railway extension to His Highness the Nizam's dominions Abdul Hak's share in the capture of the dacoit Wassoodew Balwant and some of his associates has given him a sort of notoriety here"

THE *Indu Prakash* learns that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda presented to his Dewan, Sir T Madhavarao, some days ago, Rs two lacs and a half, in addition to the sum of Rs 50,000 presented on the occasion of the installation ceremony Probably this is in recognition of the services rendered by the Dewan to the Baroda State, but could not those services be otherwise recognized as for instance, by holding Sir T entitled to a fixed pension on his retirement The English Government has never been known to confer such favours on even its most favoured servants and the Baroda State, as at present governed, professes to tread upon the principles of Government as adopted by civilized governments like that of Her Majesty The Baroda treasury may have more money than the State needs, but such gifts as that which the Gaekwar has made to Sir T Madhavrao ought to be stopped and whenever the services of useful officers are to be recognized, both their services and the interests of the tax-payers ought to be kept in view

PROSPECTS and pay of the members of the subordinate judicial service in Bengal will be upon the new scale from the 1st July 1882,—according to the arrangements set forth in the last budget The following particulars of the scale are taken from a Calcutta paper, but it is not said when it will come into force in Madras — Under the existing arrangement the establishment of Subbordinate Judicial Officers consists of 7 Subordinate Judges on Rs 1,000 10 on 800, 10 on Rs 700, 16 on Rs 600, 5 on Rs 555, by the revision under notice the number and salaries of these Judges will be 7 on Rs 1,000, 15 on Rs 800, 20 on Rs 600 The number, 48 remains unaltered but their pay and prospects have been considerably improved—5 have been added to the 800 rupees grade, and 10 to the 600 rupees grade The 700 rupees grade has been abolished it is true, but 5 of their body go up to the higher grade, and 5 remain stationary until vacancies occur in the upper grade The five extra Judges on Rs 555 get an elevation at once to 600 rupees grade The number of first grade munsifs of 400 has been increased from 30 to 75 which gives an immediate lift to 55 second, grade munsifs. This increase of number in the second, third and fourth grade munsifs and the abolition of the extra officers will be promoted to Rs. 300 grade, from Rs 200 grade 28 officers will be absorbed in the 250 rupees grade, and all the extra munsifs on Rs 150 will be placed in the Rs 200 grade The revised sanctioned scale takes effect from the 1st proximo

THE *Mail* learns that arrangements are being made between the Indian Postal Department and Hyderabad Government to establish an *anche* postal service in the Nizam's territories Hitherto it was difficult for letters posted at any British post office being delivered to persons employed in any of the mofussil districts under the Hyderabad Government unless an extra fee is paid, and in many cases the transmission of letters and papers is greatly delayed The arrangements now made would, to some extent, meet the difficulty, the establishment of the anche post will facilitate the transmission of letters If an officer of the British postal department were placed in charge of this new branch of postal work in Hyderabad, it may be efficiently worked and substantial advantages derived by the people Great difficulty is also experienced by persons employed in the Hyderabad districts under the Nizam's Government transmitting money The introduction of the money order system throughout India has been of great public advantage and the annual returns published by the Postal department bear out this At the outset many complaints were made about the unsatisfactory way in which the system was being worked, but all that has now ceased and the money order department is popular Were the Hyderabad Government to make the necessary arrangements with the Director General of Post offices to establish money order offices in connection with the Hyderabad district postal system, an additional boon would be conferred upon the people Of late a large trade has sprung up between Hyderabad and the Madras presidency in hides and skins and the establishment of the money order system will be of great advantage to tradesmen, to say nothing of the benefits which private persons will derive from its establishment At the present time, remittances from the Hyderabad districts to Madras have to be made in coin, the parcels being sent by bangly, insured and registered

## Local and Provincial

KOLAR SESSIONS —The Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division held the usual monthly Sessions Court at Kolar, on the 3rd instant, Monday last There were, we believe, but two or three cases for disposal

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BANGALORE DIVISION —H G Bayley, C E, Executive Engineer of the Bangalore Division, returned from leave of absence to England, on Thursday last, and took charge of the Division from Mr Wonder, C E

A GRAND PARADE —A grand parade of all the troops in garrison, including the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, in review order, was to have taken place, on Wednesday next the 12th Instant, at 7 A M, before Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the Madras army, but, according to the *Madras Mail* of Saturday last, His Excellency has abandoned his visit to Bangalore, in consequence of the illness of Lady Roberts

CLERKS FOR BATTA —There was a report current on Wednesday last that a batch of clerks belonging to the Commissariat Department would be required for service in Egypt, should an expedition be sent to that country by the Indian Government It appears that an officer of the commissariat department has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Egypt We believe Colonel Magrath is the officer under orders —*Madras Standard*

RESIDENCY SURGEON —Although the Government of India refused to sanction the appointment of Residency Surgeon, on the ground that there were many civil and military doctors in the C and M Station, whose services could be availed of for the establishment of the Resident, yet the appointment still continues, Dr P H Benson holding it, from which it would seem that the Government of India withdrew its previous orders on the subject, on the representations of the late Resident Sir James Gordon

EXPEDITION TO EGYPT —An expedition of native troops from the Madras command is about to start for service in Egypt. Under instructions from the Commander-in-chief, the 4th Regiment, M N. I., now in Bangalore, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to start at a moment's notice Two companies, the A and E, of the Sappers and Miners, who are also now in Bangalore, are to form part of the expeditionary force, the whole of which will, probably, leave Bangalore for Aden, in the course of this week

FATAL ACCIDENT —The first (as it would seem) of fatal accidents occurred in the Mysore State Railway, in the Pettah terminus, on Wednesday last. After a steam boiler intended for the Palhalli iron works had been shifted, by means of a crane, from a waggon of the Madras Railway to one on the Mysore Railway, the crane was removed, and while being removed, certain iron rails, used to support the crane, suddenly came down with a crash, and fell on two coolies who were standing just below One of the poor fellows died on his way to the hospital, while the other, who was not seriously injured, is being treated in the hospital

A NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL —We are glad to learn that the new General Hospital, which it is proposed to open in the C and M Station, is in a fair way towards becoming an accomplished fact The subscriptions for this object, we learn, have come up to almost Rs 10,000, which will be used in either purchasing or erecting a new building for the hospital The institution is to be managed entirely by the religious sisters of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and the Government will supply the superintending doctor and an apothecary, which latter officer will be in charge The public are indebted to the Mother Superior of the Convent for the proposed boon

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS —Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 8 C J dated 28th April 1881, the officiating Resident is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Stations of Bangalore, and to serve for the divisions noted opposite their names:—*Re-appointments*—Mr S Leo, No II Division, Mr G G Brown, No VI Division *Appointments*—Mr J A Gow, No III Division, Mr N Narayan Chetty, No V Division, Mr W Jennings, N O V I Division, Mr A Venkata Chella Mudaliar, Fort of Bangalore

THE NEWSPAPER DEFAMATION CASE —The action for defamation brought by Mr R W Thompson, proprietor and editor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, against Mr A C Houston, the editor, Mr J W Hayes, Sr, the proprietor and Mr R F Hayes, the printer and publisher of the *Daily Post*, came on for hearing before Major Maltby, the District Magistrate, C and M Station on Monday last, when Messrs Doraty Iyer and Cornor, advocates, appeared for the complainant, and the defendants in person On the application of the 1st defendant the case was adjourned to this day, Monday, on the ground that the summonses were served only late in the afternoon of the Saturday previous, and the defendant had no time to prepare his defence

THE MYSORE LOAN —A correspondent writing from Mysore to the *Madras Standard* says —"I read in your issue of the 3rd instant a short paragraph on the Mysore loan, of which the last sentence requires a little comment. You say "The Mysore Government have, after all, been successful, notwithstanding the report afloat that the public were not disposed to subscribe towards the loan to the full extent" I have heard from very reliable sources that the Dewan, in order to show that he is very popular with the Mysore public sent one of his lieutenants to Mysore to induce people to subscribe to the loan I here on the same authority that the Dewan's lieutenant succeeded in obtaining subscribers to the extent of Rs 40,000? The public should know that not a single moneyed-wallah of Mysore came forward of his own accord, with purse, to subscribe to this loan, except a few officials, one and all of whom are moneyed men, and a few non-officials and Madras merchants."

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

MUNICIPAL TAXATION —On a reference to Government, it has been ruled, that military officers in the Public Works Department in this Presidency, are not exempted from Municipal taxation —*Mail*

ILLNESS OF LADY ROBERTS —We regret to here that Lady Roberts has not been at all well for some days past The Chief is said to have abandoned his visit to Bangalore, principally on this account, We trust to hear soon that her Ladyship is better —*Ibid*

GRAIN SPECIALS —There being a scarcity of grain in the Nizam's Dominions, the Madras Railway Company have, for the past week, been running special trains to convey rice to Hyderabad This has to some extent affected the price of grain in Madras.—*Ibid*.

REOPENING OF THE COURTS.—Small Causes Court will re-open for the resumption of business after the annual vacation, on Saturday next, and the High Court on Monday next. The first sitting of the Insolvent Court will take place on the 17th instant, when the Hon'ble Mr Justice Kernan will preside. —*Ibid*

APPREHENSION OF SEETHAPATHI NAIDU —Passengers who arrived at Madras yesterday from Conjeeveram, by rail via Arconum brought information of the arrest there of Seethapathi Naidu, Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, who, it appears, was apprehended in the house of a pundaram We give the report as we received it.—*Standard*

### CALCUTTA

THE CHIEF OF EDAR.—HIS Highness Maharaja Kishri Sing, of Edar, who will be invested with charge of his State on the 7th proximo, is the son of the late Maharaja Jowan Sing, G C S I, who died in 1868, and who was known to be an intelligent and liberal prince Maharaja Kishri Sing was educated under Manuck Lal G Gundaria, who was appointed to that duty by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay The Maharaja has power of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. The Edar State has a population of 217,382, and a revenue of Rs 2 00 000 The army consists of 400 cavalry 500 infantry and police, and 12 guns. It was founded in 1729 by Anand Sing and Raj Sing brothers of Abji Sing, then Maharaja of Jodhpore These princes were succeeded, by Siva Sing, Bhowan Sing, Gambir Sing, and then Jowan Sing respectively, the last-named being the predecessor of the present Maharaja During the minority of the Maharaja, the State was managed by a Dewan Political Agent The State has eight Thakoors or subordinate chiefs, who hold their offices in consideration of military service, the quota being three horsemen for every Rs. 1,000 of revenue—*States man*

CAN A MONEY LENDER RECOVER INTEREST UPON A LOAN EIGHT TIMES ABOVE THE PRINCIPAL —It is said that the High Court will be asked for a full bench decision upon a reference to that Court by one of the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court in a case in which both plaintiff and defendant are East Indians upon a very important question, namely, as to whether a money lender could recover interest according to the terms of the promissory note executed in his favour which provided a enhanced rate of interest after the due date when the amount of the same was eight times more than the principal Defendant in the case in question had borrowed Rs 50 at 75 per cent per annum Plaintiff had deducted Rs 10 on account of interest in advance out of the 50 The interest payable after the due date was 120 per cent. per annum Defendant had paid Rs 110 from time to time on account of interest, and was sued for Rs. 190 Within a period of two years and seven months, the interest on Rs. 40 had accumulated to Rs. 330 The Allahabad High Court had held in a late case, that where a plaintiff provided for an enhanced rate of interest to be charged after the due date, the same must be treated as a penalty, and he could not recover interest beyond 12 per cent per annum after the due date According to the law of Menu, if the parties were Hindus the plaintiff could not recover interest beyond a sum which was equal to the principal, irrespective of the period of time the debt may have been contracted The High Court in Calcutta had taken a different view of the case, and held that, according to Section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1860, the lender was entitled to recover interest, however high if the payment of the same was provided in the promissory note. As there were conflicting decisions on the point, one judgment clashing against the other, it was desirable that the point should be finally settled by the decision of a full bench.—*Englishman*

## Extracts.

### THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES

The question of the military forces kept up by Native States in India, appears to have attracted attention even at Berlin, and has called forth some remarks worthy of consideration It has as yet attracted no attention in England, but that is not surprising We may expect that every nation in Europe will have noted and commented upon the extraordinary spectacle presented in the existence of these forces, before people at home become aware of their existence It is certainly a most wonderful state of affairs, and well calculated to excite the astonishment of foreign critics. Here are a number of Feudatory Princes, all deriving their title from, and enjoying their possessions under the sanction and guarantee of, the British Government, and who, nevertheless, are an embarrassment instead of a support to the Government. These chiefs live under the protection of the British Government; their States—or at least all the principal ones—owe their existence, at some period or other of their history, to the forbearance or the protection of our Government, and yet they afford no assistance whatever to that Government On the contrary, they impose considerable cost, and entail considerable danger upon the British Government, by the maintenance of troops which, while thus dangerous, are perfectly useless to themselves and to us.

The *Militar Wochenblatt* points out that "the possessions of these independent but tributary native princes cover over a half of the Upper Indian continent The population however, is only quarter of the total population The incomes of these princes amount to £16,000,000, of which £750,000 is paid as tribute to the English Government. Their troops, which are variously armed, and whose military value varies exceedingly, are in number—infantry 241,062, cavalry 64,773, artillery 2,380, cannon 5,250" Such figures must, of course, be merely approximate, but they are sufficiently near the mark, and correspond with the latest official statistics That chiefs with such numerous subjects, and such large revenues, should keep up troops so numerous, for the embarrassment of the Imperial Government, and contribute so little to the Imperial defence, appears a very remarkable and inexplicable state of things. But the *Militar Wochenblatt* is careful not to overstate its case and so it proceeds to tone these figures down They are imposing it says, "but on closer examination they diminish greatly" It then explains that these possessions, revenues, and forces are distributed among a great number of chiefs, most of whom are individually insignificant, though they go to swell the aggregate This is very true, and yet, when the insignificant ones are taken out, there remain States like Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, Jeypore, Travancore, Indore, Oodeypore, and about a dozen others, which will account for at least three quarters of the aggregate area, population, revenue, and military force given for the entire hundred or so reigning chiefs of India.

Now, these chiefs, with their large resources contribute really less to the common expenses of the Empire than even the modest sum stated by the *Militar Wochenblatt*, and these contributions come from only some of them, others contributing nothing whatever The total which is received by the British Government, in the shape of subsidies for the maintenance of troops, is seventeen lakhs of rupees, contributed by Travancore (Rs. 17,88,111), Indore (Rs 1,19,076, capitalised in 1865), Kutch (Rs 1,04,692), and eleven other States. Besides this, Hyderabad has assigned territories for the payment of thirty two lakhs of rupees on account of a contingent for our service; and Gwalior has ceded territory yielding 15 lakhs (at the time of cession) for the maintenance of troops The latter cession was of territories yielding 18 lakhs, but 3 lakhs of this was retroceded in 1860, as a reward for loyalty in the mutiny. Moreover Baroda maintains 3,000 horse for the British service, which, at the fixed rate of commutation, represent about five and a half lakhs of rupees. Thus the total of contributions made by some out of the whole number of feudatory States is under 70 lakhs of rupees, which is considerably less than the £750,000, stated by the *Militar Wochenblatt*

The budget figure for "Tributes and Contributions" is somewhat less, again, than the amount stated by us—namely Rs. 69,49,340, but this shows the cash received in the Treasury from the chiefs on all accounts, and nothing more. Much of the cash, however, included in the above sum, is not at all a contribution to the common expenses of the Empire, and, on the other hand, there are, as we have shown, certain material contributions made by sundry chiefs, which do not appear in cash on the treasury books Credit must certainly be given, for example to Baroda, for the 3,000 horses maintained for the Imperial service, but equally it must be refused to a tributary State, say Jeypore, for sundry lakhs of rupees, paid annually to us, as a quitrent and condition of tenure This will be seen from examples of the manner in which the tribute charges were created In 1818, Jeypore agreed to pay the British Government eight lakhs per annum, if delivered from the Maharattas and Pindaris, whose exactions had reduced the State to the lowest depth of distress The specific service required was rendered by us, but, as the tribute stipulated was found too heavy for the State, we remitted, in 1842 46 lakhs of arrears, and reduced the tribute to four lakhs per annum This four lakhs, then, is paid to the British Government as recompense for a specific service, and is in fact the price of Jeypore's existence It is a quit rent, the condition of maintenance of the State, and all the other Rajputana tributes, are of the same nature All other tributes, indeed, are of a similar nature Cochin, for instance, agreed, in 1791, to pay a tribute of a lakh per annum for release from subjection to Tippoo Sultan In 1809, however, Cochin rebelled against its allegiance to us, and a further payment of a lakh per annum was imposed on the State, for the payment of the garrison placed therein to hold it down This was called a subsidy, but is really of course an increased tribute imposed as a penalty In 1816, the chief of Kutch ceded to us the district of Anjor, as recompense for reducing his revolted subjects In 1822, it was arranged that Anjor should be restored, and an annual cash payment of Rs 82,207 made in lieu thereof This sum is lumped, in the account, under the head of tribute, with the Rs 1,04,692, for which we have before given credit, as a contribution to imperial defence But the latter is really paid as a subsidy for the maintenance of troops, whereas the former is a payment of the same nature as Jeypore's and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a contribution to the common expenses of the Empire

The one item of subsidy, or tribute regarding which, under treaty phraseology there might be some question, is the 24½ lakhs of rupees paid annually by Mysore When we conquered Mysore, slew its ruler, and divided its territories, we bestowed, in 1799, a portion of them worth Rs 49 00,000 per annum on a scion of the family which had furnished, the Hindu dynasty, expelled forty years before by the Mahomedan dynasty that we overthrew This territory was bestowed on condition of the grantee paying us back half its revenue yearly, (the specific sum of 24½ lakhs), wherewith to maintain a force in Mysore This payment, though by a courteous fiction it was called a subsidy paid for the maintenance of a subsidiary force, evidently a quit-rent—the condition of the grant In 1799 it was at our option to give the Raja, whom we set up as much, or as little, territory as we pleased—or none at all We gave him nominally an income of 49 lakhs, and we took back half Whatever he received was of free grace, and whatever he gave back was a condition of that grace A garrison was of course maintained in Mysore, and would have been so in any case, but it was never termed a subsidiary force, or so regarded. The Mysore revenues have increased, under our management, two and-a-half times the amount originally granted, but the quit-rent, of course remains unchanged. The Chief, therefore, makes no contribution to the imperial defence, for though bound by a treaty of 1807 to maintain 4,000 horse for the British service, the State does not now do so It is now proposed by Government to impose a contribution of ten lakhs of rupees on this account which is a very inadequate sum but the final decision on this point, even, is at present suspended

This closes the case as regards cash payments, of all kinds, received by the British Government from the Feudatory States But some of these States claim exemption from further demands on the score of territorial cessions made in the days when they first submitted to the rising British Power Any general claim of the sort is of course absurd A Native State was smitten to the earth in battle As the price of its existence, it ceded such territory as the conqueror demanded To hold it in check, a British force, paid with the revenues thus obtained, was stationed in its midst, and diplomatic courtesy drew up a Treaty admitting the State to alliance, and affording the above force as a defence, forsooth to the State Thus both Scindia and Holkar ceded districts, and accepted subsidiary forces to be maintained in the ceded districts and from their revenues, and the obligations of these forces are laid down in detail in Scindia's Treaty of Boorhanpur, and Holker's Treaty of Mandisore No such forces, however, are or ever were maintained, and the cessions were of course treated as final, being in fact—however disguised—the price of the existence of the Gwalior and Indore States Nevertheless, the claims, which those States do not pretend to urge, to have these cessions regarded in the light of contributions to imperial military expenditure, are urged by other States, on account of cessions, made in exactly the same way, for the maintenance of subsidiary forces —*Civil and Military Gazette*

### THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN INDIA

The following correspondence has been sent to us *(Madras Mail)* for publication —

To H Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.

Sir,—Through the kindness of one of the highest members of the Indian Government, I am favoured with a copy of an important speech by your Highness, delivered at the anniversary of the College of Combakonum, on the 15th of March Permit me to call your attention to the "basis of union" of the movement which has led to these recent investigations into the working of the Education Act of 1854 I trust your Highness will see nothing rash or dangerous in the great aims of the movement, as there indicated, and that our intentions have been misunderstood, and in some cases misrepresented in a way that you will not approve of I assure your Highness that I am most ardently in favour of improving and extending the higher education I have never advocated the withdrawal of higher education from State encouragement and control But I do desire to see an introduction of Native management and support, which will secure the co-operation and confidence of the higher classes in India. You allude to the fact, that higher classes have not been reached by our present methods Your Highness has had few followers in the course of study which you have nobly pursued Can nothing be done to bring the aristocracy of India under the influence of our Western culture? Even in Calcutta, not 5 per cent, of the higher families are found in our Colleges, and more than 50 per cent, of those obtaining the highest education, belong to families with an income of less than Rs 100 per month Is it desirable that the highest offices in the Civil Service should be entirely filled from this class? As a statesman, while you will rejoice to see a few youths of talent and character rise from the lower strata of society to the highest offices, you cannot look calmly on, and see the oldest and most honorable families in India thrust aside from the place to which they are naturally born, and by hereditary instinct in some measure prepared How this higher class is to be educated is a problem I am unable at present to solve, but I am so deeply interested in it, and the education of the masses, in a way suited to their sphere in life, that I propose to visit India this winter, and if I can get so far south, I may presume to seek an interview with your Highness on these subjects, in which I know you take a generous interest I may add that I hope to visit the Punjab before I go south, to see a College on Lahore, which I am told has done much to secure the confidence of the hereditary families of the country who are now sending their children to be educated there I may add that the Government College of Combakonum is not one of those of which I have ever expressed disapproval It is managed ably and economically, and so far as I can judge comes nearer the character of an aided College than one in which the Government are the direct teachers, as in the Presidency College, which they keep up at an expense far beyond its merits or needs, and which makes it impossible for any other native institution to support a staff of teachers so highly paid The best teachers from aided Colleges are tempted and drawn over to it. Pray Pardon the liberty I take in troubling you with these remarks, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Highness's most obedient servant

(Sd) James Johnston, Hon. Secy

General Council on Education in India, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W C, May 31 1882.

To the Revd James Johnston, F S S, &c.,
*Hon Secretary, General Council on Education in India*

Sir,—I am very thankful to you for your kind and considerate letter of the 31st May, in reference to my speech at the Combakonum College There can be no stronger argument in favour of the spread of education, high and low, than that it has established a community of interest between places so far apart as London and Trevandrum The field of contention is, after all, very narrow indeed Neither party denies or can deny the great importance of the further extension of primary education in India. Neither party likewise does or can deny the equally great importance of higher education to the few in India. The only difference of opinion is, whether the Government of India should meet the increased expenditure on account of the extension of the primary education of the masses by the savings effected in their higher education I honestly feel and contend that that should not be, and that the time is not come for the Government to withdraw its direct connection, even partially with the higher education We should all remember that English educating England is a totally different case from England educating India To carry on higher education successfully in India, the teaching and directing agency, as regards the higher concerns, should be purely English—an agency, the intellectual taproot of which runs deep into the ever improving home soil Even the practically unlimited resources of the Indian Government have not fully succeeded in securing this Much less has any private and genuous agency, however rich and enlightened, a chance I agree in much that you say on the education of the Indian aristocracy To some extent they are being indirectly educated through the instrumentality of the graduates and proficients turned out by the Government Colleges I am glad to hear that you propose visiting India before long I am your most obedient servant,

(Sd) Rama Varma, Maharajah.

Trevandrum, June


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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

*London, 10th July, Afternoon*—Admiral Seymour has announced to the Egyptian authorities that he will commence the bombardment of Alexandria at 4 tomorrow (Tuesday) morning

The French fleet will not participate in the bombardment

The British Consul General has notified to the Egyptian Government, the suspension of friendly relations, and has announced to Dervish Pasha, that he holds him responsible for the safety of the Khedive

### EMBARKATION OF THE CONSULS

*Alexandria, 9th July, Evening*—All the Foreign Consuls have now embarked on their respective ships

Mr Cartwright, the Acting British Consul, has notified to the other Consuls the desirability of summoning their subjects to come on boardship within 24 hours

Admiral Seymour is now awaiting instructions before giving the Egyptian authorities a final notice before commencing hostilities.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

*London 11th July*, 6 41 A M—The bombardment of Alexandria commenced this morning

*London, 11th July*—A telegram from Alexandria, dated 8 o'clock this morning states that the bombardment is being vigorously carried on Two forts have already been blown up, and one silenced, whilst the fire of the others has slackened

### THE FOREIGN CONSULS PROTEST

*London, 11th July*, 5 13 A M—The latest advices from Alexandria state that all the foreign Consuls have protested against the threatened bombardment The foreign fleets remain outside the harbour, the British ships alone confronting the forts There are no signs of yielding on the shore

### THE CONFERENCE

Advices from Constantinople state that the Conference is at a standstill, pending the result of the situation at Alexandria

### EXPLANATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville, replying to a question, said that the temporary surrender of the forts at Alexandria was required for the purpose of disarming them.

### AN AUTUMN SESSION

In the House of Commons Mr Gladstone said that the House would adjourn early, and re-assemble in October for the discussion of the procedure

### STOPPAGE OF TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANAL

*London, 11th July*, 1 55 P. M—Admiral Seymour has prohibited any merchant vessels entering the Suez Canal, whilst the bombardment of Alexandria continues

The Suez Canal Company have formally protested against this, as being a violation of the neutrality of the Canal.

### THE NEW GRAND VIZIER

*Constantinople, 11th July*—Said Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier

### SURRENDER OF THE EGYPTIANS

*Alexandria, 12th July*, 1 P M—A flag of truce has been displayed by the Egyptians from the Forts. A steamer bearing a flag of truce is now nearing the British fleet.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria, 11th July*, 4 52 P M—The bombardment by the British still continues, about forty of whom have been wounded The loss on the Egyptian side has been heavy

*London, 11th July*—6 39 P M—The latest advices from Alexandria state that the forts along the sea front have been silenced The bombardment continues unabated The fire of the British will be directed against the harbour forts to morrow

A party of men from the ironclad *Invincible* succeeded in effecting a landing and blew up the guns of fort Mex

The palace of Ras el ten, belonging to the Khedive, has been laid in ruins

The British loss so far is only forty wounded, but the enemy has lost heavily

The Egyptians have made a good stand, and fought well

*London, 12th July Morning*—The loss yesterday on the British side was five killed, and 27 wounded

The Egyptian loss is believed to have been very heavy

The damage done to our ships was but slight

Anxiety prevails as to whether the bombardment was justified even by the peculiar circumstances of the case

The Turkish Ambassador in London has urgently demanded the cessation of the bombardment, and in doing so he hinted upon the serious consequences which it will entail

### RENEWAL OF THE BOMBARDMENT

Advices just received from Alexandria state that the bombardment was resumed this morning

The Egyptian soldiers during last night were employed in repairing the damages to some of the forts

### EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS

Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said the Queen had not yet advised the employment of an Indian force in Egypt

### ARABI AND THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

*London, 13th July* 2 P M—Arabi has withdrawn the Egyptian army at Alexandria into the interior It is unknown where the Khedive is

### ALEXANDRIA IN FLAMES MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS

Alexandria is in flames All the convicts have been released and have set fire to many buildings The atrocities committed are reported as frightful The entire European quarter of the city has been destroyed, and one hundred Europeans massacred The others fought their way to the Beach, where they were rescued by the ship's boats

### NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER OF THE FORTS.

*London, 13th July*, 5 A M—Admiral Seymour has refused to negotiate with Arbi, until the Harbour forts are surrendered Arabi refuses to comply with these conditions Hostilities have not yet re-commenced. The Khedive is safe

### A ROYAL VOLUNTEER

The Duke of Connaught has volunteered for service in Egypt, and will probably be appointed to the command of a brigade

### THE RADICALS AND THE MINISTRY.

In the House of Commons last night, the Radical members attacked the policy of Government in Egypt Mr. Gladstone said the bombardment was necessary for the safety of the fleet. He denied that the British action in Egypt had caused any feeling of estrangement between France and England.

### THE FORTS ABANDONED

*London, 13th July, Noon.*—It appears now that Arabi's flag of truce was merely a ruse to gain time, and enable the Egyptian troops to withdraw from the forts, which have since been abandoned

### YESTERDAY'S BOMBARDMENT

*Bombay, 14th July*—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says, that a telegram received at the Admiralty from Admiral Seymour states, that up to 10-30 A M, yesterday, the *Inflexible* and *Temeraire* only had been engaged They fired three shells each at Mouriff fort There was no response from the shore batteries The Queen has made telegraphic enquiries relative to the wounded

### PUBLIC OPINION ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

In business circles the opinion is that the war is over and transactions with the East are not declined Public opinion is divided as to the necessity of the bombardment

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

*London, 13th July, Evening*—The Khedive is at Ramleh Palace which is surrounded by Egyptian soldiers. His position is considered precarious. The fire is still raging throughout Alexandria city, and is extending to the Port

Admiral Seymour has landed a force of 600 Marines.

It is reported that the Egyptian troops are concentrating outside the city

It is suspected that all the forts in the town are mined

### INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL SEYMOUR

The Secretary to the Admiralty replying to a question of Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons this evening said, that Admiral Seymour has been instructed to-day not to dismantle the fortifications or to disable the guns, but to endeavour to open communications with the Khedive, and invite him to restore order in concert with Dervish Pasha, and at the same time to land a party of men for police purposes, and invite the European ships to co-operate

### THE REIGN OF PLUNDER

*London, 14th July*, 5 A M—Latest advices state that Alexandria is full of plunderers The marines have attacked and scattered them, killing seven Our force is quite inadequate to hold the city, from which Arabi and his army are only one hour's march distant

### SAFETY OF THE KHEDIVE

The Khedive and Dervish Pasha have taken refuge on boardship in the harbour of Alexandria.

### LOSS OF THE EGYPTIANS

It is believed that the Egyptians lost 2,000 men during the bombardment.

### ALEXANDRIA DESERTED.

*Bombay, 15th July*—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that a party landed from the fleet on Wednesday night, and found the city apparently deserted, but on fire in nearly every street Arabi, previous to withdrawal, impressed all the male adult population

It was proposed to send forward some troops to ascertain Arabi's whereabouts.

Admiral Seymour has telegraphed that the fleet has not opened fire again, as the enemy has evacuated the city

## ASIA.

### EUROPEANS AT SUEZ

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

*London, 11th July*, 6 41 A M—The bombardment of Alexandria commenced this morning.

### THREATENING A JUDGE AND JURY

A threatening letter has been sent to the Judge and jury engaged in trying the Kolapore defamation case

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY, 17TH 1882.

## THE USELESSNESS OF MORAL LEGISLATION.

THE Government of India recently introduced the most stringent orders that lotteries and raffles of all sorts, public and private, should be put down by the strong arm of the law, and, by way of practical example, the members of the managing agency of the great Derby Sweep Lottery, at Umballa, were prosecuted, and, by confession of the terribly guilty deed, were "dealt with leniently," by being let off with comparatively small fines. Notwithstanding this "moral example," sweeps and lotteries seem to have gone on as usual, or, if not quite as usual, at all events, with equal profit and enjoyment to the secret participators therein. The public, baulked by the hard and fast moral legislation of the Government of India, from subscribing to, and taking part in, lotteries and raffles, with the avowed purpose of reaping gain thereby, took to the commission of the "pious fraud" that such and such a lottery was intended for a "charitable purpose," or for a purpose of universal, or at least, general public advantage, for which funds could not be otherwise obtained to the desired extent. Of such a nature is the Lottery of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Bangalore, which has for its object the promotion of a scheme of agriculture for the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, who may desire to make agriculture a source of living. This Eurasian and Anglo-Indian lottery scheme seems to us to be one of those "pious frauds" to which we have alluded, or, at all events, it is in the nature of a semi-pious fraud, because while, on the one hand, it raises funds for the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian land scheme, on the other hand, it fosters and encourages that spirit of gambling and vicious speculation which it is the object of the Government of India to put down, and which it thinks it has put down, by suppressing the annual Derby Sweeps at Umballa to which, notwithstanding the utter improbability that not more than three persons *could* have won the largest and most coveted prizes, and that not more than a score of persons could have won the inferior prizes, comprised of those who "drew starters"—that is, the names of horses which *actually* start in the race—yet thousands subscribed tens and even hundreds of rupees, in the hope of becoming winners The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Lottery, as we have said, is a half-and-half, goody goody, sort of affair, inasmuch as it professes a large, wide extended beneficence, on the one hand, and encourages the spirit of gambling, on the other hand, but the Government of India do not seem to have seen it in this *obscure obscure* light at first, when they accorded sanction to the Lottery. They seem to have been led away by the philanthropic enthusiasm of Sir James Gordon, on behalf of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community of Mysore, just as Sir James was led away by the eloquence of the managers of the Association, in backing up their half veiled request to support them in their endeavour to raise funds for a good object, through questionable means. A month or two after the prayer of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association had been granted to hold the Lottery, the Government of India seems to have been awakened to a sense of

its apparent inconsistency in sanctioning the holding of a lottery, even under exceptional circumstances, when lotteries *per se* had been so vigorously condemned by that very Government. Accordingly, we had a second and more stringent order against all lotteries whatever, whether for pious, charitable, or philanthropic purposes, or for the purposes of pure gain, and, we suppose the E and A I Association is to be congratulated on the narrow escape it has had from being included in the wholesale condemnation of the last order of the Government of India on the subject of moral legislation. At all events, the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian lottery stands forward to point a moral and a caution to all future similar efforts of piety, charity, or political and social philanthropy. Such being the severely puritanic spirit in which the Government of India has wrapped itself with reference to public lotteries, as a source of gain to the holders thereof, or for the exercise of active benevolence, it is surprising, it is a pitiable example of the inconsistency of human nature, as displayed even by our rulers and governors in high places, that, during the "racing season" in Indian cities and towns and stations, every individual who participates in those Isthmian Games of the English in India, from the Governor or member of Council himself, down to the veriest coolie with a few pice in his hands who may be present at a race meeting, forgets or ignores the stringent rules against the holding of lotteries, or of any other form of gambling speculation which might be on the tapis, at the time, and the Government of India, or, rather, the representatives of the Government, of law, order, and justice, of decorum and public morals, *do not in the least interfere to enforce* either the stringent orders of the Government, quite Draconian in their language and spirit, against lotteries of all sorts, or of the section of the Indian Penal Code which specially relates to the holding and drawing of lotteries. Now, let us see how the case stands with regard to the present Bangalore races, which began on Thursday last and will continue for the next three or four meetings, with special reference to the section of the Penal Code to which we allude. That section is contained in Act XXVII of 1870, an amendment to the Code, is placed in Chapter XIV, entitled "of offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals." The section is numbered 294 A, and is as follows—"Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or so forbear doing anything, for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number, or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees." In the teeth of this section, then, and of the positive and strong orders of the Government on the subject, we have lotteries and betting speculations of all kinds carried on every day, for four or five days running, on the Bangalore race course, where the police assemble in large numbers to keep order along the roads leading to the stand, and at the stand itself, but these guardians of the public morals do not at all notice the fact that lotteries and betting speculations of all sorts are carried on in the most open manner, those concerned in such transactions not caring apparently for the orders of the Government of India, or for the provisions of the Penal Code, and, in fact, not thinking about them at all. The section quoted above speaks of persons who "keep any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery." In the face of this injunction, there is a special little office kept at the grand stand, where people take tickets at five rupees per ticket, in what is known as the "Pari Mutuel," which is practically a lottery sweep in which the one who is fortunate enough to name the winning horse on their ticket, share the amount of subscription equally amongst them, whilst the losers, of course, lose the value of the ticket on what they have laid out, and in addition, have to make up in equal shares for any deficiency in the shares. This kind of lottery is carried on amongst the rich and well-to-do at the stand, but lotteries on a smaller scale, but on the same principles, are held on the course at the back of the stand. Here persons, chiefly non-commissioned officers open out sweeps, at one rupee a head, and the proceeds, as in the Pari Mutuel, are divided equally amongst the winners. These sweeps, whether fashionable or plebeian, are opened out all along the place of meeting, under the very nose of the police, but nothing is done to lay hands on a single culprit, who knowingly or defiantly disobeys the orders of the Government of India and the express provisions of the Penal Code, and yet half a dozen native loafers or street arabs who may be caught playing "pitch and toss," on the side of some unfrequented road, for a few miserable pice, are brought before the magistrate and sentenced to imprisonment. The very members of the police force who are present at those race meetings "on duty" in lotteries, for being business, they are not above the weakness of speculations which *may* possibly turn up a few extra rupees. It is true they are supposed guardians of the public morals at least from a the Penal Code point of view. But as long as they are not duly tied by their superiors to put Section 294 A of the Code into force, they hold themselves to be blameless, for, under Section 14 of the Indian Code, "no charge of an offence punishable under Section 294 A shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution be instituted by or for or, or under authority from, the Local Government" and if the superior police officers of that Government set a loafers against Section 294 A, what can be expected from the inferior officers of the force? We have thus brought this subject of the open and unblushing holding of lotteries at race meetings to prominent public notice in order to show the utter lax of moral legislation of this kind on the part of our Government. All such attempts to control the morals of the public, more especially as to how people should spend their money, which we suppose to be all their own, must end abortively. If this Government succeeds in suppressing lotteries in one direction, they will break out in another. If the Unbalanced Derby Sweep is no longer or publicly held, if permission is not to be granted for holding any other kind of public lottery, "stable lotteries," "Pari mutuels" and other forms of gambling speculation are to be seen at the annual race meetings. In short, nobody is more mad in his life or wiser in the expenditure of his money, because the Government chooses to direct, under certain pains and penalties, that a man or a body of men shall not spend money on lotteries. The Government of India is, in fact, in this matter, too "paternal," and that without realising anything like the obedience from its subjects which parents in private life exact and receive from their children. Just or legal, now, if Section 294 A of the Penal Code were put into force before a Magistrate, during the race meeting at Bangalore what a lot of people of all classes and grades of the community, of all sexes and both sexes would have to stand in the dock! The Government would have to appoint special magistrates during the season!

## THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS

THE latest news from Alexandria is of a most startling nature, and there can now no longer be any doubt as to the critical nature of the position in which the British nation stand in respect to the long debated settlement of the Egyptian question. Affairs in the Valley of the Nile have been threatening to develop into a serious crisis from the middle of last year, and that consummation has been ushered in now in a manner not anticipated, by even those who took the most gloomy view of the matter. It was hardly expected that the action of Arabi Pasha and his military colleagues as indicated six months ago in demanding unlimited power to promote themselves in office and increase the strength of their army by and by violating stipulated by treaty arrangements with the Europe Powers, would culminate in the destruction and desertion of Alexandria by the Egyptian army, under the fire of an insultant British fleet, whose commander has merely declared war against the Egyptian Government for the time being, and yet this is exactly what has happened during the past week. At this moment Alexandria is an ruins, its fortifications are in the possession of British troops, while Arabi Pasha and his army are making their way into the interior, after having set fire to the city, massacred the European population and liberated the convicts from the jails, to wreck and plunder all that the flames have spared. The telegrams received last week informed us that Sir Beauchamp Seymour the British Admiral commanding the fleet in Alexandria, began the bombardment of that port last Tuesday, after having given twelve hours' notice of his intention to do so, in the event of Arabi continuing to raise defensive earth works on shore. Arabi had been previously warned to desist from strengthening the fortifications, but he persisted in carrying out the work, and there was apparently no alternative for the British Admiral but to issue the ultimatum to bombard the city. A few hours' firing from the fleet served to silence resistance from shore, and Arabi soon found himself no longer in a position to hold out against the attack. Finding himself thus situated he ostensibly sued for peace by sending a flag of truce to the British fleet with proposals as to the conditions of the armistice. The British Admiral decided not to listen to any negotiations that did not stipulate for the surrender of the forts of Alexandria to the British, and as Arabi would not agree to those terms it was supposed that hostilities would be resumed immediately after the return of the Egyptian commissioners to shore. But when the moment for renewal of the action came it was discovered that the wily Arab General and his army had deserted their forts as described above, that the flag of truce and the pretended negotiations were only a ruse to give the defenders of the forts time to make good their retreat. The result was that when Admiral Seymour landed sixty hundred of his Marines to protect the lives of the Europeans, who were being massacred in the streets, he found the place in ruins, overrun by the hordes of convicted felons who Arabi had liberated before quitting the city. Arabi is said to will its conjectured, be retreat into the interior, where he expects to be supported by the Bedouins of the desert, with whom it is thought it is possible to keep himself in power for a short time longer. But the landing of the British Marines at Alexandria has the effect of the probable of its occupation by European forces, until such time at least as the disorder of things shall have been restored under a regularly recognised Khedive. As to who the Khedive will be there can be no question as long as Mahomed Tewfik is alive, seeing that he has done nothing to justify his deposition by the two Powers who have placed him at the head of the Government, and are morally bound to keep him there as long as he remains faithful to the conditions on which he has hitherto held his authority. His behaviour throughout the crisis has been a perfect record both with his relations with England and France and his relations with the Sultan of Turkey as the suzerain of Egypt, while there is nothing that can be urged against his character as a ruler in the fact that he is now refusing to come on board the European steamers in Alexandria harbour, is sufficient to show that he has had no share in the rebellion which has brought about the present condition of anarchy in Egypt.

## A NATIVE CHIEF JUSTICE

In our issue of the 22nd May last we published an article on the elevation of Mr Syed Mahomed Mahmood barrister-at-law, to the dignity of judge of the High Court at Allahabad. We said, on that occasion, that such an act of justice to the natives of India generally, and to the Mahomedan community in particular was unique in the judicial history of the country and was a sign that the British Government was determined that, of the natives of India showing an aptitude for the higher offices in the state service, they should be promoted. We have now to congratulate the Natives of Bengal specially in the Natives of India generally, on the just and generous action of Lord Ripon's Government in elevating to the officiating Chief Justiceship of Bengal the Honourable Romesh Chunder Mitter, the senior puisne Judge of the High Court of Bengal. This is the first time in the judicial history of Bengal, in fact, in the judicial history of India, that a pure native of the country has been appointed to the highest judicial office in the gift of the state, and it shows the broad statesmanlike views by which Lord Ripon is influenced that he is said, in spite of all opposition from his own colleagues in the Government, and of the selfish and ungenerous criticisms of the English press of Bengal, to make such an appointment, an appointment which has given universal satisfaction and will tend to raise the Government of Lord Ripon in public estimation more than any other measure. The promotion of Mr Justice Mitter as officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, following so closely on the promulgation of Lord Ripon's noble measure of local self Government in India, proves that the old regal, haughty imperial policy has been relegated to the region of past errors and follies in the Government of India—a policy which had for its last exponent Lord Lytton and it is to be hoped that that policy will never be repeated in this country. As we said of the Mahomedan Barrister Judge of the Allahabad High Court, so we say of the Honourable Romesh Chunder Mitter, that it is no small thing to be associated in the administration of justice with the most educated and intelligent Englishmen, on the bench of the highest tribunal in the land, to be associated, in short, with the Government of the country, with the consequences themselves, in the most important department of the state service. In the Honourable Romesh Chunder Mitter, the British Government has shown the splendid generosity and justice of the British nation in elevating to the highest judicial post in the country a pure native, who has risen to his present high position by dint of his own exertions, in employing the intelligence and ability with which nature has endowed him in the right direction, and in taking advantage of all the means of high education which the British Government has generously placed within easy reach of the natives of India.

## Original and Selected Notes

THE Hon Romesh Chunder Mitter is appointed to perform the duties of Chief Justice of Bengal during the absence of Sir Richard Garth.

THE Revenue Survey of a portion of the Nizam's territories will be undertaken shortly by a gentleman who, for some time, has been employed under the Central Provinces administration.

THE *Times of India* understands that the Exchange Banks have agreed not to purchase any document bills against goods shipped per Suez Canal, unless the safety of the goods is insured against war risks.

WITH a view to the relief of the sufferers by the recent events in Egypt, it is proposed that a lottery of 10,000,000 francs should be organised in Paris, in which the first prize should be 1,000,000, and the second 500,000 francs.

A MAHOMEDAN gentleman of Hyderabad has issued a Hindustani edition of Dr Stewart's Physical Primer. A copy was the other day presented to Captain Clark on behalf of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nizam's Government intends to purchase four hundred copies of the same.

THE Travancore Government are about to establish a paper manufactory at Trevandrum. For this purpose a circular has been issued by the Dewan to the Heads of Departments requesting them to have "all waste paper carefully preserved and accounted for." The State of Gwalior has a paper manufactory of its own which supplies tolerably good paper.

IT is possible, we hear, if the Canal continues blocked, that the mails may be sent to Persia. By this route Bombay letters would be delivered in London in twenty four days, e g Bombay to Bushire direct six days, Bushire to Teheran three days, Teheran to London fifteen days. Passengers if pressed for time could, of course, follow the same route.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Benares G C S I, has ordered all his revenue officers to receive stock notes at par as a legal tender from his tenants throughout his estates, and also to cash the notes when application is made by the holders. Rajah Shyamlal, C S I, and Rajah Sambhunarayan Singh have issued similar orders in the case of their own tenants.

HIS Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has accepted the offer of Kumar Rajendra Narayan Rai Chowdhuri, of Bhowal, in the Goya district, to invest a sum of Rs 4,000 in Government securities, in order to found a permanent scholarship tenable for one year, at the Dacca College, by the student who at the B A examination ends highest among those graduates who desire to read for the M A degree.

THE latest intelligence in the Austrian capital is said to confirm the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Persia. Nothing is stated in regard to the purely political clauses, but one of the principal objects is the promotion of Russian trade in Persia to the exclusion of English commerce. A railway is to be constructed to run to the territories of the contracting Powers, but the direction the line will take is not known in Vienna.

THE Travancore paper, the *Kerala Patriot*, makes the sensible suggestion that the Administration Reports of Travancore should be published in Malayalam as well as English. "An enlightened government like Travancore must endeavour in every way to bring its people into closer contact with its administrative affairs, and should try every means of providing the people with subjects which would give them ever so slight a political training."

TRUTH says:—"The report that the Duke of Connaught has been suffering from typhoid fever, is wholly unfounded; he has been troubled during the last few

months with violent attacks of asthma. It is hoped that a six week's cruise in southern waters will restore H R H to his usual health." Perhaps it is now thought a stay in Egypt will be good for the asthma, though, if the health of His Royal Highness is delicate, he will be hardly up to a severe campaign.

THERE have been high floods at Dora Ghazi Khan, but all danger to the city and cantonment is now over. Owing to the great exertions made by the Canal and Civil authorities, the new embankment, nearly a mile and a half long, and ten feet high, has been constructed in 10 days. Matters assumed serious aspect at one time, that the aid of the military was called for, and was promptly given. The river is less threatening than it was, and danger is no longer apprehended. The anxiety which prevailed in the native community has been completely allayed.

IT appears from a plan of Alexandria Harbour which is published in the *Graphic* of the 24th June, that the fortifications of the Port are numerous, and mounted with several guns. The fort by the light house at the land end of the breakwater, is mounted with 24 smooth-bore and three rifled guns. Some of the earth works which have been thrown up since the arrival of the fleet on the other side of the Khedive's palace, which stands near the above fort. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha will probably, therefore, think it safe to retire from this palace before the bombardment commences. On the land side of the harbour there is a second small fort, one with seven guns another with five guns, mother with twelve guns mother with two guns, and another with one gun. And near the quay and railway station there is a fort and some earth works which are marked as mounted by "several guns." There can be little doubt that the place is strongly defended, and we shall be curious to learn the result of the bombardment.

AT Simla, they are thoroughly asking who is to pay for the Egyptian war. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"At the first glance it may be said that the preservation of the free passage through the Suez Canal is certainly an Indian interest, if anything is. If England is now preparing to despatch an army to the Nile from her own old shores, she is doing that entirely to guard the passage to India, and while making such heavy sacrifices for India's sake, many reasonably expect that India will do something on her own account as well. Quite so, but how about all the other interests on his side of the Canal that are affected by the danger which menaces it at present? How about Australia and Tasmania, and New Zealand, the commercial colonies in China, and the Straits Settlements? By all means, India might fairly say 'we will pay our share, but let us assess the cost on Great Britain generally in the first instance. It is our share that we ought to be called on to pay, and not the shares of those other communities as well.'"

ON the effect of English Pluck upon the Natives of India, the *Telegraph* of Chudderghat says—"We doubt whether any country in the world can present the picture of a progress so rapid and marvellous as that which will by the educational machinery of India during the last half a century, and indeed we doubt if any other institution, so exclusively English, has become so thoroughly naturalized. If the English were to leave this country, we are confident that the only institutions that would survive the wreck of time would be the schools and colleges of India. The law courts might sink to a panchayet, and cheaper tribunals of justice, the offices of Government might be more effectually centered and consolidated, the public works might be entirely sacrificed for want of knowledge and skill, the armies might get into utter confusion and disorder, but the schools and colleges of India will remain and grow in prosperity. There are no existing institutions which are fitted to take the place of these. Indigenous modes of training have fallen into disuse and the English method of education may be said to have become a part and parcel of the Indian constitution. The English might go away, but the B A and the M A are sure to enter into the Indian Alphabet, and become an important and significant portion thereof. English education has, wherever imparted in Government schools, under the pressure of religious neutrality or whether communicated in institutions raised by missionaries with the avowed object of destroying the national faith, liberated the public brought under its influence from popular idolatry and the prejudices associated with it. It is amusing to note how the iron conservatism of India has been vanishing by the plastic touch of western education how the erroneous notions, time-hallowed beliefs and convictions, customs and institutions held in superstitious veneration from time immemorial, are driven like chaff to and fro by forces mightier than any brought to bear upon India before its contact with European civilization. Oriental society is shaken, rives, and broken in. Western ideas, Western manners and customs, Western ways of thinking are now revolutionising the country. Science, Philosophy, History, Religion, Arts, Law, Government, are all studied in their relations to human life, its duties, responsibilities and destinies. The student is taught to think, to reason and discuss all these great sources of truth as involving the present interest of humanity. But side with the blessings of Western education, the evils of Europe are fast pouring upon the country."

## Local and Provincial.

COURT NOTICE.—Mr Murray Hammick will deliver over, and Major H M S, Magrath resume charge of the 1st Assistant Commissioners Court and the Court of the District Magistrate of Coorg, on the forenoon of the 17th June 1882.

PARSEE CHARITIES.—A near relation of the well known and highly respected Dossabhoy Sorabji of Bombay, having died recently, Rs 10,000 was distributed in charity, over Rs 10,000, on a day chiefly to Brahmins, both in the town and the Cantonment.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, who is now sojourning at Bangalore is expected to arrive at Madras on Monday the 17th instant. Mr Ranga Chetty of Mysore has kindly placed his bungalow at Alwar at the disposal of His Highness. His Highness is expected to remain in Madras for six or seven days.—*Mail*

THE PRINCE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, on Thursday last, paid a visit to the beautiful chapel of Saint Mary's (Roman Catholic) at Blackpally. His Highness was accompanied by the Dewan and his Secretary. He was shown over the building by the Reverend Father Kleiner the priest in charge, who is also the designer and to a great extent the architect of the chapel in which he officiates.

HONORS FOR LIFE.—Lieutenant General W Parker Commanding Mysore Division on Wednesday last, inspected the 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, which has been ordered for service in Egypt. The regiment appeared in full marching order, with kit, &c, as it did when it went to Afghanistan. Eighty Volunteers from the 10th M N I, also manning the garrison, joined the Fourth. The two companies of Sappers and Miners ordered to Egypt were also inspected at the same time.

DEPARTURE OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Two companies of Sappers and Miners, now forming part of the garrison of Bangalore, are to be ordered on service in Egypt, namely the A and H companies. The first company left Bangalore on Wednesday evening last, by special troop train, under command of Major Hamilton R E, the strength of the company was 2 native officers, 2 European Non Commissioned officers, 119 rank and file and one Medical Officer, 18 pack and 12 private follows.

THE CUBBON PARK FAIR.—The managing committee of the Cubbon Park Fair, we see, have begun operations already in the park, by enclosing the plot of ground in front of Sir Mark Cubbon's statue for the purposes of the horticultural, the fig nuts and horse show. We also observe that the prizes to be obtained on the "wheel of fortune" have arrived from England and are of the very best. Beginning thus early, we have no doubt that the fair will be a complete success, which the managers well deserve.

SHESHAGIRI RAO'S CASE.—The case of Miss Lane against Sheshagiri Rao, under section 30 of the Railway Act and section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, in which the accused was convicted by the Second Magistrate of the C and M Station, having been thrown out, on the question of jurisdiction, by the Sessions Judge, the Railway Agent and Manager, we understand has authorised an appeal on revision to the Chief Court, on this point of law. The case will be argued very shortly before the Chief Judge.

FOR EGYPT.—The hats of the 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, which is now under orders for service in Egypt, have been valued, and the money handed to the families of the sepoys. The families, however, will be allowed to live in them till they are wanted for the next regiment that comes in. Those families who wish to proceed to their homes in their villages will have free passages by rail or road or both, granted to them. Similar indulgences have been granted to the men and families of the two companies of Sappers and Miners, which have already proceeded from Bangalore on their way to Egypt.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—1st Hospital Assistant V Munisami Modeliar from Civil Dispensary, Chickballapur, on being relieved to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon General, Bangalore, for orders. 2nd Hospital Assistant P Ramaswami Pillai from Civil Dispensary, Kunigal, to Civil Dispensary, Chickballapur. 3rd Hospital Assistant P Job from 3rd Pettah Civil Dispensary, to Civil Dispensary, Kunigal, to join. 1st Hospital Assistant P Rajagopal Modeliar from Civil Dispensary, Hunsoor, on being relieved to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon General, Bangalore, for orders. 3rd Hospital Assistant V Rangaswami Naidu from 3rd Pettah Civil Dispensary, to Civil Dispensary, Hunsoor, to join.

"THE RACE WEEK".—As in the days of the old European Commission of Mysore, so now under the Maharajah's Government, "the race week" in Bangalore seems to turn the official equally with the non official world topsy turvy. The Dewan's office and several other public offices now open for work at 7 A M and close by 12 noon. Police courts open at the usual hour, but close by one or two in the afternoon, on race days. The District Magistrates Court, C and M Station opens at 7 A M and closes at 11 o'clock. Thus things go a little easy during "race week," but the races, like Christmas, come "once a year," and, as we have not much liveliness in the station during the year, we suppose this annual indulgence might be granted to the hard worked demizens of clerkdom. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," as the proverb has it.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—The action for defamation brought by Mr R W Thompson, proprietor and editor of the *Bangalore Circle*, against Mr A C Houston, Editor, Mr J W Hayes, Sr, Proprietor, and Mr R F Hayes, publisher, of the *Daily Post* newspaper, came on for hearing, on Monday last, and, again by adjournment, on Friday last, in the court of the District Magistrate, C and M Station, Bangalore, before Major Malby, when, on the former date, Mr A M Corner, Advocate, appeared for the complainant, and on the latter date, Messrs Devaraj Iyer and Corner, advocates, appeared for the complainant, and, on both occasions, the defendants appeared in person. Both on Monday and on Friday, evidence was given on behalf of the complainant, first, to prove the printing and publication of the *Daily Post* newspaper at the press where it purports to be printed and published, with special reference to the issue of the *Post* of the 13th June 1882, in which the alleged libellous matter is said to appear in an article entitled—"Prospectus Pyrotechnics," and, secondly to prove that the defendants, by the publication of the article, had generally defamed the character of the complainant, and had specially referred to him, in one passage in the article, as a person who attempt of to swindle the public of postage stamps, through means of one of his printed prospectuses (the one of which were put in evidence) and, in another passage of the same article, as having been dismissed from the service of the *Daily Post*, that is, of the first defendant, when he was proprietor of that paper, after one month's trial. The defendants, by their cross examination, endeavoured to show that the publication of the issue of the *Post* of the 13th June 1882 had not been made out by the complainant, that the allusion to postage stamps in connection with the complainant, in the article entitled "Prospectus Pyrotechnics," was made more in a humorous sense than otherwise, and that the word "dismissed," as used in the second passage quoted from the article, was not used in a disparaging or defamatory sense, but in its primary sense as that the complainant had been given permission to leave the service of the *Post*. The complainant also gave evidence that the defendants, named in his information, had before the Magistrate, were, respectively, editor, proprietor, and publisher of the *Daily Post* news paper. The defendants, by their cross examination, attempted to show that this evidence, given by three of their own employes, who had been cited as witnesses by the complainant, was more hearsay evidence. The case for the prosecution was then adjourned for further hearing to Friday next, the 21st instant, at 8 A M, when the complainant will, probably, close his case. On both days, the hearing of the case began at about 12 noon, and closed for the day at 4 P M.

STATE OF THE CAUVERY AT SERINGAPATAM.—A correspondent writes from Mysore to the *Madras Mail* as follows:—"Have you heard anything about the floods of the Cauvery at Seringapatam? The water at the Railway bridge rose about 22 ft to on Sunday, but it has been gradually subsiding, and has now gone down 5 or 6 feet. The bridge over the public road was submerged for some distance on each side so that no traffic was carried on, nor could people pass over, as the current, being so strong, might have carried them away. Great is the excitement amongst the Brahmins to go and gaze on the sacred river. The Mysore State Railway is running special trains three or four each way between Seringapatam and Mysore, and you may imagine the noise and bustle in the stations when the trains arrive and depart. Here we have a very fine specimen of the admirable system, and able management of the Railway. I cannot exactly tell you the number of rolling stock they have but to look at the numbers on the carriages one might think they had thousands. Immediately after the departure of the regular passenger train from Mysore, the 'special' engine is seen shunting about, and in a very short time the train is at the platform. At first the people stood aghast at the sight of only three small carriages amongst so many, but at a motion of the hands of the Station Master up went bolts, and doors flew open of three covered goods waggons and in the people jumped but there seemed just the same number on the platform after the carriages and waggons were full. O! happy thought! there is still the horse box, that is soon filled, and away they go soon to return again though. Behind the palisading, stand a few stout holy Brahmins gazing with horror on the sight they have just witnessed of their own people man women and children joyously crowding into a *horse box* with checkers, parishas &c, forgetting caste entirely in the happy expectation of beholding the sacred river. The others are kept impatiently waiting for another two hours and secretly wishing each one to himself 'I wish there had been room for one more in that horse box!' If the Railway was only carried on as well in general as I have seen the Mysore Station markets present matter, on all these Hindu festivals, &c, the railway would be far more profitable and popular, too. Nothing is done to oblige the people who make use of the line in either receiving or sending goods by it. On either Sunday or Monday, some hundreds were left at Seringapatam, and on telegraphing to Bangalore for permission to send the train back for them the authorities said 'No!' The people got excited tore up their tickets, and threw them in the face of the Station Master &c, and it is by it was that the Traffic Superintendent was not at Seringapatam that day."

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

STAMP OFFICE.—Mr P Chensal Rao, Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, yesterday assumed charge of the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary from Mr J G Forland.—*Mail*

COMMISSION ON SALE OF STOCK NOTES.—All persons whether in the service of Government or not, will be allowed one per cent, commission on the actual sale of stock notes of the following denominations, viz, 12½, Rs 25, and Rs 50.—*Ibid*

TANKS BESIDE THE LINE OF RAILWAY.—The Zemindar of Carur Nuggur, having failed to execute certain repairs considered necessary for the safety of tanks situated in his Zemindary near the line of Railway, Government have directed the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, to at once procure an injunction order from a competent Civil Court, compelling the Zemindar to do so.—*Ibid*

DESTRUCTION OF THE PYKARA BRIDGE.—The large bridge at Pykara, on the direct road from Ootacamund to the Wynaad, was destroyed by a great flood, on the 7th, and traffic was stopped for three days. Foot passengers are now carried across the river on a raft. Horses and cattle have to swim and carts have to go round by Sutgor and Tippanadu. The bridge was very old and it will have to be replaced by an entirely new structure, which will probably take several months to construct.—*Ibid*

THE FLOODS IN THE CAUVERY.—We have received the following telegram from the Agent, South Indian Railway, dated Mayavaram, the 12th instant:—"Owing to extraordinary floods in the river Coleroon, the S I Railway is breached a little to the South of Chidambaram station, and communication by rail is interrupted. The mail trains will run as usual between Madras and Chidambaram, north of the breach, and between Coleroon and other stations, south of the breach, until further notice." The Agent, South Indian Railway, telegraphs to-day from the Coleroon:—"The breach is not so extensive as first reported. Only a small bridge has been swept away, and communication will, it is hoped, be restored in a few days."—*Ibid*

THE TRUANT TAHSILDAR.—Before Acting Chief Justice Innes and Justice Moothoosawmy Iyer. Mr Spring Branson, instructed by Mr P B Gordon, moved for a transfer of the case against Seethapathy Naidu, the runaway Tahsildar, from Chingleput to another district, and that he might be admitted to bail Their Lordships granted the 1st application and transferred the case to the District Magistrate of North Arcot As to the question of bail, their Lordships wanted to know, why the matter was not moved before the Magistrate Mr Spring Branson submitted, that as it is a bailable offence the Magistrate might feel a difficulty Their Lordships said that they could not interfere, and that they would leave it to the Magistrate, adding, however, that, considering the prisoner's position, it would be proper discretion to admit him to bail, unless there be special circumstances not brought to their knowledge, which it might be necessary to refuse bail —*Ibid.*

GREAT FLOODS IN THE CAUVERY.—A correspondent writes from Collegal on the 9th instant —" Floods came down the Cauvery river on the 7th instant, and yesterday, the 8th, the waters rose rapidly, and soon the country towards the north of Collegal and along the right bank of the river was one sea of water Several villages are in extreme danger, more especially two, Thasanpooram and Annagally It is not known if the inhabitants are in danger, or have been already washed away by the flood No one will venture out on the water to ascertain the exact condition. The Tahsildar is absent from Collegal with the Collector of Coimbatore, at Sivasamadram Island (Cauvery Falls) and is cut off from communication by the floods The Taluq Shereistadar and Police officer are quite helpless in this emergency, and cannot do anything to save the villagers of Thasanpooram and Annagally The police managed to remove some of the villagers of Ampapooram To-day the floods appear to have reached their highest The oldest inhabitants say that they have never seen such a flood Last night it was feared that the town of Collegal would have been inundated I will write more particulars in a day or two '—*Ibid*

THE EX GACKWAR.—Mulhar Row, ex Gackwar of Baroda, is said to be recovering from the effects of dysentery which lately attacked him Dr Beanfoot having proceeded to the hills on leave, Dr Sibthorpe is now medical officer to the ex Gackwar —*Standard*

THE CONJEEVERAM TAHSILDAR.—We learn that Seethapathi Naidu, the Tahsildar of Conjeevaram, for whose arrest in connection with the theft of records a warrant was issued, and who so successfully managed hitherto to elude the police, suddenly put in his appearance yesterday at 4 p m at the Collector's office at Chingleput, accompanied by Mr. P B. Gordon, attorney The Collector happening not to be at the office at the time, the Tahsildar and his counsel proceeded at once to the residence of Mr. Mc Watters, the Collector, who then and there had him made over to the custody of the police, but subsequently released him on bail, on his personal security for Rs 10,000, and on the security of another for a further sum of Rs 10,000 At the same time the Tahsildar was ordered to appear at the office precisely at 10 a m to-day Seethapathi Naidu seemed to be much affected when he was handed over to the police, and gave vent to his feelings in sobs and groans —*Hindu*

THE COCHIN-ERNACOLAM RAILWAY.—We learn that Messrs Aspinwall & Co, the chief promoters of this project, which is estimated to cost 66 lakhs of rupees, have been informed that the Supreme Government are opposed to its construction, on the ground that it does not materially affect *Imperial* interests. The Government of India have no objection to the line being undertaken by a Company in England, provided that the guarantee of 3½ per cent, required is met by a proportionate contribution from funds of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, and the *Provincial* revenues of the country, such guarantee extending only during the time of the construction of the line We hear, however, that the local Government, who have always been in favour of the scheme, have pointed out to the Home Authorities that to burden *Provincial* resources with any portion of the guarantee would be unfair, inasmuch as the only provincial advantage derived would be the development of the traffic of the districts the line traverses,—a result which the opening out of communications always entails, while the greatest possible profit would be secured to the Madras Railway, to which new line would be a main feeder, and the guarantee of which is met from *Imperial* funds Quite right, say we—(*The Times*)

## BOMBAY

THE DISTURBANCES AT MUSCAT.—A correspondent writing from Muscat on the 4th July says —" Soon after Major Grant's return from Karachee disquieting news reached Muscat that Abdul Azeez brother of His Highness the Sultan, was marching on Mattra and Muscat at the head of a powerful army The intelligence caused a panic among the mercantile communities On the 23rd June the news was officially confirmed that Abdul Azeez had arrived at Uthoreh, about three miles west of Mattra The Political Agent wrote to him that his proceedings would be viewed with great displeasure by the Government of India as they could not fail to entail injury upon British subjects In reply, Abdul Azeez advanced many plausible reasons for his attacking Mattra, and said he was driven to take up arms against his brother by the latter's morals He gave three days' time to make the necessary arrangements for removal of the property and persons of British subjects It was a hard task to get afloat all the valuables The goods and merchandise were locked up in godowns, and a notice was affixed to the door of each godown warning the rebels not to touch the property belonging to British subjects There were some fears that Muscat might be placed in a state of siege and the Political Agent had to make a provision of water for the supply of the detachment and the whole of the agency establishment From the 24th to the 28th business was entirely suspended, and we were expecting an attack on Mattra His Highness's defences were in pretty good condition and during the nights of the 24th, 25th and 26th a sharp look out was kept by the Sultan's troops who burnt as much powder as they wished Finding that His Highness was on his guard Abdul Azeez did not think it advisable to attack and his soldiers growing tired of waiting, on the 28th he sent a message that he was willing to come to terms and retire to Oman His terms were that the Sultan should grant him a monthly pension of 8200 The Sultan accepted the terms, promising to give him the pension asked for and he left Uthoreh on the 29th, dispersing his force —*Gazette*

## Extracts.

### THE EFFECTS OF BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN MYSORE

The State jewellery in Mysore to which we have referred in our last two articles, though in the responsible custody of a European Guardian seems to have fared no better than the State wardrobe which had been in charge of the Native Controller It is evident that the jewellery and the wardrobe, as found by Major Elliott in 1868, could have undergone no deterioration at all at Sir James Gordon's examination in 1872, or doubtless the articles deteriorated and the extent of deterioration would have been reported to the Chief Commissioner or at all events would have been pointed out to Colonel Malleson the substitute Guardian in order that he might take the necessary action for ascertaining the causes of their consequent depreciation in value which impliedly impeached the good faith of the British Administration, under whose good faith this valuable property of the Mysore State had been formally placed But neither the one course nor the other was taken Major Evans Bell is, therefore perfectly justified in describing Sir James Gordon's re arrangement of 1872 as "a highly irregular affair begun without any official sanction, and finished without any official report It is right also that Major Bell "can conceive no due "mode of making known the re-arrangement of property, valued at more than £900 000, except that of correspondence duly dated in which the sanction the commencement and the conclusion of such an important work would be duly recorded"

When however Major Bell's memorandum anonymously published in the *Statesman* forced the Government of India to institute an enquiry Lord Lytton whose sense of public morality and public duty was exquisitely fine entrusted the enquiry to the very same Sir James Gordon, since whose unauthorised re arrangement in 1872 property of so much value had been lost or stolen from the Palace In 1874, the Controller of the household had assured the Chief Commissioner that during the re-arrangement of the jewels in 1872 the "accuracy of the original lists was "proved by not "even a single error" being found "in the whole of this complicated property" Sir J D Gordon on the 29th July 1880, had no hesitation in assuring the Government that notwithstanding the inconvenience occasioned by the large quantities of jewellery frequently required for the use of the Maharajah and the Maharani, there *is no reason whatever to believe that any loss or malpractices have taken place* It is not necessary to go very minutely into the details of the losses of the jewellery, whether by robbery, abstraction, or substitution But we may give one or two instances to show into what inexplicable confusion Sir James Gordon has involved himself by attempting the defence of an indefensible case We have just seen that he was certain in July 1880, that no "loss or malpractices have taken place Yet in an official note of the 6th September 1877, he had stated that at the re arrangement of 1872 he had discovered a jewel valued in 1868 at Rs 6 000 to be only worth a tenth of that sum, about Rs 600, and found, likewise, "a great number of such inaccuracies Another article, a diamond bracelet, valued at Rs 5,000, was found by Sir James Gordon and his Committee in 1880 to be worth about Rs 2,000 The report of the Committee observes as regards the second article — When the lady (Rani Chandra Vilasa) died in 1871 the bracelet, found amongst her jewels, was discovered to be of less value It is believed in the Palace that the relations of the lady (Rani Chandra Vilasa) 'substituted an inferior jewel whilst it was in her possession' Of course, Sir James Gordon who was officiating as Guardian when he made the unauthorised re arrangement in 1872, did not think it worth reporting to the Chief Commissioner or mentioning to the many responsible European officers of the Administration with whom he was in daily intercourse that during the interval of Colonel Elliott's arrangement in 1868 and his own re-arrangement in 1872 — a period of only about four years —one jewel had diminished in value to the incredible extent of Rs 5 400 and another jewel to the extent of Rs 3 000! Perhaps, these and other articles of jewellery in the same collection had like the gold and silver coins in the Treasury of the old Calcutta Police, been attacked by white ants Considering that a loss of Rs 8 400 has been sustained on only two articles, valued at Rs 11 000, we can well believe the story Major Bell refers to as current in Mysore that the whole jewel room property, if it were now to be revalued, would be found to be not worth than one sixth or perhaps one fifth of its original value But as the re arrangement of 1872 was made according to Sir James Gordon, in his presence in that of Mr Runga Charlu the Controller said of all the Palace officials concerned, it seems never to have been considered enquiring into before how Sir James Gordon and his assistants ascertained the precise value of the deteriorated articles without the aid of experts who had noted the original value of the undeteriorated articles The loss upon the jewels may at the lowest estimate be estimated at considerably over six lacs of rupees The Government of India's evasion of a re-valuation of the property was probably influenced by the fear that it would have become liable or bound to make good the loss

The loss upon both the wardrobe and jewel room property during fourteen years of British administration has amounted to over ten lacs of rupees! So that, with the two crores and a half besides which the British administration have spent from the revenues of Mysore during the last twenty years, the present Maharajah has been laid under a debt of gratitude to the British Government which it will be difficult for His Highness to repay

It is hardly possible to imagine a more scandalous state of things than Major Bell's pamphlet in which every statement is supported and every inference is justified by official document published in a Parliamentary Blue Book so fully and thoroughly discloses In this case we find property to the ascertained value of over forty lacs of rupees taken over by the British Government in trust and confided to the custody of a Guardian and Controller placed in a room of the Palace, in which two side doors,' secured on them side *it not locked*, for the first time came to Major Wilson's notice while temporarily acting as Guardian in 1877, when only they were provided with locks A Police Inspector at the station informs the Controller in June 1872 of a report prevailing in the bazaar, that cloths were stolen from the wardrobe-room through the windows The Controller examines the room and finds an iron bar in a window loose, but no cloths missing But the derangement of the bar is described by the Chief Commissioner as the 'first burglary, though no property appears to have been stolen Two years afterwards or in May 1874 but after a "second' burglary had taken place, the Controller, on examination of the room, discovered several cloths missing and two iron bars in *the same window* loose Beyond ordering the bars to be refastened, the Controller deferred taking action till the 17th June following, or a fortnight after when he found property to the value of nearly Rs. 50 000 to have been stolen It should be remembered that during this time, "two side-doors of the jewel room" were "secured on the outside but not locked." Nor is it known whether the Controller, when he ordered the two loosened bars to be refastened, took the very obvious precaution of satisfying himself that his orders had been fully carried out.

Immediately in July 1872, a re-arrangement and re listing of jewels is undertaken, without official sanction," by Sir J D Gordon and Mr Runga Charlu, simply of their own motion and without any apparent justification for impugning the perfect accuracy of the original arrangement and listing prepared by Colonel Elliott and the same Mr Runga Charlu in 1868 with the aid of experts; and though this re-arrangement and re listing disclosed the deterioration in one jewel only to the extent of Rs, 5 400, besides "*a great number of such inaccuracies*," Sir J D Gordon though then only officiating as Guardian, thought he was justified in keeping the knowledge to himself and Mr Runga Charlu, and withholding it from the Chief Commissioner and the other responsible members of the Commission residing at Mysore, and acquainted generally with the ascertained value of the whole State property, taken charge of by the British Government Really, the reasons for such a course which flies in the face of every known official rule, seem utterly and absolutely incomprehensible And yet Lord Lytton's Government seems to have thought that Sir J D Gordon had acted within the strict limits of his very limited responsibility as Guardian, subject to the supervision and control of the Chief Commissioner

We should like to know whether the Government would take it as coolly as it has done with regard to the abstraction and substitution of the Mysore State jewels if any enquiry, which might hereafter be undertaken should happen to reveal that similar processes had been carried on with the valuable property stored in its own Toshakhana We put this hypothetical, simply because we are certain that if any losses were discovered the parties in immediate and responsible charge of the Toshakhana would have been made to bear the brunt, unless they were taken under the wings of some privileged servants in the Department We may give, however, a case that actually happened Not long ago, through a series of clever frauds, the Road Cess Fund of a Bengal district was largely plundered by a clerk The Collector, whose reasonable justification was that his time was so fully occupied that he could not look into the accounts was held personally liable for a proportion —and a very considerable proportion —of the loss It is evident he had no friend in high places where the grossest and most culpable negligence is overlooked, but where unavoidable failures are rigorously punished It seems to us that if Government can be so careful of its own property, it is bound in honour and in good faith that property it had itself taken over in trust for the benefit of a Ward should not be made over to him when he attained majority in such greatly diminished value without ascertaining most thoroughly the causes of its diminution, and without making good the losses either itself or from the resources of the responsible officers from whose grossly culpable negligence or other fault the losses had resulted It is notorious however that the whole property has been made over to the Maharajah not as it was taken over by the Government in 1868 but with the great deterioration in value it has undergone most inexplicably during the fourteen years it has been in charge of supposed to be responsible officers of the British Government It is hardly possible that this State property could have been dealt with any worse by the most worthless Native agency of an Native State upon which any check however inefficient, was ever supposed to be maintained

We should like to have reviewed the discussion reopened by Major Bell as to the formation of the new administration under the Maharajah It is certain that the Maharajah though he may *profess* to have been consulted exercised a merely nominal voice in the selection of his Minister and of the European agency by which the affairs of his State are to be administered ostensibly in his name It is undeniable as Major Bell observes, that "the costly structure, called the Mysore Commission remained with little change during the 15 years of the minority, and still seems to survive in a form sufficiently strong to overawe and overshadow the young Maharajah, and crush local interests and opinions." Such and will be exactly the condition of every Native State in which British interference in its domestic administration is permitted or encouraged The present system is practical and to all intents and purposes annexation pure and simple under the thin and transparent disguise of Native rule which conserves effectually to shroud the action of the Political Department in an impenetrable responsibility —*Indian Mirror*

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE.

### SAFETY OF THE CANAL

*London, 14th July, Evening*—The news which had gained currency throughout the Press that the Arabs were firing the steamer *Glenlyon* in the Suez Canal is utterly false

The Secretary of the Admiralty, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that gunboats had been authorized to escort vessels through the Canal

At Lloyd's they state that traffic through the Canal has been stopped

### DESERTION OF ARABI'S ARMY

Latest advices from Alexandria state that two-thirds of Arabi's army have deserted and that Arabi during the bombardment, embarked in a boat on the Alexandria Canal

It is believed that his forces are dispersing

### THE KHEDIVE

The Khedive is now located at the Ras-el-tin palace, and is guarded by 700 Marines, he has also obtained the support of some Egyptian troops To day he was visited by Mahomed Pacha and other leading men

Cherif Pacha was summoned to his presence, and said he would endeavour to restore order

### OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA BY BRITISH TROOPS

The Marines have occupied Fort Napoleon commanding the city of Alexandria, which is now in utter ruin

In every direction fire is still raging

*Alexandria, 15th July 2 35 Morning*—The Blue-jackets now occupy the gates, and have been ordered to disarm the soldiers and shoot all marauders

### RESIGNATION OF MR BRIGHT

*London, 15th July, Morning*— Mr John Bright resigned his seat in Cabinet

### IRELAND UNDER THE REPRESSION ACT

Seventeen counties in Ireland have been proclaimed under the new Repression Act

### ARABI AND THE KHEDIVE

Arabi, previous to his departure, ordered the murder of the Khedive and the looting of Alexandria The Khedive made his escape by means of bribery The Egyptian loss during the Bombardment was some all thousand men

### SIR SALAR JUNG'S SONS

Lord Hartington yesterday presented Sir Salar Jung's sons to the Queen at a private audience

### ARABI'S ARMY

*London 17th July, Morning*—Arabi is at Rafre-dowar, with a considerable force, but they are in a demoralized state

### THE NATIVE POPULATION

The blue jackets at Alexandria are flogging all the looters they capture The Native population are most obsequious, many are starving.

### ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS

The ironclads *Agincourt* and *Northumberland*, with transports conveying 3 500 men are nearing Alexandria

Cairo is quiet.

### THE INTERVENTION OF FRANCE

*London, 17th July, Noon*—The French Government has accepted the invitation of the British Government for the joint protection of the Suez Canal

Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto undertaking to restore order, the Egyptian Government assisting

### SIR SALAR JUNG'S SONS

A special to the *Times of India* says, that by the Queen's special command, Lord Hartington, on Friday, took Salar Jung's sons, attended by Abdul Huk, agent of the Nizam's Government, in a Royal saloon to Windsor, where the Queen's carriages were in waiting to convey them to the Castle The Nawabs, with Abdul Huk, had an audience of the Queen, being presented by the Secretary of State They were then entertained at lunch They were invited on Thursday to the Prince of Wale's garden party

### THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASE

*Bombay, 18th July*—The Kolhapore defamation case concluded yesterday, two prisoners being sentenced to two years imprisonment, and the others to four months' imprisonment

### THE FORCE AT ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria, 17th July, Evening*—5,800 British soldiers of the Line and Royal Marines have already been disembarked here General Alison is in command

The latest news respecting Arabi states that he is still at Kafredowar, and that his force is actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments

The President of the Council of Ministers has written a letter to Admiral Seymour disavowing Arabi

### TURKISH INTERVENTION

*Constantinople, 17th July*—The Sultan is disposed to agree to the Turkish intervention in Egypt

The identical Note presented by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, in which Turkey was invited to send troops to Egypt, stipulates that the occupation shall be limited to three months, and that the whole expense connected therewith shall be charged to Egypt

### RECALL OF DERVISH PACHA

*London, 19th July, Morning*—Latest advices from Alexandria state that the English are organizing a native Police

Dervish Pacha has been recalled by the Sultan to Constantinople

Several Europeans have been murdered at Tantah

### FRENCH POLICY

*Paris, 18th July*—In the Chamber of Deputies to day, M Freycinet confirmed the statement that the French Government had accepted the invitation of the British Government for the joint protection of the Suez Canal France, he said, will co operate in the mixed occupation of Egypt, subject to the sanction of the Conference, and should Turkey refuse to intervene

### PANIC AT CAIRO

*Alexandria, 19th July*—In consequence of the state of agitation prevailing at Cairo, an exodus of all Europeans has taken place, with the exception of twenty Germans.

Dervish Pacha is returning to Alexandria.

### THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE ARABS

*Bombay, 19th July*—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that Admiral Seymour telegraphed to the Admiralty on the night of the 16th, that all was quiet at Alexandria

The *Tamar* had arrived, and the *Salamis* with two ironclads was in sight

Captain Seymour telegraphed from Port Said that the Canal traffic was not going on as usual, but that vessels were again beginning to pass through

A special telegram from Port Said states that an immense number of refugees are there The people are all armed with revolvers.

A great force of Bedouins is reported to be in the desert, and an attack is feared. No adequate steps have been taken to defend the population, should the Bedouins sweep down upon them

The Arabs are massing troops, and throwing up earthworks at Fort Quened

### ARABI'S FORCE

Arabi's force at Kafredowar consists of four Regiments of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, consisting of 800 horses, thirty six Krupp guns, and twelve mitrailleuses

The Khedive has summoned Arabi to return to Alexandria, and threatens to treat him as a rebel if he refuses to surrender

### THE KHEDIVE REINSTATED

A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that the Khedive has reassumed the government of Egypt, under British protection The Sultan has agreed to send troops to Egypt

### STOPPAGE OF EGYPTIAN PAY

*Poona, 19th July*—A telegram from Simla to day to the Pay Office, Bombay, stops all further advances to officers under or for Egypt This looks like the troops not going.

## ASIA.

### FLOODS IN THE GODAVERY

*Rajamundry, 20th July*—The Godavery is in flood A hundred houses near Tallapudi have been washed away. All the Lankas are submerged Wild boars and cattle are being carried down by the current On the 14th a rich proprietor, Krishnamma and his son, with a few others, were drowned by the upsetting of a passenger boat On the 18th, another passenger boat was nearly washed on to the sunout, but was saved by a steamer being sent to its assistance. The water is still rising, and there is much damage to property

### GREAT FLOOD IN THE KISTNA.

*Bezwada, 21st July*—The Kistna river has already risen to the highest known flood level, and is still rising It has breached already in two places, and several villages have been swamped There is no report of lives lost as yet.

The Government steam launch is engaged in rescuing villagers in all directions. Others are resorting to the adjacent hills. The Revenue, Public Works, and Telegraph officials are all exerting themselves The Masulipatam Canal is breached, and fears are entertained for other Canals

### HEAVY FLOOD AT KURNOOL

*Kurnool, 18th July*—There is a heavy flood in the Tambraba The anicut has been breached and the Town is partially inundated The water is still rising

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY, 24TH 1882.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Two leading theories are constantly put forward as to the best form of Government for British India, and, by way of corollary, for the Government of the Native states of India The one theory involves the question of centralisation of Government, and the other the question of decentralisation of Government The first form of administration is that which would place all the subordinate Governments, "Local Governments and Administrations," as they are called, under one supreme control, namely, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, without the direct authority and sanction of which nothing should be done by the subordinate Governments. The second form of administration is that which would allow the subordinate Governments perfect freedom of action in all matters concerning the affairs of that portion of the country over which they are appointed to hold sway, without any reference or the smallest possible reference, to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. The first form of administration, in short, points to the union of interests under one common head, whence all authority should issue; the second form points to the separation of those interests and the separate exercise of authority by each administration. The former scheme of Government is said to be best for India, by those who are in its favour because, as they hold, there is less tendency to confusion, mistake, or misapprehension, in the exercise of official authority, and there is a greater force of permanent effect in the idea of one great central authority at Simla or Calcutta, than in many such centres of authority. The latter scheme of Government is said to be best for India, by those who are in its favour, because, as they say, India being split up into so many and diversified systems of castes and creeds, there being so many and marked differences of races and nationalities, it is impossible that one central head of official authority, fixed and isolated at a particular spot in the country, can administer its affairs to the satisfaction of all. The tendency of centralisation, it is contended, is to cramp and narrow the aspirations to progress on the part of the several communities of India, while the tendency of decentralisation is to expand the energies of a community, and to foster and encourage its aspirations after progress These two conflicting theories on the best form of Government, as we have said, are constantly being put forward, in one form or another, in the columns of the Indian Press, and, as applied to the native states of India, they involve two considerations, namely, whether the native states, 'tributary,' 'protected,' or 'independent,' as the case may be, should be subject to the control of the central Government of India, at Calcutta or Simla, or to the local British administrations under that Government, or whether they should be altogether free from any control and carry on their administrative functions as *really* independent states. We confess that, for our part, we are in favour of the theory of the decentralisation of the various administrations in India. It is an idea which has found support amongst the leading statesmen in England and in India, and there have been several Secretaries of State of India, since the transfer of the country to the Queen's Government,—both amongst Liberals and Conservatives—who have held to the opinion that the present system of a centralised British Government of India is capable of great modification, which would result in substantial and palpable advantage to the country at large and its various nationalities. We have had Messrs. Mill, Bright, Fawcett, and, in later years, Mr. Gladstone, holding to the same theory, and gradually it seems to us, that theory is gaining shape and consistency, especially since the Liberal party in England have come into power. Major Evans Bell, in his letter to Sir James Gooch— writes that admirably (in

the question of a centralised or decentralised Government He says—"The over-centralisation at Calcutta defeats itself Efficient control by the Viceroy in Council has become impossible Each provincial authority who has the knack of keeping his files clear and his connection with "the office" close, and who can give a good account of himself in an Administration Report, is, for his day, sole autocrat He tells his own story and there is no one to question it Everything of consequence that goes to headquarters is private and confidential and many an important matter is settled by unrecorded notes or a quiet talk, before the form is gone through of taking the orders of Government In all this, and in every instance, the public opinion of a province,—better informed always, and, in time of need, far more important, than any official opinion,—is inarticulate and inaudible. Ever since I took to writing on Indian affairs, I have preached one doctrine and my single "political purpose" has been to make that doctrine understood and accepted by my fellow countrymen My doctrine is that India can only be kept under British supremacy, with any prospect of permanence and peace, as an Empire of confederated states and provinces, and not as a centralised kingdom The policy proposed by Mr Bright, in his great speech of the 24th of June 1858, on the second reading of the India Bill,—of breaking up the empire into at least five independent Presidencies, defined in general by differences of language and geographical position—still shadows forth the only true policy in the stage at which we have arrived, for promoting the stability of the empire and the peaceful progress of India. Mr Bright's plan of decentralisation—a plan as sound and as practicable now as, in 1858—was a statesmanlike protest against the vain attempt at governing two hundred millions of people, "twenty nations, speaking twenty languages," by means of a compact and centralised bureaucracy If logically carried out—liberalised, as we may be sure he would approve, by a wise and generous confidence in our own consultative and representative principles, and by an equitable admission of qualified natives to the highest posts,—it may go a long way at least towards solving the almost insolvable problem of making our direct administration popular The essential problem of Indian statesmanship, as I have said elsewhere, is how to reconcile self Government for India with imperial supremacy for Great Britain The true solution is that the more we concede the former, the more we confirm the latter" We need not apologise to the reader for this long quotation It will be seen from it, with what truth and accuracy the principles of a decentralised Government for India are laid down In the practical carrying out of those principles, the progress of the country and its various communities, and the permanence of the British Empire in India are involved It is to secure these great boons that the Government of India, under a Liberal English Cabinet has promulgated the principles of local self Government, and put them forth in such a shape as will soon, it is to be hoped, take practical consistency India and its various communities cannot be too thankful to the Marquis of Ripon for having conferred so great a blessing on the country, a blessing the acknowledgment and appreciation of which have been universal, as it deserved to be The concession will most certainly tend to strengthen and confirm the imperial supremacy of Great Britain in this country With regard to the same public benefit and advantage, as they affect the native states of India, Major Evans Bell writes as follows—"At present, however, it is only in a reformed native state that the possession of local self government and sub-mission to imperial supremacy, can be completely reconciled The most efficacious method of decentralisation,—efficacious at once for the financial relief and the moral reinforcement of the Paramount Power,—would be that of contracting the territories under our direct rule, reinstating and extending native administration in reformed and protected states We could then greatly reduce our civil and military establishments We could shift the burden of debt in great part from the Imperial Power to the united Provinces by the legitimate and irresistible temptation of territorial aggrandisement" Thus, it will be seen with how much more hope of permanent success, the British Government will be able to deal with the problem of its connection with the native princes and chiefs by concession to them the same principles of local self government which have been conceded to the territories of British India The native princes of India are the same everywhere, whether in British territory or in a native state, and the same political privileges conferred on the latter will tend to make them equally attached and loyal as the former Major Bell's concluding remarks on the subject are equally pertinent He writes—"Our direct administration is not as yet certainly become popular with any class, or in any locality The divergence of feeling and interest between our people, official and non-official, and the Natives in our Provinces, is not an evil that tends to decrease or to cure itself The princes on the other hand, fully appreciate the solid advantages of British Imperial supremacy Our Commissioners and collectors have no social influence, because they have no social intercourse with the people But our Government is in close enough contact, and can keep up a clear enough understanding with the Indian Sovereigns and Chieftains through whom, if the practice of its "political" representatives were so prescribed and so circumscribed as to be congenial and encouraging, it could govern and guide all the nations of India and make imperial supremacy popular In proportion as we destroy, we then, or alienate these manageable conservative powers, we shall stimulate and let loose the unmanageable brute force and fanaticism over which we have no control or influence whatever" Here, then are words of wisdom, containing the soundest advice that can be given to the British Government and nation It is for them to accept the advice and act upon it and we have no doubt the results will be permanently satisfactory as the present state of things is unsatisfactory, It is these principle of self government and political freedom which the Government of India under Lord Ripon, has happily conceded to the people of British India A similar concession to the native states of India is but a corollary to a great political problem the true solution of which has only now been discovered and applied We have every hope that, in due time the system of a compact and rigid centralisation now applied to the native states will be given up, and the principles of self government conceded to them, resulting alike in good to them and in contributing to the true stability of British rule in India

## CONCILIATION *versus* FORCE

A few years ago, the policy of imperial England in respect to the Government of this country might have been described as being based on the principle of the old world axiom which accepted it as an controvertible that "the sword should keep what the sword had won", but the last decade has witnessed a remarkable change of opinion in regard to this matter, and we have now reached an age in which the dictum that "Force is no remedy" has been presented t[illegible] great to swear by In days gone by, it used to be taken for granted that the best means of keeping the native population of India under subjection was to instil the minds of the people with a wholesome sense of England's Military strength, while taking care to prevent the native feudatory princes from keeping large standing armies, but we are being taught that it is a thousand times better to rule by love than power, and "conciliation" has now come to be recognised as the key-note of England's policy towards the nations under her subjection The British Government concern themselves very little now about the strength and condition of the armies of Native states and they appear to be fairly satisfied that they can gain no substantial prestige by making similar efforts to overawe the people by exhibitions of physical strength On the contrary they appear to have resolved to act on the principle that though it is an excellent thing to have a giant's strength, his tyrannous to use it as a giant, and the natives of this country may congratulate themselves on the fact that the old order of things, in which force was regarded is the best instrument of political power and influence, has given place to the milder system of administration which appeals to the good will and sympathy of the people We have outlived the age in which Europeans used to think nothing of striking an old native Natives on the slightest provocation, and we have entered the era in which such things cannot be done with impunity Instead of conniving at offences of this sort as in olden times, European Magistrates have come to consider it their duty to let their sympathies lean towards the victims rather than towards the offenders, and it is commonly admitted that the dispensers of justice who act thus secure not only popularity among the Natives, but also the approval and commendation of the Government This is a most significant fact and may, to use an algebraical metaphor be regarded as a sort of exponent of the general character of the present policy of the Government of India, and of its effect upon the Native mind To make use of force and coercion in the Government of such a country as India is a great mistake The people of the country have been familiarised with oppression for generations, and they know, from bitter experience that nothing but evil can be the outcome of a system of Government that relies upon the exertion of physical power as the chief means of securing the respect and confidence of the governed The Government of Lord Lytton was made utterly unpopular by seeking to secure the prestige of the British raj by the introduction of the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act, and nothing can better show how averse the natives of India are to the exercise of anything in the shape of coercion, than the now notorious fact that both these measures have been unanimously denounced by the native public organs, as two of the most unjust and detestable pieces of legislation that could ever be devised A striking contrast to this popular expression of aversion to force is presented to us by the equally popular demonstrations of gratification that are now being made throughout India in view of Lord Ripon's recent resolutions on the extension of local self Government This contrast points directly to the adoption of the principle that the policy of conciliation is congenial to the people of India in a far greater degree than the policy of force can be, and we have no hesitation in saying that it by acting on this principle alone, that the Government can secure the loyalty and good will of the natives of the country that the English nation have become impressed with the truth of this theory is daily becoming more and more apparent, and we have a fine illustration of this fact in the accounts given by the English papers of an interesting soiree held by the National India Association, at 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on the 22nd of May last, when the English National Anthem, known as "God Save the Queen" was sung in Hindustani, before a crowded audience consisting of European as well as Indian ladies and gentlemen The Hindustani translation of the anthem has, we are told, been made by Mirza Muhammed Bakir Mutta Khan, the version having been successfully fitted to music by means of an occasional duplication of notes. An additional stanza has been composed by the Rev F K Huford of Westminster Abbey, who has suggested that in order to popularise the Anthem in India, it should be translated into about twelve Indian languages, and that copies should be scattered widely throughout the native schools and local societies We are assured that several capable critics on Oriental subjects have given testimony to the fidelity of the translation, including Dr Rost, Sir George Birdwood, C S I, and Mr Edwin Arnold C S I, all of whom were present at the performance, which, we are told, was enthusiastically applauded To the great masses of the natives of this country the existence of the Empress Queen is hardly present to their minds, and they cannot, therefore, in things now stand, be expected to entertain anything like feelings of personal loyalty to Her Majesty Everything calculated to bring the existence of their Sovereign home to the minds of the people deserves commendation, and the effort that is now being made to familiarise the Natives with the singing of the British National Anthem, in their mother-tongues, is a small attempt in this direction which deserves some encouragement If it does no good, it can certainly do no harm, and as it will cost the people nothing, there is no reason why the movement should not meet with the popular response intended for it

## Original and Selected Notes

Mr Manockjee Sethnamajee, C I E, has contributed two thousand rupees towards the funds of the India Association

The *Englishman* states that there is no foundation in the rumour that Government are thinking of calling for a loan of four millions

Mr W E Baxter M P, is about to give to the world the impressions produced by his recent visit to India The work will be entitled "A Winter in India," and will be published by Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin

Mr Scott, the gentleman who has recently been nominated to a judgeship of the Bombay High Court, has been the Times correspondent at Cairo, and subsequently at Alexandria Mr Scott was wounded during the first riot at Alexandria.

There has been this year another installation of a native prince His Highness Kishrisinghjee of Idar, who was born in 1861, was formally entrusted, on Friday the 7th Inst with the Government of his State by Major Wolhouse, Political Agent to the Mahi Kantha States

We learn that Mr Wilson, acting 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, having declined to accept the appointment of Commissioner to enquire into the affairs which led to the 'Chingleput scandal', the Government have resolved to direct Mr P P Hutchins, district judge of Madura, to conduct the enquiry

A good deal of interest was excited in the House of Commons lately by the presence in the gallery of Kumar Harbunjee Rawjee, of Morvee and Kumar Shree Joorawsinghjee Jasvatsinghjee, of Bhavnagar If the names of the distinguished strangers had been announced, the interest would, says a London correspondent, have been great

The Bombay Municipality is going to change its official year from the calendar year to the Government financial year. Owing to this change, the present Corporation will continue to hold their office till the end of the current financial year and the next rate payers' elections will take place on some convenient day in the last four months preceding the 1st April 1883

The *Indian Spectator* announces that Mr Muncherjee Pestonjee Khabragat, who proceeded to England last year as a Gilchrist scholar, has successfully passed the Indian Civil Service Examination held last month Mr Muncherjee completed his seventeenth year only last December He was to compete for the B Sce Examination of the London University Profulla Chandra Roy, of the Metropolitan Institution in Calcutta, has won the Gilchrist scholarship for 1882

A curious proof of the prevalence of the English language throughout the globe is afforded by a statement in Hubber's "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," that out of 34,274 newspapers and period cals which were published in 1880, no fewer than 16,000 were printed in our own tongue Nearly half the remainder were in German, a quarter in French, and the greater bulk of the rest in Spanish. Daily papers numbered 4,020, and the gross

circulation of the whole periodical press is estimated at 10,592,000,000

Mr John Macfarlane, a solicitor of Bombay and a shareholder of the Kaisar i Hind Gold Mining Company, accompanied by Mr C H B Forbes of the firm of Forbes and Co, Bombay, and Dr Thorpe lately visited the company's works at Kolar Mr Macfarlane ascertained that "no auriferous quartz seen had yet been found on the estate He took four samples of the quartz and had its weight of them assayed at the Mint He was shown three of gold in any of the samples Mr Macfarlane recommended that the employés be dismissed and he suggests that the shareholders should take steps, as they may be advised, with a view of ascertaining whether in the event of there being no auriferous quartz on the Kaisar i Hind and in fact nothing to work they have a right to recover back from the vendors the sum of seven lakhs of rupees for which they received no value, and which sum was paid in money and shares for the property The vendor is Major General Beresford late of the Madras army

A St Petersburg journal remarks—"Turkey evidently plays a suspicious game and, thanks to the support of Germany, she plays it very skilfully She has already managed to prevent Europe from intervention in Egyptian affairs, the failure of the Commissioner sent now, and the further development of revolution (in which without any doubt, Turkish agents play the most important part), may require the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt After occupying Egypt with their army, the Turkish Government will certainly says, *Fy ausy, fy reste!* and, again with the help of Prince Von Bismarck, they will endeavour to prevent the Western Powers from exercising direct influence in the interior affairs of Egypt If the power of the Sultan, which till now has only been nominal, is really established in Egypt, it will be a proof that the same may also easily be established at Tunis, in this way the Egyptian question would become a general African question The importance of such a side attack on the French authority at Tunis and Algiers is easily understood without any further explanation"

The *Hindoo Patriot* publishes the following in double capital types—

"The Queen's proclamation Vindicated! Deeds, not words! The Queen's proclamation has been vindicated! British Honour and justice in the administration of India have been upheld For once the invidious distinction of race, country and religion has been forgotten in filling the highest Judicial Office in the country! Mr Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter has been appointed Officiating Chief Justice during the absence of Sir Richard Garth! All honor to the Ripon Ministry Government! May this Government reign over us for ever!" On this the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks—"The world is so full of sorrow that it is a pleasant sight to see one giving way to joy Besides, the question is a national one, and we can therefore accord him our fullest sympathy, though his prayer that "may this Government reign over us for ever" can hardly be a sincere one We will not our contemporary prefer a Government with Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore for Viceroy, himself as his Secretary, and Babu Prosol Dass for his assistant? For ourselves we would prefer such a Government even to that of an excellent Government like the one which we have at present At a moment of joy some pleasantries might be excused Would not our contemporary prefer a Government of Sir Ashley Eden?

A Step in the Right Direction—Our readers will be glad to hear that the young man whom the Sabha sent about a month and a half ago to be initiated in the manufacturing and other industries of Europe has reached London, and Mr J Da Costa, who has in various ways proved a friend of this country, is taking steps to have him introduced as an apprentice in the calico printing trade This is, however, the beginning of a great project, which the Sabha has in view It proposes to send half a dozen youngmen to America and the different parts of Europe for the purpose of studying the industrial arts of those countries, and this cannot be done without adequate support We are sorry to say that the attempts of the Sabha to secure support to the movement have been well nigh fruitless Even Bombay has received the project with indifference There are young men to send, but there are not funds enough to provide even for the young man who has already proceeded to England There is, we are told, a great necessity of sending a man to Mauritius to learn all the practical details of sugar planting and sugar-refining is pursued there Could not the leading men of Bombay turn their attention to this very important and useful project, which, if carried out, will solve one of the serious national problems that stares in the face of both the Government and the public?—*India Prakash*

We extract the following from a London paper—"His Highness the Raja Rampal Singh entertained the members of the Indian Society and other friends at dinner a few days ago at the Holborn Restaurant The guests (about eighty in number) included Natives of our Indian Empire of all hues and religions, one speaker especially alluding to the gratifying fact that Hindus, Mahomedans Parsees, and Buddhists were assembled together in friendly intercourse. The Raja gave an interesting account of his recent visit to India, where he has been to inspect the estates he has recently inherited at Lucknow, in the province of Oudh (his deceased uncle presuming him with a congratulatory address), prefacing his remarks with a narrative of the great difficulties he experienced in transporting the embalmed body of his deceased wife from London to India, there to be cremated according to custom, the railway and shipping authorities being quite unused and opposed to the conveyance of such a peculiar freight The promise made by him to the deceased on her death-bed was thus faithfully performed after an interval of five years The Raja gave an account of his interview with the Governor of the North-West Provinces, and also created the indignation of the Hindus present, by the narration of several acts of injustice inflicted upon his fellow countrymen by European officials He also dwelt upon the especial needs of India, the education of the people and the development of agriculture, urging the same upon his guests with much fervour. The Raja, who is a loyal subject of the Queen, is desirous of obtaining a seat in Parliament, so that he may have the opportunity, as a legislator, of advocating those reforms whereby the Natives of our vast Indian Empire may be made happy and contented The Secretary of the Indian society, in an eloquent speech, stated the objects of the society Its members are Natives of India, who are for the time being residents in England for the purpose of completing their education—the law and medicine being the profession usually selected They meet together periodically to discuss the needs of India, and they hope by means of a corresponding Society in India and an organ in the Press, to materially influence public opinion and the Legislature"

## Local and Provincial.

The Ramzan, or forty days of fasting, amongst Mahomedans, began on Monday last At the close of the first, there will be three days of rejoicing and high feeding, on account of which all the local Governments, British as well as Native, grant the Mahomedan sepoys of their regiments three days' leave

Railway to Nundydroog—We learn from a correspondent at Mysore, that the Maharajah's Government has issued orders for a survey of the country between Mysore town and the town of Nunjengoode, a distance of about twelve miles, with a view to the construction of a railway between the two towns

Arrival of the C in C—His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, and Lady Roberts, accompanied by the usual staff of officers, arrived in Bangalore on Wednesday morning last, by ordinary mail train Lieutenant General W. Pagan, C B, commanding the Mysore division, and staff, Mr J D. Sandford, the British Resident, and suite, and a large number of the Civil and Military officers of the station, met on the platform to receive His Excellency The usual guard of honour, with colours and band from a native regiment, was drawn up at the entrance to the station, and a salute of 15 guns was fired by a battery Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts then drove away with the Resident and Mrs Sandford, whose guests they are during their stay in Bangalore.

Government Insolvents—Hitherto, those in official employ, who had become insolvent, and had applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, in the Presidency capital, or for the benefit of the insolvent sections of the Civil Procedure Code, in the Mofussil, were suspended from their places and deprived, temporarily, of their salaries, till the decision of their cases, and this rule applied to all grades of officials, without distinction The Government of India has now ruled that employes, whose salaries are twenty rupees and under should not be so subject to suspension, but should be allowed to continue in their employments, during the pending of their applications We think a similar rule should be applied to subordinate clerks in the employ of the Mysore Government who may apply for the benefit of Chapter 20 of the Civil Procedure Code

General Hospital, Pettah—We are glad to learn that steps will be shortly taken to establish a general hospital for the use of the inhabitants of the Pettah and the Fort, in which good work the Municipality have undertaken to assist, both with funds and a suitable site The present dispensary, intended only for out patients, is hardly enough even for that purpose, and all cases of serious illness amongst those who cannot afford to call in a doctor, have to be sent on all the way to the Bowring Civil Hospital, a distance of over 2½ miles, to the cantonment It is time, therefore that such an institution as that proposed should be established When the denizens of the cantonment are taking measures to have a new general hospital, in addition to the Bowring Civil hospital, we think it is high time the inhabitants of the Pettah should not be miss an important public duty

The Bangalore Central College—Mr Cook, Principal of the Doveton College, (Madras) having accepted the appointment of Principal of the Bangalore Central College, has given notice to the committee that he will resign in September next when the term of his agreement to serve for five years will expire The committee have asked him to give them six months' notice which he however declines to do In consequence of this change, it is reported that the Rev C Cooper, M A, of the Christian College and formerly Vice-Principal of the Doveton will, as a temporary measure, assume the principal's chair until the services of a permanent principal are secured There seems to be some discussion among the members of the committee about the selection of a principal for the Doveton being confined to graduates of the Scotch Universities, and such being the case, it is believed that future selections will be confined to members of the English and Irish Universities—*Madras Standard*

The Fifth Rajah of Travancore—His Highness the Fifth Rajah of Travancore left Bangalore for Madras by the ordinary mail train of Sunday last On arriving at Madras, His Highness was received by several high native officials and well known non-officials, on the platform, among whom were Mr Justice Muthuswami Iyer, Mr Sreeneevasa Rao (Small Causes Court Judge) Mr Ponoosamy Pillay (Presidency Town Magistrate) and Mr Krishnaswamy Chariar (Government Curator) and others His Highness drove away in the carriage in waiting for him to the Adyar, where Mr Rangachariar has placed his house at the disposal of the Rajah, during his stay in Madras From our Madras contemporaries we learn that His Highness has already visited many places of interest in the Presidency capital, such as the Presidency College, where he was received by Professor Duncan and others, and the Medical College, where Dr Keess, the Principal took him round the building, in all the departments The General Hospital and the Monegar Choultry were also visited by His Highness The Rajah will stay in Madras till about the middle of next month

The Newspaper Defamation Case—The action for defamation of character, brought by Mr R W Thompson, proprietor and editor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, against Mr. Houston, the Editor, Mr Hayes, Sr, the proprietor, and Mr R F Hayes, the printer and publisher of the *Daily Post*, came on for hearing again, on Friday last, before Major Malthy, District Magistrate, C and M. Station, when Messrs Devaraj Iyer and Corner, advocates, appeared for the complainant, and the defendants appeared in person. Mrs. Houston, wife of first defendant, was called to prove the handwriting and signatures of her husband's letters and those of her own, produced in evidence by complainant. Mr. Corner (as a witness for complainant) was called to prove that he had sent a written notice of the present action to the defendants, together with copy of an apology dictated to them by the complainant, and that both were returned to the witness torn up in several bits, through the hands of the defendants' own peon This peon and Mr. Corner's peon were both produced and gave evidence as to the tearing up of the notice and copy of apology by the first defendant, and as to the latter sending the pieces back to Mr. Corner The fragments were produced and filed as exhibits in the case The complainant, through his advocates, then filed the records of the actions for defamation of *Houston vs Goodall* and others and of *Goodall vs Houston* and others, heard and decided by the same magistrate, wherein the first and second defendants in the present action acknowledged themselves to be, respectively, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Post*, and also the records, from the civil court of the C and M Station, of the suit brought by the complainant against the first defendant (when he was proprietor of the *Daily Post*) for the recovery of salary for one month as assistant editor of the paper, and the records of the first defendant's application as an insolvent, under chapter 20, Civil Procedure Code, when he was arrested on the decree by the complainant. These proceedings closed the case for the prosecution, and the case, which had began at 8 A M, and had not closed till past 11 o'clock, was adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M.

## Correspondence.

### THE E AND I. A LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

Sir,—The public of Kolar will be highly obliged if you be so good as to find some space in your valuable paper for the following few lines, which concern almost all your readers and the public in general.—

After the past many years, the present Lottery at Bangalore, styled Anglo-Indian Association, happens to be the first started. It is a fact that many natives of the Mysore Province have subscribed for the fund. In justice to the subscribers, it is necessary for the members and managers of the fund to adopt every method which would conduce to assure the public that a fair chance is allowed to one and all. To this end the following suggestions should be considered and acted upon

1 While the roll of subscribers happens to be natives of different castes of the Province, it is nothing but fair to select and appoint an equal number of native gentlemen as members to be present at the drawing on the day appointed for that purpose

2 Out of 50 000 tickets only 1,250 are said to be prize tickets, this stands in no good proportion to the total number It is evident from the Prospectus that there will be only 1250 turns of wheels, in other words, till the prize tickets are exhausted By this arrangement, the largest bulk of the number tickets, viz, 48 750 will be left where they will be scraped, without any chance This is considered by our native public not "fair play." To remove this general dissatisfaction, it is very necessary and highly desirable that as many blanks to make up the difference between the "Prize" and "number" tickets should be added and heaped up with the "Prize" tickets, according to our native view and plan This simple course (though much more labour and a few days' delay may necessarily be entailed) is felt by every man of commonsense to be but justice to each and all concerned, because each one's number will be drawn whether prize winning or blank, which would be attributed to his own destiny

I hope the authorities concerned will take these suggestions into their deliberate consideration, and render their proceedings agreeable to one and all

Yours &c.,
A Ticket holder,
Kolar.

Dated, Kolar, 21st July 1882.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

SALE OF SALT.—The total value of salt sold by the Salt Department, during the week ending the 15th instant, amounts to Rs. 43,000 —*Mail.*

THE ELIAR RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—His Highness the Elah Rajah of Travancore, (the heir-apparent) paid a visit to the Presidency College, yesterday evening at about 4 o'clock, and was received by Dr Duncan, the Principal, and Dr Wilson, who conducted him through the College. On his departure the Rajah was cheered by the students of the College —*Ibid*

ARRIVAL OF THE EX GUIKWAR'S DAUGHTER —A large number of Hindus assembled this morning at the Central Station, Madras Railway, to receive Her Highness the Princess Camah Bai On the arrival of the train there was a rush to have a view of the little Princess. She was escorted from the station under a silk *purdah*, and the police, acting under instructions, paid every attention to her —*Ibid*

THE EX GAEKWAR.—We regret to learn that the condition of the ex Gaekwar is considered very critical, and that the Doctors entertain no hope of his recovery His daughter has been with him since yesterday morning During the whole of his illness, he has had the best medical advice and nursing that could be obtained, and Captain Wylie himself has been most devoted in his personal attentions to his charge —*Ibid*

MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE —Syed Mahomed Shaffee, late Sub-Inspector of Police, Vayalpad Taluq, Cuddapah District, has forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council, praying to be reinstated in his office from which he has been unjustly ousted The memorial concludes with the following remarks —"That in the Madras Presidency, the administration of the country, though entrusted to European officers, is in fact carried on by Hindu officials, who are so much crowded in every office or department, as to use such an influence as to overpower the European heads, and the appointments from Head Clerk to a peon are distributed amongst them If a Mahomedan perchance finds a place among them, he is naturally cut off to make room for their relatives or friends, and the higher officers take no notice of it. While such a state of affairs is permitted to continue, your Lordship will clearly see that the Government order passed for the employment of the poor Mahomedan community cannot be carried out "—*Ibid*

PLANTAIN FIBRE.—The attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn by a note and memorandum by Dr Balfour and Mr Liotard to the fact that a species of plantain grown in Bengal produced, before bearing fruit, a fibre pronounced by experts to be of superior quality and well suited for the manufacture of cord and that the same plant, if operated on after bearing, was suited for paper-making The Secretary of State, therefore, with a view to utilising this plant to its fullest extent, as well as the wild hemp of the Himalayas, the aloe of Northern India, the Munj and other kindred indigenous fibre productions adapted for the manufacture of cord and paper, so plentiful in this country, and to secure to the country a source of revenue, has requested the various Governments would use their influence upon the Railway Companies under their control, to carry at as low rate as possible such productions The heavy railway fare to export marts is now the greatest drawback to the utilisation of the fibrous productions of the country; but if the various Railway Companies could see their way to a reduction of rates in the carriage of fibrous products, the plantain, which has almost exclusively been cultivated for the sake of its fruit, will doubtless contribute largely to the export commodities of the country —*Ibid*

DUTY OF A SUPERIOR MAGISTRATE.—Queen *vs* Valayadua —This case was referred by the District Magistrate of Madura, for the orders of the High Court The facts are that the accused, having been charged with cattle lifting before the Second Class Magistrate of Tirumhali, was sent up for enhanced punishment to the Head Assistant Magistrate, who, preliminary to the passing an independent judgment in the case, directed the second Class Magistrate of Mootukolatur to make further enquiry on certain points. The latter Magistrate accordingly recorded further evidence, but proceeded to dispose of the case, and acquitted the prisoner, considering that the words "transfer the case to his file," used by the Head Assistant Magistrate, gave him jurisdiction The High Court delivered the following judgment —Following the proceedings of this Court of the 8th Nov 1870, we must hold that the Head Assistant Magistrate, to whom the accused had been sent, for enhanced punishment, had no power to send the case for enquiry to another Magistrate For this reason, and because the case was referred to the Second Class Magistrate of Mutookolatoor, not for final disposal, but for enquiry only, the acquittal of the accused was illegal, and it is hereby annulled The Head Assistant Magistrate must now proceed with the trial. —*Ibid*

THE ELIA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT PATCHEAPPA'S SCHOOLS —Since His Highness' arrival amongst us, the Elia Rajah of Travancore has spared no pains in making himself acquainted with almost all the educational and industrial institutions of this city His Highness has visited the Government Central Museum, the Ice Manufactory, the Gun Carriage Factory, the Presidency College, the Medical College, and a host of other places of importance and amusement, and yesterday evening a most enthusiastic reception was accorded to him at Pacheappah's Schools. The platform was covered with a scarlet carpet, and over a portion of the hall, a crimson carpet was spread The silk flags of the three schools, all bearing the pregnant motto "Knowledge is power" were also there, and in short Pacheappah's was never so full of lovely things as it was yesterday evening The Elia Rajah arrived at 4-20, and marched to his seat on the *dais* in a procession, which consisted of of Mr D M Cruickshanks, M A, the Principal, Mr Krishnama Charry, and Mr Ranganadha Mudelly, all those in the hall standing, until they had taken their seats on the platform After silence had been restored, Mr Cruickshanks read a brief report of the origin and the present position of the schools He referred to Sir Herbert Compton's early connection with Pacheappah's Charities and the arduous labours of Mr George Norton in the direction of advancement in the matter of education. His Highness was all attention throughout the reading of the report, after which slokas in Sanskrit were sung, and a couple of recitations were given His Highness was conducted through the class rooms by the Principal and Mr Krishnama Charry A wreath of garlands was then presented to the Rajah, after which the assembly dispersed His Highness has consented to defray the expenses of a well furnished gymnasium for the pupils of Pacheappah's —*Ibid*

THE CHINGLEPUT SCANDAL —A report is current that Mr Hutchins, District Judge of Madura, who has been appointed by Government, Commissioner to enquire into the circumstances connected with what is known as the "Chingleput scandal," will hold the enquiry in Madras.—*Standard*

HEAD SHERISTADAR, BOARD OF REVENUE — Mr P Rajarathna Mudelliar, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue has we hear, been appointed to the post of Head Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue, vice Mr P Chentsal Rao, on a salary of Rs 1,000 per mensem.—*Ibid*

GOVERNMENT INSOLVENTS.—The order directing that Government servants having recourse to the Insolvent Act should be suspended is now ruled to be not applicable to employes in the inferior grades of the service, and, therefore public servants receiving salaries of or under 20 Rs. a month are exempted from the operation of that order —*Ibid*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS —Mr P Chentsal Rao, who had scarcely taken charge of his new office as Superintendent of Stamps, was summoned by telegram on Monday last to Cottacamund, to meet in conclave to consider the mode of carrying out the orders of the Government of India regarding local self government. Mr J A. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, has been in consequence directed to take charge of the office until Mr. Chentsal Rao's return —*Ibid*

THE FLOODS IN TRAVANCORE.—His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has very kindly sent Rs. 3,000 to the Secretary of the Relief Committee at Cottayam towards helping those who have suffered by the recent floods in North Travancore —*Western Star*

THE WEATHER —It has now been raining "cats and dogs" since a fortnight This excessive rain is very injurious to the standing crops, and almost all the fields have the appearance of a lake. It is time to begin the transplanting of the crops in almost all parts of the taluk. If the rain continues in the same state, we believe a great many people will have to find their way to another and a better land Paddy now sells at 8 edangalis a fanam, and other articles of food are somewhat dearer —*Ibid*

### SECUNDERABAD

DINNER BY H E SIR SALAR JUNG —There is to be a large dinner party at His Excellency Sir Salar Jung's palace this evening in honor of the new Resident. The services of the Parsee Dramatic Company have been secured for the entertainment, to which all the elite of the Station have been invited, and as usual there will be a grand display of fireworks —*Deccan Times*

H H THE NIZAM'S DURBAR.—A durbar was held by His Highness the Nizam yesterday morning, at which the new Resident Mr Jones was installed It was attended by the Residency Staff, Major General Sir Charles Keyt and a number of Military officers of the Station The officers breakfasted at the Residency afterwards. There was some delay in the installation of Mr Jones, owing to the *khare ta* not having been received from the Viceroy earlier —*Ibid*

## Extracts.

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

*The Englishman*—We look forward by no means with apprehension for the success of the scheme of Government, provided that a judicious selection of members be made and ample time given to make it, that men qualified by claims of property and business habits be selected, and not merely nameless empty spouters on the one hand, or aristocratic nonentities on the other That the boards themselves be made really useful consultative assemblies whose deliberation will carry weight with them, and who will themselves have the power of giving force to their opinions, but that they be not, at first at any rate, called upon to exercise functions, the proper exercise of which requires a long experience and special training which can be with difficulty found in individuals and which it is hopeless to expect from any heterogeneous body of men. By caution to start with, and by patience under, it may be, repeated failure, the scheme has at any rate a chance of showing whether the people of this country are fitted or otherwise for self Government They have asserted that they are, and they have now the chance of showing it Of one thing we are quite sure and that is that in the hands of the officers of Government the scheme will have perfectly fair play, and in time it may serve to educate the people of this country, and fit them for the same independence in local affairs which the rest of the empire enjoys It will be the fault of the people themselves if it does not do so

### A WIGGING TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

WE are not surprised that the Government of Madras received a substantial wiggging from the Government of India in the matter of local self government The Local Government attempted to shirk the whole difficulty by telling the Viceroy that it has already done all that can be done in this Presidency and that the millennium which the Viceroy imagines he has newly invoked into the country by his special benevolence has long ago been conferred on this ad anced Province by Mr grant Duff's predecessors. The case was one of simple duping and by pointing out imaginary difficulties in the working of the scheme, and by exaggerating the excellence of the present arrangement, the Board of Revenue and the Government wished to laugh away the whole scheme and nullify the noble intentions of the Supreme Government Local Governments have always been known as the worst obstructions in the way of any reforms introduced by the Supreme Government or the Government of England. If we had a less resolute ruler at the head of the Indian administration at present the local Government would have ridiculed the whole scheme which would have consequently died with the confidential circular in which the scheme would have been first initiated But Lord Ripon has proved to be a hard nut to crack for the local civilian administration. He is determined to overcome the selfish obstruction of the official clique Mr Grant Duff has unfortunately proved an unexpectedly weak administrator and has been sadly duped by the misrepresentation of his civilian colleagues. In considering the Viceroy's proposals the Madras Government began with the idea that it has already done enough and that this Province does not stand in need of the sentimental concession of the Supreme Government His Excellency said in one of his recent speeches that this Province is already enjoying a certain degree of local self government. Well, such an opinion betraying such a sad ignorance of the real state of things will deceive nobody and much less the present Indian Government If Mr Grant Duff had chosen to substitute his own eyes for the borrowed eyes through which he has been educated to see, he should have understood that the existing provisions for local *self* Government for which this Government takes such credit are all a sham and serve as a means not indeed of political education to the people but only of enhancing the powers of the executive autocracy However excellent the present arrangement may look in the estimation of the official class, every body pretending even to a moderate endowment of common sense, must see that there is considerable room for improvement in the territorial extent and the constitution of the local Boards. Even the Board of Revenue, usually so little conspicuous for wise or liberal views, must have seen that the present areas of the boards extending over thousands of square miles and the official dominance to which they are subject are hardly defensible But the Board of Revenue is the Board of Civilians, and their interest is naturally to conserve as much power as possible in the members of their own service. As for the Government, it has no eyes but those lent by the Board and the outcome of the combined wisdom of the Government and the Board was a set of views which was so damaging to their estimation by the public that they dared not publish them. In the Judgment of this Government the area of the boards was not to be curtailed, no elective system would succeed, the District Magistrates must continue the chairmen of the boards, in fact there was no room for improvement on what already exists. The Government of India mercilessly exposing the shallowness of these views of the Revenue Board called on them to reconsider the subject in the light of the observations which the Government of India made It was after this gentle application of the whip that Mr Grant Duff and his colleagues awoke to a sense of their duty and appointed a commission to submit suggestions on the question We cannot yet be sure to what extent the local Government will be willing to give effect to the Viceroy's views. Constituted as the Revenue Board and the Government are at present, we cannot expect any good unless the people unmistakably express their feelings and His Excellency the Viceroy holds his whip over this sleepy Government —*Hindu*


## THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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| | | | |
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| English and Kanarese per annum, | | Rs. | 10 0 0 |
| English alone, | do. | „ | 6 0 0 |
| Kanarese alone, | do | „ | 6 0 0 |
| Per mensem. | .. | „ | 0 0 0 |
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*Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m., Saturday to appear in Mondays issue*

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by Money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

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EVENING EDITION.

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1882. No. 30.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### EUROPE.

ITALY AS ALLY.

France has proposed to England that Italy should co-operate in the occupation of Egypt, it is expected that the English Government will acquiesce

MASSACRE OF THE JEWS

Latest advices from Alexandria state that massacres have commenced in the Jewish quarter of Cairo, and that they are being continued in the interior

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Arabi has proclaimed war to the knife against all English.

ARABI'S POSITION

*London, 23rd July.*—The Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph received the following from Suez, dated 23rd :—"All the telegraph wires are cut, Kafredawar and parts of Railway are torn up to prevent communication with Alexandria. Arabi occupies with his troops an area about 12 square miles between Kafre-dawar Station and Mahlaha Station, at which point the Alexandria Canal is about two miles distant from the rail, forming the front position towards Alexandria where he has guns placed, but not yet entrenched; he has also guns on both banks of the Canal which are some feet above the level surrounding country and has raised earthworks in rear of his position, a little westward of Kafre-dawar, between which and Damanhour are large numbers of horses picketed Trains are constantly bringing reinforcements and guns from Cairo."

THE ARMY FOR EGYPT.

*London, 23rd July, Morning.*—The amount of a moiety credit for the Egyptian expedition, which Parliament will be asked to vote, is £2,400,000 of which £900,000 is for military, and £1,100,000 for naval expenditure

The expeditionary force from England will consist of 10,000 men.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed to the supreme command of the Expedition with the Duke of Connaught and Generals Alison and Evelyn Wood as Brigadiers.

General Macpherson will command the force from India.

The latest advices from Egypt state that the British have blown up the Railway line outside Alexandria

Shots have been exchanged with Arabi's Cavalry, who, however, dispersed.

ARABI PROCLAIMED AS A REBEL.

The latest advices from Egypt state, that the Khedive has issued a proclamation that Arabi has been dismissed from the state service declaring him to be a rebel

OCCUPATION OF ABOUKIR.

The British have occupied Abouker 1,000 Infantry and a Battery of Artillery have arrived at Alexandria from Malta.

PROTECTION OF THE CANAL.

Some English and French gunboats and corvettes are in the Suez Canal doing patrol duty.

RUSSIA AND THE MERVITES.

*St. Petersburg, 23rd July.*—Advices received state that Abdul Kudus has been replaced by Sultan Khan at Herat, and that a complete understanding exists between the Russians and Mervites.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

*London, 23rd July.*—Germany and Austria are holding aloof from the Egyptian question.

INDIA PAYS FOR HER CONTINGENT.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Lord Hartington notified that the expense of the Indian contingent would be charged to India.

ARABI'S FORCES.

*London, 27th July, Morning.*—Latest advices from Egypt state that Arabi has proclaimed a jehad Masses are flocking to his standard, and it is estimated they already number 50,000.

THE SINEWS OF WAR

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone made a similar statement to that made by Lord Granville in the House of Lords, regarding Egypt, and said that the British expeditionary force will number 17,500 men, besides 3 100, who will sail later on. He further stated that the income-tax for the half year would be raised to three pence.

ENGLAND INTERVENING ALONE

Mr Gladstone in the House of Commons said, that it was hopeless to expect Turkish intervention in Egypt, and that in default of European co-operation, England must act alone, and put an end to anarchy in Egypt He calculated that the expedition would last three months.

The *Times* urges a British protectorate over Egypt in future

FORTIFICATIONS AT ALEXANDRIA.

*Alexandria 24th July.*—The British are fortifying Ramleh against the possible advance of Arabi

TURKISH VACILLATION

*Constantinople, 25th July.*—Turkey has agreed in principle to the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY

*London, 27th July, Morning.*—Sir Garnet Wolseley starts for Egypt on Tuesday via Marseilles.

FRANCE AND THE SUEZ CANAL

*Paris, 26th July.*—The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies have rejected the grant required for joining England in the protection of the Suez Canal

INVITATION TO ITALY

*Rome, 26th July.*—The British Ambassador here has on behalf of his Government, invited Italy to join in protecting the Suez Canal Signor Mancini has replied that Italy will await the decision of the Conference

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY

*Constantinople, 26th July.*—The Turkish Government are making active naval and military preparations of Egypt.

THE KHEDIVE AND ARABI.

*Alexandria, 26th July.*—There are no signs yet of the enemy approaching Ramleh.

The Khedive has declined the proposal made by the Egyptian administration that he should offer amnesty to Arabi's principal officers on condition that they deliver up Arabi.

DECLARING FOR THE KHEDIVE.

The garrison of Abouker has rallied to the Khedive.

A perfect state of panic is reported to exist at Port Said.

DESERTION FROM EGYPTIAN GUNBOATS.

*Bombay, 27th July.*—The Eastern Telegraph Company supplies the following from Suez :—

Two Egyptian gunboats from here were ordered by the Khedive to proceed to Alexandria, and yesterday entered the Canal. Arabi hearing this, ordered the crews to desert, and join him at Kafredowar This order the crews obeyed at once.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

*Bombay, 26th July.*—A special telegram to the *Times of India* says that the motion in the Lords regarding the expenses of the Indian Contingent was brought forward by Lord Enfield. Lord Stanley of Alderly protested against it, but the motion was carried.

ARABI AND THE SULTAN.

*Alexandria, 27th July.*—Arabi has written a letter to the Sultan, in which he expresses his determination to resist Turkish troops, if sent to Egypt

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SITUATION.

*London, 18th July, Morning.*—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone made a statement in which he denied the charge of vacillation brought against the Government by the Opposition, and said that a rupture with France would have led to a general European war. England, he said, insists on the Sultan proclaiming Arabi a rebel.

ANOTHER ROYAL DUKE GOING TO THE WARS.

The Duke of Teck will accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff to Egypt.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

Admiral Seymour has written to the Khedive disclaiming any idea of conquest on the part of the British who are there to restore order.

PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT OF ABOUKIR.

It is expected that Aboukir will be bombarded on Friday.

ARABI'S HEAD-QUARTERS

It is reported that Arabi has retired to Dremanhour, leaving his outposts at Kafredowar

TURKISH INTERVENTION

*Ottawa, 29th July.*—It is officially announced that Turkey has agreed to the proposal that she should send troops to co-operate in the restoration of order in Egypt.

*Simla 28th July.*—The Sultan has accepted the invitation of the Powers to send Turkish troops to co-operate in the restoration of order in Egypt

OFFER OF A NATIVE CONTINGENT

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal with the full concurrence of the Nawab Consort, has offered the services of a Contingent of her troops, and a pecuniary contribution in aid of such measures as Her Majesty's Government may find necessary for the suppression of the anarchy and disorder now prevailing in Egypt Her Highness's offer has been acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy, with cordial thanks, but Her Highness has been informed, that there is no present opportunity of making use of the services of Her Highness' troops

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY, 31ST 1882

## MYSORE FINANCES.

So much has been said about the Mysore state loan, and the manner in which it has been accomplished, in spite of all difficulties in the way, and so much lavish praise on this account has been showered down on that excellent Companion of the Indian Empire, the present Dewan of Mysore, that it is time we ventured to point to the other side of the picture, and to see on what foundation the boast stands that this native state of ours is on the high road to progress and prosperity, since the idea of the Mysore state loan was hit upon by the Dewan, and the public invited to carry it into effect. It is rather a remarkable circumstance, in the first place, that the Maharajah's Government, as represented by the Dewan, should have called for a state loan for the purpose of constructing a railway between Bangalore and Tiptur, a distance of about eighty-five miles, just a few short months after the Dewan had stated, in a public speech, that he had arranged the manipulation of the state revenues in such a way, that there should be a saving of five lacs a year, for no other purpose but the construction of railways in the country In October of last year, the Dewan, in his famous speech, at the representative meeting, at Mysore town, said, in effect, that railways were his great forte, and that in order to construct "reproductive works" of the kind, he would strain every nerve to save five lacs of rupees a year which would be the expenditure, *pro tanto*, on such works. Six months after the delivery of that speech, that is, on the 1st May last, we had the advertisement calling for a public loan of twenty lacs of rupees for the special purpose of constructing the Bangalore-Tiptur railway. Judging the Dewan by the words he uttered in October last,—and, we suppose, he meant something more than mere words—it is evident that this loan of twenty lacs is unnecessary, if the Dewan is perfectly confident as he said he was, that he would be able to save five lacs a year, from the ordinary revenues, for the construction of railways. Five lacs a year means twenty lacs in four years, and, at this rate, the Bangalore-Tiptur railway should be constructed long before the expiry of four years, as the railway between Bangalore and Mysore town, a distance of 84 miles, was completed well within three years, without raising any public loan whatever. It seems to us, therefore, a piece of financial extravagance that, for the purpose of constructing a similar length of railway, a loan of twenty lacs, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, extending over twenty years for the redemption of the loan, should be contracted, by a state which is so enormously involved, as Mysore is, and which has to meet, besides, a large subsidy to the British Government, and all this out of the ordinary revenues, which cannot, for the present, amount to more than 103 or 104 lacs a year. A loan of twenty lacs, at 5 per cent. a year, means a fund for interest at one lac a year, that is to say, at the end of twenty years, twenty lacs as principal and twenty lacs as interest would have been paid, for the construction of a railway, which, according to the Dewan's own statement in October last, ought to have been fully met out of the saving of five lacs a year, which he has determined to effect out of the ordinary revenues. Such a financial policy seems to us to be penny-wise and pound foolish. It is certainly not one which a wise and prudent financier would adopt. If a railway or railways in the country can be constructed by savings from the ordinary revenues, why contract a state loan for the purpose, at an extravagant interest? Again, the advertisement for the loan states that the revenues of the Province are pledged for the repayment of the loan. Those revenues were most materially diminished by the three famine

years. The revenue, after the last of the famine years, did not amount to more than Ninety-four lacs, and according to the Dewan's statement, in the same speech to which we have already alluded, the revenues of Mysore, in bygone years, reached the maximum of 109½ lacs per annum, a maximum which they will never attain for many, many years to come, with the proviso that there shall be no more visitations by famine and drought in the Province In the same speech, the Dewan said that it would take two or three years hence—from the date of his speech—for the revenues to rise to 104 or 105 lacs per annum with the same immunity from famine in the interim, and yet in spite of these explicit statements, made but six months previously, the Dewan deliberately declared, in the advertisement for the loan, that the revenues of the Province which have been pledged for the redemption of the loan, already amount to 106 lacs per annum, this to say, that well within two years after the famine, the revenues have increased by 12 lacs a year! This is the inference from the statement made in May last which we are justified in drawing But, then, what is to be done with the statement of October last, that the revenues of the Mysore Province will take at least two or three years to reach 104 or 105 lacs? The more we consider the Dewan's financial statements, the more we are at a loss to conceive how he has arrived at the conclusion that the present revenues of the state amount to 106 lacs, the whole of which are pledged for the redemption of the loan It is on the faith of this statement, probably, that the public has tendered its subscriptions for the loan It will be an exceedingly hard and cruel thing if this guarantee has no more solid foundation than the sanguine imagination of the Dewan. We trust that, like Titus Trumps, "the man of many hopes," the Dewan has not placed his confidence in that financial mirage that "something will turn up." For our part, we cannot understand how the 104 lacs of two or three years hence have managed almost to double themselves in six months Mr Runga Charlu's financing appears very dangerously like the "surplusses" of the Government of India under Lord Lytton—surpluses which were announced boldly as such, when they were actually deficits We trust we are not going to have, in Mysore, in the person of the Dewan, a financier like Sir John Strachey in British India Viewed from whatever side, Mysore finances seem to be involved in a good deal of mystery, if there are not actual arithmetical miscalculations on the part of the officer of the state who is responsible for a correct keeping of the accounts, and of the expectations to be founded thereon for the good of the country and its inhabitants, who will be the sufferers if those expectations are ill founded and are not realised Mr Runga Charlu has had a "training" in revenue and financial matters, under no less a teacher than his patron Sir James Gordon, but even Sir James, we think, would be at a loss to explain how a country, which had been stricken by famine for almost three years, and one fourth of the inhabitants of which had perished in the calamity, could have so far recovered itself as to yield a revenue of 106 lacs per annum, when the person who ought to know best has told us, in the most public and deliberate manner possible, that it will take two or three years at least before the revenues reach even 104 lacs a year The 15th proximo has been fixed for the payment of their allotments by those whose tenders for the loan have been accepted, and, we suppose, that to save their deposits, the tenderers will fulfil their bargain, but had they considered Mysore finances more closely and the apparently inconsistent foundations on which they have been based, they would hardly, we think, have ventured to enter on a speculation so surrounded by contradictory statements as to the necessity for the loan and as to the actual present amount of the revenue.

## THE LATE MULHAR RAO, GAEKWAR.

GENERALLY amongst the members of the native communities of India, the death of a native prince or chief is regarded with sorrow, a regret which is in proportion to the standing of the deceased amongst his peers and the way in which he discharged his responsible duties, and the estimation in which he was held by his own immediate people and the public at large The remembrance of the vicissitudes in life and the misfortunes which a public man has suffered also contribute to the measure of regret with which we view his demise In the case of Mulhar Rao, ex Gaekwar of Baroda, who died at Madras, on Wednesday last, the 26th Instant, the mind is carried back at once to the conspicuous misfortunes which he was called upon to endure, and that greatest of all misfortunes to an independent native prince, deposition from his high place and deprivation of all authority, as a prince, at the hands of the Paramount Power in India, the British Government It is little more than seven years now, that Mulhar Rao came an exile to Madras, a state prisoner sent thither at the recommendation of the Government of India and with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council The time is not so far gone now but that most of us remember the trial, by a special commission of British and native judges (the latter his peers) of Mulhar Rao, at Baroda ostensibly on a charge of having attempted to poison Colonel Phayre, the Political Agent at the Court of Baroda, but in reality, on charges of oppression of his people and other acts of maladministration of the state of Baroda It is unnecessary, and it would be a hopeless task now, to enter into a discussion on the justice of the sentence passed on Mulhar Rao, a sentence which he evidently took to heart and the result of which was comparatively early death Two circumstances, however, will always be remembered by the natives of India as connected with the famous State Trial at Baroda, which began on the 23rd February 1875 and ended on the 18th March following These circumstances are, first, that Mulhar Rao was condemned, not on the charge of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre which was brought against him, but for previous acts of misgovernment, and secondly that his condemnation was passed, not by the Court which tried him, but by the Government of India which constituted and appointed that court These points were very warmly discussed in the public journals at the time, but it would be useless now to raake up that discussion It will suffice to place on record here a brief sketch of the unhappy career of the unhappy prince who has just passed away from amongst us

Mulhar Rao was the younger son of Sayajee Rao, the elder being Khunder Rao, who succeeded his father as in the days of the old race of Gaekwars of Baroda so the death of the father Sayajee Rao was the signal for unscrupulous intriguing on the part of his sons, and we find that, in 1863 Mulhar Rao was charged or suspected of an attempt to poison his brother, the result being that he was kept in close confinement in the state prison of Baroda Seven years later, in 1870 Khunda Rao died, and Mulhar Rao succeeded him In three years from the date of his succeeding the musnud it was found that Mulhar Rao had managed to utterly misgovern his state, to oppress his people, and to commit other acts of maladministration, which almost drove his subjects into rebellion The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, appointed a commission of enquiry into the condition of affairs in the Baroda state, and, in February 1873, that commission sent in its report, the result of which, in July of the same year, was a letter from the Viceroy of India to Mulhar Rao, advising him to remedy the evils complained of and to introduce certain reforms Eighteen months time was given to Mulhar Rao to carry out the orders of the Government of India and thus to save himself, but shortly before the expiry of that period, and just about the time that Colonel Phayre was to be replaced by Sir Lewis Pelly, as Political Agent at the Court of Baroda, there came that fatal episode of the poisoned sherbet, by means of which the life of the former officer was attempted to be taken Enquiry into the circumstances followed, as a matter of course, and, on the advice of the Law officers of the Government of India, Mulhar Rao was put upon his trial on a charge of instigating the murder of Colonel Phayre, for which purpose the deceased prince was deposed by the Government of India and placed under arrest The Commission of enquiry consisted of Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal, as President, and Sir Richard Meade, Mr P S Melville, the Maharajah Scindiah, the Maharajah of Jeypore, and Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, as members The prosecution was conducted by the Honorrable Mr Scoble, Advocate General of Bombay, and the accused prince was defended by Sergeant Ballantine, of the English bar, who came from England for the purpose The trial as we have said began on the 23rd February 1875 and was concluded on the 18th March following On the 29th April, Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of India, wrote a minute published at the time, condemning Mulhar Rao, deposing him from the throne, and sending him as a State prisoner to Madras, whither he was quietly conveyed in the end of April An allowance of a lac and a half of rupees a year was made to him out of the revenues of the Baroda State and he was suitably lodged in a spacious mansion known as Doveton House, in the suburb of Nungambakkam Madras The late ex Gaekwar was kept under strict surveillance the Political officer in attendance having been Dr Seward (who came with him from Baroda) up to the beginning of the present year, when he was succeeded by Captain Curzon Wylie Private Secretary to the late Right Honorable W P Adam, Governor of Madras There was also an Inspector of the Madras Police force Mr S Simpson to keep watch and ward over the late ex Gaekwar and he was, by a process of imprisonment, called the "Intendant," who seldom or never left the precincts of Doveton House The appointment of this officer was felt to be the unkindest cut of all the misfortunes the prince endured, for to the latest day of his life, he could never get over the continual suspicion of him which the presence of the Inspector of Police implied Mulhar Rao would seldom or never move out of his house, except once in a way, to take a drive but even this he gave up during the last two or three years of his life The loss of the prince evidently took all that happened to him to heart and the disease to which he finally succumbed was doubtless due to the sedentary habit which he latterly contracted Very recently, an attempt was made to place his case before the British House of Commons, for which purpose Dr Kavagnah, an English barrister came out to Madras The attempt was a failure, and, without doubt, added to Mulhar Rao's grief and disappointment and has caused the end of his malady The latest years of his life were passed in religious devotions and the practice of charity a very large portion of his income being distributed weekly amongst Brahmins and the poor generally The body of the late Ex Gaekwar was buried, in a burial ground at a place called Kodambakkam, a suburb of Madras, on the evening of Wednesday last the funeral arrangements having been carried out with much pomp and ceremony, many European and Native officers of Government attending Thus lived and died one of the leading Native princes of India The state of Baroda is now governed under happier auspices May the young prince who has been so carefully educated and nurtured, live long to enjoy the high position he holds amongst the Native princes of India.

## THE CUBBON PARK FAIR

THE three days' *tamasha* in the grounds of the Cubbon Park was over on Saturday night and the Cubbon Park Fair, to which thousands had been anxiously looking forward, has been now numbered with the past, we hope, however, to be repeated once a year, but under more auspicious conditions of the weather.—We think that the season of the year selected for the fair was not happy The Managing Committee, no doubt, tried their best to make all things go off with as much success as human efforts are capable, but the weather was decidedly against them, for two out of the three days were really damp and disagreeable, and contributed very materially to spoil the proceedings Nothing could exceed the fineness of the weather on the first day, and every thing went off in the most gratifying manner to the great gratification and pleasure of the countless thousands of all classes of the community who thronged to the grounds and overspread the great place of the public offices, but the next day was a damp and almost dead failure, most people returning home drenched and disgusted and anxious to get away from the scene of their annoyances The third day began ominously, the rain coming down off and on, during the day, but not with much force. Towards the afternoon, the clouds piled up again, and we had a diluted repetition of the previous days experiences; but the evening and the night turned out very fine and delightful, so that the pleasure-seekers had a good time of it from half past six to eleven at night We have thus recorded the weather aspects which accompanied the Cubbon Park Fair, because we think that the Managing Committee and all others concerned did not take the weather into proper consideration We repeat that the season of the year for the fair was not well chosen. The middle and end of July and the beginning of August are the rainiest times of the year in Bangalore, and should not have been chosen for a *tamasha* which called out the large majority of the inhabitants of Bangalore, and several thousands from the stations and towns in the interior The month of December, during the Christmas holidays, would be a capital time for holding such a fair, but as the Madras People's Park Fair takes place at the same time, and attracts many people from Bangalore, we suppose we must give up that part of the year We would, therefore, suggest the Easter season, which comes on in or about the end of the first quarter of the year, when also the public offices and courts are closed, as the proper time for holding the fair The heat of the weather, about that season may be objected to but then, we shall not have the drenching rain to damp our spirits, put out the fireworks and illuminations and spoil the fun of the fair generally Besides, four o'clock in the evening, in a day towards the end of March or the in little of April, is not so very warm after all as to prevent real enjoyment on the part of the public

We shall not venture to enter into a description of the Cubbon Park Fair, and the things that were to be seen and heard and enjoyed during the six days and nights of its continuance first because our local contemporaries have admirably done the descriptive part of the fair, and there is hardly perhaps, ten out of a hundred of the many hundred public who did not see the fair for themselves and, secondly, we find it impossible to crowd into the columns of our modest sized weekly, a description of all that took place during the three days and nights of the fair We must not, however, forget to record our grateful sense of the untiring exertions of the members of the General Committee and sub-committees to make all things pass with success, and give the utmost possible pleasure to the thousands of sight-seers who thronged the grounds There were several failures in the arrangements, the details of which we need not note here, and many flourishing promises in the programme which were never fulfilled But the Cubbon Park Fair is the first of its kind in Bangalore, and we must make every allowance for shortcomings, as the members of the various committees were all men who had their own public and private businesses to attend to, and were much put about for time When the Cubbon Park Fair becomes an established annual institution, as we hope it will, it will be then time enough to criticise and comment more closely on the proceedings.

There is one unpleasant point, however, to which we feel bound to draw attention,

and that is, the manner in which the police at the entrances and exits on the grounds behaved towards natives They strictly enjoined on the latter the use of the ingress and egress gates, whilst these conveniences were used indiscriminately by Europeans and Eurasians, without any let or hindrance by the police The most respectable natives were rudely addressed and commanded to do the bidding of the police, whilst not a word was said to those in European clothing, who transgressed the alleged order about going in and coming out of the grounds around the public offices We heard of a case, in which a respectable Brahmin gentleman, who ventured to point out the inconsistent conduct of the police, in carrying out the order, was impudently told to go to the shops and come back clad in European boots and clothing, and he would then be treated like a European! Seeing that the Cubbon Park Fair was intended for the pleasure and amusement of all classes of the community, without distinction, it was certainly gross abuse of the little brief authority with which the police was invested, that European chief constables and their native comrades should have treated native visitors in the manner indicated Such was the conduct of some of the understrappers of the police on the ground, and for this conduct their superior officer, the Superintendent, ought to be held responsible If a rule was to be observed strictly it ought to have been applied to all classes alike

## Original and Selected Notes

CETEWAYO is expected to arrive in England next Tuesday

THE *Moscow Gazette* states that an official will be sent by the Governor-General of Turkestan to Cabul in order to negotiate with the Ameer of regulating commercial intercourse between Russia and Afghanistan.

SIR SALAR JUNG has forwarded to the Government of India a contradiction of the statement that telegrams passed between Hyderabad and Alexandria on the occasion of the outbreak at the latter city on June 10th

During the Afghan imbroglio, the Patiala State was the first to offer a regiment for service in Afghanistan The Maharajah has again placed his troops at the disposal of the Government of India for service in Egypt

IT is stated that all persons, whether in the service of Government or not, will be allowed one per cent commission on the actual sale of Stock Notes of the following denomination namely, Rs 12½, Rs 20, and Rs. 50

MR GRANT DUFF seems to have been so well pleased with the tour he has just completed that he will start on another next month He proposes to leave Ootacamund on the 28th August, and then lingering through Travancore and Cochin will reach Trichinopoly on the 14th September, and Madras on the 26th September

THE question of a treaty with Upper Burmah has now been fully discussed with the Envoys and the terms to which the Indian Government will agree laid down The Envoys are now corresponding with Mandalay to know if these terms can be accepted, and there is a probability of the matter being settled in a week or fortnight

THE Ahmedabad Municipality have applied to Government for permission to raise in the market a loan of Rs 1,20,000 to complete the construction of an arterial road through the city to the railway station What a comment on self-Government when a Municipality cannot raise a small loan without the permission of Government

THE Nawab Inbal ood-Dowalah, Vikar-ool Oomrah, who is at present in London, leaves for Hyderabad on the 2nd prximo, visiting, on the way out, Paris, Cologne, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Venice Florence, Rome, Naples, Brindisi, and Constantinople He also intended to visit Alexandria and Cairo, but he may be compelled to give up that portion of his programme if Arabi does not in the meantime come to terms with the Khedive and the Powers. The Nawab is travelling under arrangements made by Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, and is expected to reach Hyderabad on the 27th of October The two sons of Sir Salar Jung are also travelling under the same arrangements.

*ADVERTISEMENT*

**B C. Ananta Ramiengar,**
*The Tailoring Establishment,*
THE NATIONAL HALL, PETTA
*Bangalore,*

Begs to inform the public, both of the town and mofussil that a Tailoring Establishment has been opened, and that every kind of clothes may be made to order

Terms moderate and fixed

## Local and Provincial

THE AGRAM STEEPLE CHASES —There was necessary but unavoidable disappointment to a very large concourse of all classes of the community, who had assembled on Agram race ground on Tuesday afternoon last, to witness the annual steeple chases These sports had to be postponed to this afternoon, owing to the very inclement state of the weather, which rendered the ground extremely slippery and dangerous both to horses and their riders There was no alternative, therefore, but to postpone the races

HOLIDAYS DURING THE FAIR —All the public offices and courts under the Maharajah's Government were closed for the three days' fair at the Cubbon Park, but in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the law courts and offices were opened for half the day, from 11 to 2 o'clock, except on Saturday, which was the last Saturday in the month All the schools in Bangalore, we are glad to say, were entirely closed for the three days, and the immense crowd of children of all ages in Cubbon Park enjoyed themselves heartily

THE CAVERY RIVER —The Cavery river is now in full flood, and the sight at Seringapatam and along the banks is beautiful and worth seeing With a view to help sight seers, we are glad to note that the Traffic Manager of the Mysore State Railway has advertised a special excursion train, to run between Bangalore and Seringapatam and back, this day Monday the 31st Instant, at 7 A M, the train returning at 6 30 P M, the same day There will be half an hour's halt at Maddur, and a stay of 2½ hours at Seringapatam Only first and second class tickets will be issued

CUTTING DOWN TREES —The Cubbon Park Fair has been productive of a most barbarous piece of work on the part of the Managing committee, with the sanction, we presume, of the Maharajah's Government Several large fine trees, in almost vigorous and beautiful state of growth have been cut down in a score of them, just below the broad terrace in front of Sir Mark Cubbon's statue Now, considering that these were planted there not by nature, but by art in order to beautify the grounds and make them attractive we think it was a most impolitic and unnecessary act that they should have been cut down, merely to meet the temporary requirements of the fair Other arrangements in this part of the ground could not have been made without such wanton destruction, we think those arrangements ought to have been abandoned The members of the committee, we are of opinion, ought to be made to pay for the damage thus committed, out of their own pockets

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT —There was a large meeting of the European and Native residents of the C and M Station, in Mr Arcot Narrainswamy Moodelliar's school-room, Dickenson Road, on Monday evening last, at which M R R Rai Bahadur Sabapatty Moodelliar presided The object of the meeting was to present an address to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, for having conferred on British India the blessing of local self-Government With this object, several resolutions were moved and seconded, and put to the meeting by several speakers appointed for the purpose. A committee to carry out the objects of the meeting was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen —Rai Bahadurs Narrainsawmy Moodliar and Govindu Chettiar, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Salah Sett and Bakshee Narrainswamy Moodelliar, Messrs W A. Leonard, J Hayes, Sr., Rajah Chendra Pal, Vijia Ragavalu Naidu, Baramal Rowjee, Nagapah Moodelliar and Krishnaswamy Iyer, with Mr Chengiah Chetty as Secretary

AN ELEGANT CLOCK —We observed a pretty clock exhibited at the fair in the room adjoining the Durbar Hall, which must be seen to be appreciated. A printed description is attached to it giving a detailed account of it It is of local manufacture, constructed on the basis of an English eight days time piece It is made partly with existing and partly with manufactured materials from an original design, and is put in a blackwood gothic case measuring 24 in by 18 by 7 with glass all round It shows hours, date, day of the week, the year, and the phases of the moon, and has seven hands The clock strikes minutes on a gong, and the hours on a bell A musical box is attached to it and it plays a Spanish dance tune every half-hour. Besides the seven hands, there are two others above the dial plate under an arch One of them if moved in the direction of the arrow, starts the music and the other the bell at pleasure independent of the action of the clock, excepting that of the month hand, the action of the works is all automatic. We are sure the Fair committee will taughly encourage local art by some suitable recognition of it —*Spectator*

THE MUNICIPAL BYE LAW —The following Bye-law passed by the Municipal Commissioners of the Bangalore Town is approved and sanctioned by Government, to come into effect from the 1st September 1882 Every owner or occupier of a house which has a privy pit shut out from the public street by a single wall, shall after 15 days' notice from the President, fill up such pit to a depth not exceeding 5 feet from the upper surface and shall open a wicket gate in the said wall for the purpose of the daily removal of the night soil as required by Section 108 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1871 Any infringement of this bye-law shall subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding 5 Rupees Every owner or occupier of a house which has a privy pit surrounded by buildings, and where there is no facility to remove the night soil daily, shall, after 15 days' notice from the President, reconstruct the same with stone and clay, not exceeding 3 feet square and 4 feet deep, and the contents thereof shall be removed not less than once in a month, and in the interim the same be properly deodorized Any infringement of this Bye law shall subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding 5 rupees

DAMAGE TO CHANNELS —A correspondent writes to the *Spectator* —Great damage has been done to the Head sluice and anicut near Narsipur These works, one of the great triumphs of the late P W D, cost about three lacks of rupees The channel is about sixty miles long and irrigates a vast area of land There seems to have been nobody in charge of the sluice save the men who regulate the supply of water from the river When the floods came down the Cavery, these men were on the other side in the village and couldn't get across to cover the gates The consequence is that the banks of the channel were over topped by the waters and were washed away and the works of the sluice itself almost destroyed The anicut has been breached and considerably damaged This comes of having nobody paid a salary in charge, at a most critical time The country cannot afford to have its most paying works destroyed from sheer want of forethought I think it will cost over a lakh to put things to right again In the meantime the lands under the channel cannot expect to yield a fourth of their former revenue In the face of this will the Dewan still further reduce the number of European P W Subordinates?

THE NEWS-PAPER DEFAMATION CASE —The action, in the District Magistrate's Court, C and M Station, brought by Mr R W Thompson, proprietor and editor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, against Messrs. Houston, Hayes, Senior, and R. F. Hayes, respectively, editor, proprietor, and publisher of the *Daily Post*, for defamation has not yet ended. On Tuesday last, the defendants made an attempt to have the case transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to some other court. Mr. J W. Hayes, Senior, advocate, one of the defendants, applied, for himself and his co-defendants, to the Sessions Judge of the C and M. Station, to have the case transferred, on the grounds that the District Magistrate was prejudiced against the defendants, as several articles had appeared in the *Daily Post* commenting on the conduct of Major Maltby as Magistrate and Municipal President of the C and M Station, that he declined to receive certain evidence tendered by the defendants, and that they would be prejudiced if the application for a transfer of the case was not granted. Colonel Thompson, the Sessions Judge, having heard the application, said he had no power to grant such an application, even if there were grounds for it, that it ought not to have been made to him, and accordingly rejected it. The defendants, we believe, ought to have gone with the application to the High Court of Madras.

The case came on again for hearing, before Major Maltby, in the District Magistrate's Court, on Wednesday last, when the defendants appeared in person, and the complainant by his advocates, Messrs. Devery Iyer and Corner, who intimated to the court that they had closed the case for the prosecution Mr. Houston, the first defendant then endeavored to show that the publication of the *Daily Post* of the 13th June last in which the alleged defamatory matter has appeared, had not been proved, or, at all events, that the complainant had adopted a very irregular course in attempting to prove the publication of the said copy of the *Post* The Magistrate was proceeding to charge the defendants, when Mr J. W. Hayes, Sr, the second defendant, said that he ought not to be charged at all, for the Penal Code nowhere laid down that the proprietor of a news-paper was liable to an action of the kind the section of the Code referring only to those who printed and published news-papers The advocates for the complainant having briefly replied, the Magistrate charged the defendants, respectively, as editor, proprietor, and publisher of the *Daily Post*, for having defamed the character of the complainant, under sections 500, 501, and 502 of the Indian Penal Code, by the publication of the article entitled "Prospectus Pyrotechnics" in the issue of the *Post* of the 13th June last. The first defendant pleaded generally not guilty to the charge and specially pleaded exceptions one, six, and nine, attached to section 499 of the Code, and also said that he was not liable on the charge as editor of the *Post*, the second defendant pleaded not guilty and that he was not liable as proprietor of the *Post*, and the third defendant pleaded not guilty and that he knew nothing about the article in question, or of any articles which appeared in the paper The case was then adjourned for the defence to Wednesday next, the 2nd proximo, at one in the afternoon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BANGALORE. —The Bangalore public generally and the military portion of it specially have been all astir at the visit to the station of His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army. His Excellency and Lady Roberts, who arrived in Bangalore before the recent races, have been seen everywhere, but of their private movements we can have no record here The first public appearance of Sir Frederick was on the general parade ground, on Wednesday morning last, when all the troops in garrison were out in review order before His Excellency and a brilliant staff. His Highness the Maharajah was on the ground, and the Resident also and his suite, with General Pays, commanding the Mysore Division and all the notables, civil and military, in the station. There was an unusually large crowd of all classes of the community, the natives mustering especially strong, on account of the presence of the

Maharajah, of whom they tried to catch ever so small a glimpse, as he sat on his horse with the precision and grace for which he is noted. We extract the following from the report of the review by the *Bangalore Spectator*:—"The troops were drawn up in line, and with the E. B. R. H. A. on the right and the B. R. Volunteers on the left flanks, made a very pretty sight; the ground occupied being from the cross road near the Volunteer Barracks to opposite the quarter guard of 1st O. L. I.—a distance of nearly a mile. Having taken open order, the Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied by Lieut-General Payn, C. B., Commanding the Division and a large and brilliant staff, was received with the usual honours—the salute of 15 guns being fired by the E. B. R. H. A. and the troops presenting arms His Excellency then rode down the line inspecting the various corps, after which he returned to the saluting point, and the troops having formed three sides of a square, the order was passed for officers and men, who were entitled to the Afghan Medal, to come to the front." His Excellency, before presenting the medals, made an eloquent and effective speech, for the whole of which, we regret, we have no space in our columns. But we may be excused, if, as a representative of native feeling and native thought on the gallantry and good conduct of the native troops of the British Government in India, we here give what Sir. Frederick Roberts said about those troops, in the course of his speech. His Excellency spoke as follows:—"It is somewhat remarkable that all the Native troops attending this Parade should have served in Afghanistan, and should have gained their good name by service performed chiefly on the lines of communication. Although natives of a warmer clime than the Sepoys of Northern India, they were the healthiest of all the troops and were spoken of in the highest terms by the General Officers under whom they served. Every one who sees these troops to day will, I think, admit that the Madras Army could not have been better represented than by the 1st Light Cavalry, the Q. O. Sappers and Miners and the 4th and 15th Native Infantry. The 1st Light Cavalry were reported on most favourably by Lieut. General Sir. Robert Phayre and Major General Hume, for the good work they did in the Bolan Pass and in the country between Quetta and Kandahar. The road making by the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners in the Khyber Pass, was justly praised by every one who had occasion to travel through that historical defile; while the 4th and 15th N. I. gained a high reputation for themselves under Lieut. General Sir. Robert Bright. So high was this reputation that when orders were received to select regiments of the Madras Army for service in Egypt and at Aden, the 4th and 15th were both thought of. It was not considered desirable to take both corps from the same station, but the difficulty was how to make a choice. The fairest way, with two corps so equal and efficient, seemed to be to give the senior the chance. This was done, but I am glad to learn that a large number of the 15th have volunteered to fill up vacancies in the 4th, and I am quite sure that no corps will do more credit to the Madras Army than one which contains men belonging to two such very efficient regiments as the 4th and 15th. I can hardly say enough in favour, of the latter corps for having come forward in the most generous manner and given some of its best men to complete the numbers of the rival battalion."

At the conclusion of Sir Frederick's address, the medals were pinned on to the right breast of the uniform of each recipient, by Lady Roberts. The following is a list of the officers and men who received these Afghan War medals:—Major Blundell, Assistant Adjutant General Bangalore Division.

Royal Engineers—Capt Henry; Lieuts. Lenge, Darling and McDonel.

1st Light Cavalry—Lieuts. Col. Cherry and Parsons; Lieuts. Westlake; Kerrich, and Jones.

4th M. N. I.—Capt Porteous and Lieut. Passey.

15th M.N. I.—Lieut.-Col. T Cox; Majors Bance; Bradstreet; Grove, and Lieut Pressgrave.

I. M D.—Surgeon Pedlew; Sur-Majors McDermet and North.

Major Mathias, M. S. C.

Commissariat Department.—Conductors B Anderson and Davenport.

Medical Department—Apothecaries Clarke; Ince; Atkins; Simon; Lawrence and Lally-white.

E B. R. H. A—Lieut. Col. Tidgard, Lieuts. Howard Vyse; Philpotts and Thackery; Quarter Master Paton, and about 130 men.

Three men of the 12th R. Lancers, and 7 men from the R. A.

The troops, having then put through the usual evolutions and marching past, were dismissed, the whole affair lasting for over two hours and a half.

On Wednesday evening, His Excellency visited the Ulsoor Water Works, the great source of supply of good drinking water for the European troops in garrison. Sir Frederick was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Payn and a large staff of officers. His Excellency minutely inspected every detail of the water works, as it is intended to enlarge them by the addition of a large piece of land to the South of the works During the afternoon, before the visit just recorded, Sir Frederick had visited all the hospitals of the native troops in garrison and he, doubtless, found them susceptible of a vast deal of improvement in many respects. There was a "sham fight," in honour of the C-in-C's visit, amongst the troops in garrison, on Agram plains, on Friday last, the details of which we do not pretend to understand, but for which the reader must look to his imagination, or the columns of our purely English contemporaries.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

WATER WORKS EXTENSION.—The Municipality are rapidly pushing forward the work of laying pipes to Royapooram and Cosseipoor in order that those localities may be supplied with water from the Red Hills.—*Mail.*

RAJAHMUNDRY, *20th July.*—The Cocanada poor people are not the only people that are suffering from the floods. For the last four days the Godavery has been rising, and it has caused great loss to the riparian villages on its banks. All the streets are filled with water. Many animals, such as cows, bullocks, &c., have been drowned by the flood, besides several wild beasts.—*Ibid*

THE FUNERAL OF THE EX GAEKWAR.—Yesterday evening the body of the ex Gaekwar, Malhar Rao, was removed to a palanquin decorated with flowers, to Gokumbakam for cremation. The funeral was imposing and was attended by a number of European and native gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed Colonel Hicks, Commissioner of Police, Captain Wallie, T. Ramachandra Rao Deputy Commissioner of Police, D. Balajee Rao, and several others.—*Ibid.*

A HINDU TEMPLE.—The Hindu subordinates of the Madras Railway at Jolarpett lately raised subscriptions amounting to Rs. 200 to erect a temple or pagoda for the benefit of members of their community. The work has made some progress, but owing to the want of funds, the building has not been completed. In many of the chief stations of the Madras Railway, where these are Hindu subordinates, *several* houses have been erected by them.—*Ibid*

PULLIMORT, *July 25th*.—An alarm was given on the night of the 23rd, at 12 P. M., that the little village of Pullimoret was on fire. Two hundred weavers' houses have been burnt The loss of property is estimated at Rs 20,000 A Mussulman's house caught fire by accident, whence the conflagration spread almost through out the town The whole town would have been a heap of ashes, but for the energetic aid given by the Police Inspector, Mr Eagleton, and the Sub Magistrate and Rabbies. Our houses very easily catch fire since the roof is composed of a very combustible substance—thatching straw.—*Ib d.*

PUNCTUALITY OF MAIL TRAINS.—To secure punctuality, the Agent of the Madras Railway Company, recently issued a circular to subordinates connected with the working of mail trains, that any delay they are responsible for will be severely dealt with. As an instance of the effect of this circular it may be mentioned that the mail from Ooty were on one occasion, delayed, owing to some accident to the Tonga, and the mail started after giving the delayed letters only two minutes' grace. The Post Master General has requested the agent, that in exceptional cases the mail train may wait for the letters.—*Ibid.*

PERAMBALUR.—For the last fortnight it has been raining off and on, and the result has been an abundant supply of water for agricultural purposes. The ryots are busy tilling their fields to begin sowing operations for the present year. Sunday just now happens to be a busy day here, owing to natives flocking in to witness the Uttsava festival, which is celebrated annually. As sacrifices to the goddess are made *ad libitum* by the devotees, there is quite a run on fowls and sheep This festival will continue for three successive Sundays. On account of the presence of so many people here all articles of consumption have risen in price. The public health is good.—*Ibid*

GREAT FLOOD AT MASULIPATAM.—On Saturday, the 2nd there were heavy floods of unprecedented height. The water over the Buruda anicut was twenty feet, and overflowed the country. The Collector was out, distributing relief with the Tahsildar and Engineer No losses of life are reported yet. The canals are breached. The fort is cut off from communication with the town, except by boats. They were obliged to cut the sea-dike on Sunday The water was highest at 4 P. M. Today the opening at the sea-dyke are telling the water much lower, and things are looking brighter. Only a few huts have been washed away in the town There is no other serious damage, except that the Fort road was washed away in several places —*Ibid.*

A CURIOUS WATCH.—Mr. James Aitchison, 80 Prince's St. has just finished a somewhat unique watch to the order of a Maharajah in Kathiawar. It is a gold keyless semi-hunting watch, with perpetual calendar, showing the day of the week, the day of the month and the month of the year, and adjusts itself for the longest short months and for leap year It also shows the phases of the moon. It repeats the hours, quarters and minutes on two beautifully-toned gongs. In addition to all this, it has minute and seconds chronograph adjustment, by means of which races, revolution of wheels in machinery, &c., can be timed to the fifth part of a second. It is compensated for the variations of temperature, and rated to within one minute a year of variation from mean time. It has taken twelve months to make, and has cost £160.—*Ib d*

### BOMBAY

"MURDER OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.—Our Dharwarrkar correspondent, writing on Friday last, says:—"Mr Krishna Rao, Inspector of The Omkantrec Police, was murdered this *morning about one o' clock. He had information* that a robbery was going to be committed in the house of a Bania in the city For days he had been watching the place and the thieves who were holding the received information that they had entered the building last night and more likely went to the place with some armed party. He and a policeman entered an enclosure in which the four thieves were One Rabdla held the door and prevented the entrance of the other policeman, while the three others attacked the Inspector. The struggle was very sharp and desperate, for after carefully taking aiming at least of the dagger, as evident by the cuts on his hat wind, it entered his chest straight to the heart. One of the thieves got stabbed out. He was killed dead by the policeman who was also wounded and secured. The other three men got safely off, but are known, and will most probably be apprehended shortly Mr Krishna Rao was a very energetic officer, and a general favourite He leaves a widow and family of four small children —*Times of India*

### CALCUTTA.

CHIEF JUSTICE MITTER'S APPOINTMENT.—We are glad our contemporary, *Hindoo Patriot* has come entirely round to the views we have all long held as to the temporary promotion of Mr Justice Mitter, Our contemporary says:—"Suggestions have come to us from different quarters for a demonstration anent the appointment of Mr Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal by voicing an address of thanks to the Viceroy Our advice to our countrymen is—do not by any act of yours make a partizan of the Officiating Chief Justice. Lord Ripon may well say that in his not appointed Mr Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter because he is a Hindoo, but because he is the senior Judge. He is senior to all the Judges, and as the senior Judge had hitherto acted as Chief Justice, whenever there had been a temporary vacancy, his Lordship could not well ignore the claims of Mr Mitter because it was the turn of the Hindoo. Of course we feel deeply grateful to the Viceroy for this impartial exercise of patronage, but his Lordship, we feel persuaded, will not himself like to see political motives attributed to the discharge of what he considers his obvious duty. For precisely the same reason it is desirable to place Mr Chief Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter in a false position by offering him public congratulations on his appointment The press may give expression to the national feeling, but for any public body to offer him congratulations would have a political bearing which we think on public grounds we should avoid." These are wise and weighty words We support the advice thus given in every particular. The *Hindoo Patriot*, by the paragraph we have quoted, has done good service to the Viceroy, to Mr. Justice Mitter, and to the native public.—*Indian Daily News.*

## Extracts.

### STOCK NOTES.

The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is published for general information:—

"A considerable supply of Stock Notes having now been received from England at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the necessary printing into them of the names of the several circles as well as of the year figures being considerably advanced, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that the sale should commence in all Provinces (except British Burma and Berar) with as little further delay as possible. In the Punjab two syndicates have been formed, one for Lahore and the other for the rest of the Province, and a sufficient supply of notes has partly been already delivered to the Accountant General, and will be completed in the course of a few days. The transfer to the syndicates of such quantities as they require may therefore, commence at once In the North-Western Provinces syndicates have been constituted for the Benares and Allahabad Divisions, on the one hand and the Agra and Meerut Divisions, on the other, and supplies of the notes are nearly complete, so that sales will commence in a few days, as in the Punjab With the view to one or more syndicates for the rest of the Province, certain parties have placed themselves in communication with the Accountant General, who should report the final result to this Department, as soon as possible. But he should at once proceed irrespective of any such negotiations, to complete his supplies from the Comptroller-General, and to issue to the several Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the remaining portion of the Province, with a view to the early commencement of sales by Government officers as contemplated in clause (3) of paragraph 4 of this Department Resolution No 1458, dated 8th March 1882. The Comptroller General should similarly supply, in communication with the Accountant General and Comptroller, respectively, all Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in Bengal and Assam, and the Accountant Generals at Bombay and Madras, and the Comptroller at Nagpore, there with a their respective limits the last named officer indenting on Bombay for whatever notes he may require It is considered indispensable that sales should commence on the same date at all the Treasuries and Sub Treasuries in the same Province in order to prevent inconvenience to the public and derangement of the supply of the several localities according to their probable normal demand. The several officers who have in the preceding paragraphs been directed to supply the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries should therefore commence their issues with the most distant localities estimating as nearly as possible the date by which all will have been supplied, and then publish as widely as possible, with the aid of the local executive authorities, a notice in the vernacular in the following terms:—

"Notice is hereby given that the sale of stock notes to the public will commence on the—instant at the Government Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries specified below. The notes are issued under the conditions specified in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1458 of 8th March 1882, interest will be payable annually, on production of the note with coupons attached, at any of the said Treasuries or Sub-Treasuries, and notes of lower will be exchanged for notes of higher denomination, or new notes will be issued, under due precautions, in the place of notes lost or destroyed, on application at the same."

[Here should follow the list of Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries]

By the preceding paragraph the officers concerned have been severally authorised, in suppression of all previous instructions, to fix and notify, without further reference to this Department, the date of simultaneous commencement of sales within their respective limits, but His Excellency the Governor-General in Council relies on them for making every effort to ensure that date being the earliest possible. The date so fixed should be telegraphed to this Department for information.

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[LETTERS REPLACED]

### EUROPE

RUMOUR OF SUBMISSION

*London 29th July, Noon*—It is reported that Arabi has submitted proposal to submit on condition that himself and colleagues be permitted to retire to a monastery (sic) near Jerusalem or Cairo

ENGLAND'S DEMAND FROM TURKEY

*Premier*—Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that Lord Dufferin has been instructed to demand the Sultan to proclaim Arabi a rebel, and to uphold Tewfik before the Turkish troops start for Egypt

COMMUNICATIONS WITH ARABI

Earl Granville replying to a question in the House of Lords said that informal communications have passed between the British and Arabi but this did not justify any relaxation in our military preparations

TURKISH INFLUENCE

Turkey's unwillingness consenting to intervene in Egypt is attributed to the influence of Prince Bismarck

ARABI THE REBEL

All the great Powers advised to the proposal of the Conference that the Sultan should proclaim Arabi a rebel

TURKEY'S DEMAND FROM ENGLAND

*Constantinople 28th July*—The Porte in notifying that the Turkish troops will be dispatched to Egypt, hopes that previous to so doing the British expedition will be countermanded and that the British troops already in Egypt will be withdrawn

FRENCH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS COUNTERMANDED

*Paris, 29th July*—French naval and military preparations for Egypt have been countermanded

ITALY'S REFUSAL OF INTERVENTION

*Rome 29th July*—In answer to England's invitation, Italy has declined to cooperate in restoring order in Egypt

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE SULTAN

*Constantinople 29th July*—The relations between Lord Dufferin and the Sultan are not satisfactory

RUSSIA AND FRANCE

*Constantinople, 29th July*—The Conference is at a standstill, in consequence of the absence of the Russian delegate, who has been ordered to abstain from attending the sitting pending further instructions from his Government.

The attitude of Russia causes much surprise

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN

*London, 31st July, Morning*—The Prince of Wales wishes to accompany the expedition to Egypt, but has abandoned the project in deference to the Queen's wishes

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the entire French fleet has been ordered to withdraw from Egyptian waters

THE ARREARS BILL

The House of Lords have passed the Arrears Rent Bill through Committee, adopting two vital amendments brought forward by Lord Salisbury

THE BRITISH TO OCCUPY THE CANAL

The Khedive has authorized the English to occupy the Suez Canal

TERMINATION OF THE CONFERENCE

*Constantinople 31st, July Evening*—The Russian delegate has declined to participate in any discussion at the Conference, except it be relating to the Suez Canal The Conference is therefore considered to be terminated

EMBARKATION OF TURKISH TROOPS

Dervish Pacha with 5,000 Turkish troops, embarks for Egypt to-morrow

THE SULTAN AND ARABI

*Constantinople 1st Aug*—The Porte in reply to a note of the British Ambassador says that it is only possible for the Sultan to proclaim Arabi a rebel, after landing the Turkish troops in Egypt

TURKISH TROOPS UNDER SIR GARNET WOLSELEY

*London 2nd July Morning*—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government in the event of Turkish troops going to Egypt will require the Porte to sign the military convention whereby they will be placed under the direction of Sir Garnet Wolseley

COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT

*Railway at Egypt*—A special telegram to the *Pioneer India* says that the Hon J Stanhope denounced the proposal to charge the expenses of the Contingent to India as one of the shabbiest it was possible to imagine Sir Charles Aitchison the mover said was not supposed by the Conservatives Only such members are altogether opposed to the expeditions voted against the Conservative press generally approves of the proposal to let India contribute on the basis that India's contribution shall not amount to more than one fifth of the whole expenditure jointly incurred

AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament is expected to be prorogued shortly and to be summoned for an extraordinary session on the 19th August, when the Arrears Bill will be re-introduced

TURKEY'S INTERVENTION

*Constantinople 3rd August*—The German Austrian and Russian Ambassadors support Turkey's intervening in Egypt The Turkish transports have started for Egypt and will conduct troops at Salonica Dervish Pacha sails on Saturday

COLLECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE CANAL

The German, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors and the Turkish Foreign Minister have accepted Italy's proposal for a collective and protection of the Suez Canal

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, AUGUST, 7TH 1882

## THE MAHARAJAH AMONGST US

For the past four years regularly, His Highness the Maharajah has come to Bangalore in June or July, and remained here till the middle or end of September The practice is a good one in itself, and ought not to be given up lightly or hastily, and might, indeed, be extended over a longer period of the year It is not fair to his subjects, or wise as a policy of the Government, that His Highness should confine his residence and presence to the town of Mysore The town of Mysore is, no doubt, the traditional capital of the state, and there ought, no doubt, to be a place in the Province where all the memorials and associations, the 'traditions,' in short, of the present royal and reigning house of the Mysore Raj should be permanently gathered and preserved in its palaces and royal mansions, and public offices, and it is but meet that the Maharajah's permanent location should be in the town, but Mysore, as it has happened, is not the head quarters of the Government, which have been established here in Bangalore, that is to say, Mysore town may be accounted the capital of the Province, but Bangalore is the seat of Government, and thus the latter has the most substantial claims to have the Maharajah's presence for some portion of the year, and, accordingly, we find that, during the past four years the Maharajah has regularly taken up his residence at Bangalore, and remained here for three or four months at a time As we have said, the practice is a good one and should be maintained, but, on the other hand, the objects with which the Maharajah visits Bangalore and makes a prolonged stay here, are not, in our opinion, such as would benefit either himself or his state His Highness apparently comes here during what is called the "Bangalore season," and to be present at, if not to enjoy, the amusements and entertainments of "the season," such as are got up by the upper classes of European society in Bangalore The annual flat races, the Agram steeple chases, balls, theatricals, and concerts, and other forms of recreation and amusement, comprise the staple of all that transpires between the middle of July and the middle or the end of August in each year, and to these the Maharajah is invited to lend his countenance and support, and that he does comply with the invitation, with evident zest and alacrity, is apparent It is, doubtless, reasonably expected that the prince of the Mysore state, when he sojourns at the head-quarters of his Government, at a time when certain public amusements and entertainments are going on, should take some part in them and should contribute towards the expenses It would not, we suppose, do that His Highness should wrap himself up in reserve, and refuse to have anything to say to all that is going on around him especially when he is so cordially welcomed by the European society of the place, from the Resident downwards What we object to is, that the sole end and object of his annual stay of three or four months in Bangalore, should be entirely devoted to such employment of the time as we have indicated—at least half the time is so devoted, and during the remainder, the public, we mean the native public at large, do not see him at all and hear of his movements only at intervals, and that, too, in a vague, unsatisfactory sort of manner, which is puzzling and disappointing to his own immediate subjects We have over and over again, in these columns, pointed out that, while the Maharajah should accept invitations to entertainments by his European friends and acquaintances, and should entertain them, in return for their hospitality, he should not, on the other hand, forget or ignore his own people, and the claims which they undoubtedly have upon him, as his subjects, to a share of his time and attention, during the period of his annual sojourn amongst us, here in Bangalore. Last year, it will be still fresh in the memories of our readers, His Highness was overpersuaded to give a "fancy dress ball" to the European society of Bangalore, which was then, as during the last month, greatly augmented by visitors from Ooty and Madras That entertainment cost between Thirteen and Fourteen thousand rupees, exclusive of the alterations and decorations to the great Durbar Hall of the Public offices. We vigorously protested at the time, in these columns, at so great a waste of money, and so marked a slight put upon the Maharajah's own subjects, as that they should be altogether excluded from any attention on his part, when his own desire was that he should entertain them at a popular fete in the Lal Bagh Gardens. Better counsels seem to have prevailed this year, and the result was the three days' Fair in the Cubbon Park, at which His Highness was present, at different intervals, during all the three days, so that the native population, which thronged thither in very large crowds, had an opportunity of seeing His Highness, which is what the people desire. But even here, the Maharajah came in amongst the crowd with hardly any show whatever; indeed, he moved about like any other private native gentleman, so that the people were considerably disappointed at the manner and circumstances of his presence amongst them. To the European and the civilised, or, rather, we should say, Anglicised, native, such a circumstance may appear trifling and as not calling for notice or comment, but to the Oriental mind, a royal prince moving about in public, without any pomp or show, or circumstance of any kind, seems altogether out of place and contrary to all Oriental tradition. We need not remind our European readers, who have had any knowledge of the practices and customs of native courts, that a ruling prince does not move about even in his own palace, within or without, unless he is attended with all the ceremonious observances and attendance, made and provided in accordance with the rules of Oriental etiquette for such occasions; and these rules are more rigidly observed when the recognized prince or chief makes his appearance in public. Their non-observance is misinterpreted by the common people, who are led to the belief that their ruler is being Europeanised to such an extent as to make him forget or ignore the manners and customs of his ancestors and predecessors, and there is thus a tendency, on the part of his ordinary subjects, to respect the kingly office and position less, on the barest suspicion that their prince is being denationalised It will be remembered that, during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and of the Prince of Wales to India, there was great disappointment and even chagrin on the part of the crowds of natives who flocked to see them, because their Royal Highnesses appeared in the ordinary costume of English gentlemen and moved about unattended by any retinue. The impression is the same on the natives of Mysore, when they see their prince lay aside all oriental traditions and adopt the manners of the European princes, when they appear in public. Such a circumstance is hardly reconcilable to the Oriental

mind, and may possibly tend to weaken the sense of respect and loyalty amongst the Maharajah's people It is with this view, that we have suggested, over and over again, in these columns, that when the Maharajah stays here in Bangalore for so many months every year, he should make "royal progresses," at stated times, through the Pettah and other purely native quarters of Bangalore city, so that the people may be satisfied with their desire to behold their prince appearing before them in all the pomp and circumstance, and with all the ceremonious observances, of royalty This suggestion, if carried out strictly calculated intervals and with proper arrangements, will, we are quite sure, result in great benefit to the prince and the state, and tend to cherish and keep alive the popular sense of loyalty to the throne

## THIRD-CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGERS

It is be true, as the English papers assure us, that the Under Secretary for India has been asked to move the Government of India to give their attention to the reform of the management of Indian Railways, so as to secure proper treatment for third and fourth class passengers, the Native travelling public of this country have reason to congratulate themselves on the near approach of the proverbial "good time coming" to the always prospective advent of which all sorts and conditions of men are enjoined to look forward by the sanguine moralists of our day. That reforms in this direction are sadly needed is a matter of notoriety, for, as things now stand, third class passengers on Indian lines are certainly in no better case than boxed cattle, which are provided with nothing save a few square feet of standing room This is particularly true of the third-class passengers on the Madras and South Indian Railways; for the third class carriages on these lines in nine cases out of ten, have neither weather-boards nor window shutters to protect the inmates from the wind and rain of a monsoon day, while in the dry weather the morning and afternoon rays of a tropical sun stream freely into the compartments through the unprotected windows, thus exposing the unfortunate passengers to the double torments of solar and animal heat. We refer to animal heat advisedly, because it usually happens that third-class carriages are so closely packed with passengers as to force the inmates to sit literally cheek by jowl, with their persons in immediate contact one with another, in spite of the prejudices of caste and sect. Thus the high-caste Brahmin is often compelled to sit side by side with the unregenerated Pariah, whose touch is pollution, and it needs no special pleading to show that the "undefiled" have to undergo a species of martyrdom when they are thus forced to mingle indiscriminately with a motley throng of the great unwashed Even on sanitary grounds this kind of over-crowding is highly objectionable, and it should go without saying that the evil should have been remedied long before now. To expect the railway authorities to provide separate compartments for different castes would, of course, be expecting too much; but there is nothing unreasonable in the demand that every third-class passenger should have enough sitting room for himself to enable him to keep his person from coming into contact with his neighbour, and to admit of his going in and out of his compartment without inconveniencing himself or those about him As things now stand, a third-class passenger is often obliged to sit in one position throughout his journey, owing to the crowded state of his compartment, while he has to be very cautious in leaving his seat even for a few minutes at the intermediate stations, for fear that he should not be able to regain his place when he wants it The railway officials do not scruple to thrust in a new-comer into a seat temporarily vacated by a third-class passenger, and thus it happens that one who ventures to leave his seat for a few minutes often loses it, and is obliged to hunt for another in some other compartment in which he has to make the rest of his journey, with the uncomfortable conviction that another has charge of his personal baggage These inconveniences are felt particularly on the occasion of Native annual festivals, when a large number of pilgrims visit the various sacred shrines in the country, and we have known cases in which third-class passengers have fainted in their seats through having to breathe the polluted air of an over-crowded carriage Very few third-class cars on the Madras lines are provided with water-closets, and, as the doors of the carriages are usually locked, and it is not always easy to find a porter or guard to open it on an emergency, the unfortunate inmates are often forced to endure very severe physical sufferings of a nature likely to be attended by most serious consequences These evils might easily be remedied by the provision of water-closets, and the strict attention to the rule that no compartment should be allowed to contain more passengers than it will hold without interfering with the personal comfort of any of the inmates According to present regulations, each third class carriage is supposed to afford sufficient accommodation for from 50 to 60 passengers, but it is very questionable whether so many can be comfortably seated in a single car Nothing, however, can be more certain than that the regulation number is very frequently exceeded, and that each compartment is often packed in the manner we have described In this connection we would suggest that it would be well for all parties concerned if a separate compartment could always be provided for European and Eurasian third class passengers The social habits of the Natives differ so widely from those of the Europeans that the two races can not well travel together in the same carriage without inconveniencing each other to a very great extent What the Europeans eat and drink is often an abomination in the eyes of the Native, especially if he happen to belong to one of the higher castes, and as it is generally the case that the Whites travelling third class bring their meals with them, and take a repast in their carriages during the journey, they must needs prove themselves obnoxious to Natives with strong caste prejudices Another inconvenience to which third class passengers are subjected arises from the practice of having only one clerk for conducting the sale of third-class tickets—an arrangement which occasions much difficulty in the purchase of tickets, owing to the fact that one man cannot conveniently serve the hundreds of persons who crowd round him during the brief quarter or half hour occupied in the issue of tickets Considering that the third class traffic brings in a far larger amount of revenue to the railway authorities than do the other classes, it seems to us a very imprudent policy to neglect the interests of third-class passengers in favour of the superior classes, which produce smaller returns If the Madras Railway Company are really bent upon developing their third class traffic, they should set to work remedying the evils we have pointed out, and it is to be hoped that the proposed reduction of third-class fares from 2 to 1½ pies a mile will be followed up by further reforms in the directions here indicated

## INDIA MADE TO PAY

There are persons in England who hold that India does not pay its way, and that the country that holds it is a loser by its position Mr Bright sometime ago said plainly that he would not be sorry if India were given up, and the late Mr Cobden was of opinion that it was a positive injury to England But when there is a chance of making this country pay, the screw is put on Not only has India to pay for the wars that may be carried on in the country itself, but she has to contribute her quota towards those that take place outside her borders, and those that can only benefit the mother-country Not only this, but other expenses are thrown upon her For instance, when the Shah of Persia was in London, it was thought proper to give a large banquet in his honour, and the Ministry of the day was not ashamed to put down the cost to this country We cannot conceive anything more mean than such an act, and strange to say, the head of the Government—the late Lord Derby—was one of the most liberal and hospitable men that the world has ever known But when India was concerned, he could stoop to a mean act, one that he would have been ashamed of in his private capacity But if we turn to the wars that have been proclaimed, not by the Indian, but by the English Government, we shall find that India has invariably had to pay a portion of the cost, whenever her troops were engaged Take the Abyssinian campaign as an example this country had no interest whatever in the matter, the prisoners who were detained by the sable king of that country were British subjects, and came direct from England But because Magdala was taken by a force sent from Bombay, India had to pay the greater part of the cost But we have an example nearer home, namely, in the war in Afghanistan That war was carried on for imperial purposes, it was to check the power of Russia, but still more than three-fourths of the war charges had to be borne by this country A few right-minded members of Parliament protested against this, but the feeling was too strong, and the money had to be paid

India has again to pay more than her proper share of the cost of the expedition that is now being sent to Egypt Lord Hartington wanted to put down the whole charge of the contingent to this country, but it was finally agreed that one-fifth of the total cost of the expedition should be paid by this country It is questionable whether India will gain or lose by this transaction If the war lasts a long time, and a large number of troops has to be sent from England the bargain that has been made will turn out a hard one In any case an injustice will be done to India, in a way that we will point out It is only fair that this country should bear a portion of the cost of the war in Egypt, for it is very important—we should say vitally important—that the communication across the Isthmus of Suez should be kept open But it must be borne in mind that there are other British possessions equally interested in keeping this communication intact There is Australia with its increasing trade and its large passenger traffic, which must feel very uneasy when the Suez Canal is threatened Its stoppage would be a terrible loss to the colony, and would probably result in the ruin of half the firms in the principal towns Ships would have to revert to the old passage round the Cape and affairs would be thrown back a quarter of a century Then there is the neighbouring island of New Zealand, with its increasing trade, which also has a deep interest in the land of Egypt There are also the British possessions in China, and also the Straits Settlements, and these would lose immensely, if the Canal were closed for a week It would be only right, therefore, to ask the Governments of the different colonies to pay a fair share towards the money that will have to be spent on the banks of the Nile But not a word has been said about calling on them for help, and it would not be in human nature to contribute without being requested to do so India sends her troops to fight, and it would be only just if this were taken into account, when the bill had to be paid, the colonies do not send troops, for they have none to send, but they could give what would help to support those troops—money If India could only make herself heard, either here or at home, such a piece of injustice as the Secretary of State is determined to perpetrate could not be committed But unfortunately, the country is helpless, perfectly helpless, so far as resisting injustice is concerned, or having a voice in the management of its own affairs It is the part of England to command, it is the part of India to obey Up to the present time, each has gone through its part admirably, but it is quite true that some change was made. If a protest is not forthcoming, the same thing may go on to the end of the chapter, and India will continue to be squeezed dry by the country that ought to protect it

Lord Hartington had some fine things to say about the employment of Indian troops in the present expedition, he said that it showed the trust that England reposed in the soldiers of this land This, we presume, was a sort of salve to the wound inflicted in telling the people that they would be called upon to put down a good sum towards the cost of putting down the disturbance that Arabi has brought about We feel sure that the country at large would gladly have excused Lord Hartington's palaver, if only it were to be treated justly in the matter of payment. It is almost an insult to the native soldiers to talk to them about doing their duty They are quite prepared to do it, and to go wherever they may be sent What is required is to enter a strong protest against the wrong that Lord Hartington proclaimed a few days ago in the House of Commons, there ought to be public spirit enough in the land to do this, but it is to be feared that this is wanting, and that for some time to come the Indian subjects of the British Government must submit to whatever the English Government may put upon them But it is to be hoped that the time is not very far distant when a better state of things will prevail, when the people of this land will have a voice in the management of their own affairs

## Original and Selected Notes

The younger brother of the Raja of Chota Oodeypore has joined the Rajcoomar College

The recent flooding of the Nerbudda and the Taptee seem to have swept away some villages on their banks, causing immense loss to property

The conversion of the old coins of Goa into new currency has resulted in a loss to the public treasury of Rs 10,000 on each lakh converted

We hear that H H the Maha Rajah, of Travancore is to make a trip to Calcutta some time next year to receive the insignia of the Star of India

The Hon'ble W W Hunter, left Simla on 31st July morning for Lahore and other places where he is to hold educational inquiries on educational matters

The Government of India have sanctioned the commencement of a battery of horse artillery by his Highness the Maharaja of Oodeypore to protect the frontier of his territory

The Arab journal *El Jawab*, in an article on the Egyptian question, says that the present state of affairs in Egypt is the result of the ill treatment suffered by the Egyptian people at the hands of the Europeans during the last thirty years

Arrangements have been made for the removal to Ootacamund of the Nepaulese Sirdars Nirendra Bikram Sah and General Bhuber Bikram These Sirdars were deported from Nepaul after the late disturbances and have since then been residing at Chunar

It is expected that in future the powers granted to the Indian Educational Department will be very much curtailed It is said that the disclosures made during the recent investigation by the Education Commission are not at all creditable to the Department

On and after the 1st August, the load of the mail train from Howrah to Allahabad will be limited to twelve vehicles This will admit of the train being timed to 35 miles an hour, and of the journey being performed in an hour and a half less time than heretofore There will be three through passenger trains from Howrah to Delhi which will run at an average speed of 25 miles an hour

Whereas the subject of making advances to the agriculturist for the purposes of irrigation and improvement in his lands is being hotly discussed in this part of the country, Maharaja Scindia has set a noble example by showing that he is a man of deeds and not words From a contemporary we learn that the Maharaja Scindia's visit to Malwa has been very useful When the Maharaja found that the state of affairs was not satisfactory, he at once reduced rates on land and caused advances

to be made to the suffering agriculturists for the purpose of sinking wells &c. The noble Maharaja does not rest even here He has deputed experienced officers from Gwalior and Ujjain to inquire and report

THE Russian organ the *Nord* of Brussels says that the Suez Canal, however important it may be to England, is substantially European interest, and its confiscation under any form whatsoever by Great Britain is, therefore, inadmissible To refuse to associate themselves in the neutralisation of the Canal is obviously within the right of the English Government, but to interpret the reserve as to on this point is signifying an intention to establish a British monopoly over a means of communication essentially international is decl res the *Nord* very far indeed from the thoughts of the English Premier Hence, whatever may be the object of the warlike preparations now going on, the *Nord* is assured that they cannot be intended to compromise the success of the work of general interest now in course of realisation at Constantinople

ARABI PASHA'S confidence in his power of defence must have been considerably disturbed by this time The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria writing before the bombardment, says —Arabi Pasha expresses his intention of fighting either Turkey, or England and all Europe "It is difficult to understand his attitude It is apparently the conduct of a Napoleon rather than the brain of a desperado Speaking to him one is astonished at the *bathos* that he utters, and at the childish arguments with which he supports his propositions No Chinese politician could utter more worthless nonsense, to donkey boy statesmen more credulous than Arabi Pasha Such remark however, are proponded with no vulgar bombast, but with the calmness of a man who believes, and who expects you to believe, what he says He has forwarded to Cairo 1 400 men to Abouker and he confidently states that the peculiar construction of the to s would enable him to repel the landing of 20,000 troops'

THE Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* thus anticipates the effect of Turkish troops being sent to Egypt — "Arabi Pasha has again called the officers together, and asked their opinion upon the steps to be taken in the event of the Sultan sending troops The majority were against fighting but Toulba Pacha and Abd El Kader, very fanatical and violent officers with the most influence over Arabi Pasha favoured fighting to the last man The decision mainly much depends on the resolution of the Sultan in sending troops It is evident that Arabi Pacha has all along been acting with the authority of the Sultan but he has possibly gone beyond the intentions of the Porte If not, the result of Turkish interference will only be to hand over the country to Arabi Pacha and Fellaheen body and soul, and render it impossible for Europe If the Porte is in earnest with the Powers it really opposes Arabi Pacha probably he will defy Turkey as well as Europe"

THE return of the Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue as they come in, says our Bombay contemporary, plainly show the alarming loss in revenue incurred by the almost whole abolition of the customs duties We have now to hand the returns for the first three months of the official year 1882 83, as compared with those of the eleven preceding years, excluding salt revenue The total import duties for British India have fallen from nearly 40 lakhs of rupees to nearly 11 lakhs or a loss of 29 lakhs in the three months, which, if the average is preserved would give a loss of 116 lakhs for current year The export duties however, show an increase from about 20 lakhs to over 4 lakhs for the three months On the whole, the customs revenue has fallen from about 60 to about 35 lakhs for the first three months of the current year, which seems to presage a loss of about a crore of rupees during the present year This may be considered as the tribute which India has to pay to the Manchester interests

THE *Hindu Prakash* has received a copy of the memorial addressed by the Jamindars, Deshmukhs and other subjects of the Native State of Rajpipla to the Viceroy, asking for redress against the wrongs to which they state they have been subjected It is alleged in the memorial that "the rulers of the Rajpipla state have been traditionally oppressive towards their ryots, and their oppression and mismanagement have, on more than one occasion, called in external interference" The memorialists complain of "the defective and inefficient Police arrangements and the consequent insecurity to life and property", "failure of justice; heavy land tax and irregularities in the administration thereof, imposition of irregular and objectionable cesses, the system of farming revenues and receiving *a cramas*, forcible abrogation of vested rights and interests, and miscellaneous abuses" Instances of all these evils are detailed in the memorial with a particularity which is somewhat striking The following paragraph in the memorial is illustrative of the strange attitude observed by the Raja of the State towards his subjects —Several irregular practices, besides those mentioned above, have been made the engine of oppression The exportation of grain, for instance, is prohibited and the Raja forcibly buys the same at prices much lower than those which it would fetch in the neighbouring markets Then again this same grain has to be carried to the Raja's granary at the expense of the seller The Raja thus makes immense profits at the cost of the ryot"

THE *Indian Spectator*, writes — "So much Mulhar Rao is gone and so also is gone the occupation of many an unchaste intriguer The ex Gaicowar's life was a strange mosaic It was an unfortunate life—a life without a purpose We cannot share the belief that His Highness not only attempted his brother's life—not that he was too good to become a fratricide he was too incapable for such a crime When in the Peela Pal he is said to have lived in abject crouching misery unworthy of a Prince But when in power he appeared to take exquisite delight in every luxury of torture that revenge could suggest We grant that Mulhar Rao was not essentially a bad man But the sort of life he had to lead from youth upwards and the corrupt associations of his better days strengthened those instincts of low epicureanism which were a part of his inheritance Sayaji Rao Gaicowar's youngest son was in opinion above everything, and the hoard of half a million sterling cleverly discovered by Sir Frank Souter suggests not that he was becoming a miser to leave a fortune to his family, but to squander it lavishly on the luxuries of sense It was not in poor Mulhar Rao's nature to think of anyone or anything beyond himself It was his misfortune that the ex Gaicowar did not listen to his gentle and unselfish Parsee Dewan before it was too late A human agency could have saved His Highness Mr Dalal's would have But it was not to be We do not believe Mulhar Rao was actively concerned in poisoning the Resident for the reasons that he had neither the requisite strength nor any motive for such a crime

## Local and Provincial

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —The s s *Duke of Westminster* from London is discharging fifty cars containing engines, boilers, iron works, and frames of locomotives for the Mysore State Railway

DEPARTURE OF THE C in C —The Commander in Chief of the Madras Army Sir Frederick Roberts returned from an inspection tour at Ootacamund on Monday morning last, and left for Ooty on the same evening, in the ordinary mail train

THE S I R Meeting —The meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association, which usually takes place in the middle of September, has we observe, been postponed to the 9th of October next, as the new rifle ranges are not quite ready as yet for use

THE 6th M N I —In anticipation of the departure of the 6th M N I for Egypt, an advance of three months pay has been made to the men, by the officer in charge of the Treasury, Civil and Military Station, under orders of the Government of Madras

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR EGYPT —On Tuesday evening last the "A" company of Sappers and Miners left Bangalore, by special troop train for Bombay, *en route* for service in Egypt The Lieutenant-General commanding the Division, General W Pearse, c b, was on the railway platform, and inspected the troop before its departure

THE RIOTS AT SALEM —In consequence of the serious nature of the riots amongst the Mahomedans and Hindus in the town of Salem, two companies of the 15th M N I., have left Bangalore for that place, to assist the civil power in quelling the disturbance The two companies were equipped and ready for departure within an hour of the telegraphic orders from Simla.

THE AGRAM STEEPLE CHASES —The Steeple chase races at Agram came off, according to notice, on Monday afternoon, and though the weather looked threatening, the evening turned out clear and pleasant It is unnecessary to enter into details of the races here It will suffice to say that the ground proved very slippery, and there were many falls in the course of the evening, though, happily, no bones were broken There was an unusually large crowd of all classes of the community at these races

CANTONMENT 2ND MAGISTRATE'S COURT —One Peroomal Chetty, a gumastah in the employ of the 2nd Magistrate's Court, C and M Station, was charged, before Major Maltby, District Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, by misappropriating to his own use, about fifteen months ago, a fine which the 2nd Magistrate inflicted on a defendant tried before him, and which the accused had to collect The hearing of the case stands adjourned to this day, when Mr F S Smith Advocate, will appear for accused

SHESHAGIRI RAO'S CASE —The case of Sheshagiri Rao, in which he was prosecuted by Miss M Lane for molesting her while travelling on the Madras railway, and which action, ending in a conviction by the Second Magistrate, was thrown out by the Sessions Judge, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, came on again for hearing, by revision, before the Chief Judge, on Thursday last, when Mr Singla Char, Government Advocate, and Mr Nepean Smith, Advocate, (on behalf of the Madras Railway Company) appeared for the appellant. Mr Singla Char informed the Court that, under instructions from the British Resident, he did not urge the appeal under the section of the Indian Penal Code, as the C and M Station of Bangalore, in accordance with the treaty with the Maharajah, was foreign territory, and it was only lent for the purposes of administration to the British Government The appeal, fixed for hearing on the 20th Instant, will be heard only under section 36 of the Madras Railway Act

THE NEWSPAPER DEFAMATION CASE —The action for defamation, brought by Mr R W Thompson, of the *Bangalore Gazette*, against Messrs Houston, Hayes, Sr, and R P Hayes, of the Bangalore *Daily Post*, came on for hearing on the part of the defence, on Wednesday last, before Major L P Maltby, District Magistrate, C and M Station, when the complainant was represented by Messrs Doraiswamy Iyer and A M Cormer, Advocates The first defendant appeared in person, and Mr J W Hayes, Jr Barrister-at-law, appeared for the second and third defendants Three witnesses were examined by the defence Two witnesses, Messrs Cormer and Thompson (complainant), were cross examined, and Mr J Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, was examined The first two witnesses were subjected to a lengthy cross examination by the first defendant alone, while the counsel for second and third defendants did not examine the witnesses at all, as there appeared to be no occasion for it The case was then adjourned, for the further hearing of the defence, to to morrow (Tuesday) at 12 noon Most of the witnesses for the prosecution, and a number of fresh witnesses have been summoned by the defendants, so that, probably, the case will not be decided before the end of the month

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

FLOODS IN THE COLEROON —The floods in the Coleroon having abated the South Indian Railway Company have resumed running passenger and traffic trains from the 156th mile which had been discontinued for some time —*Mail*

SUB MAGISTRATES CALENDARS —A circular has just been issued by the High Court, to the effect that copies of calendars submitted by Subordinate Magistrates in accordance with the consolidated rules of 8th November 1881, need not be preserved for the customary period of twenty years, but may be destroyed after having undergone supervision —*Ibid*

ENCROACHING OF THE SEA —For the last few days the sea has been making a rapid encroachment in the direction of Cassimedu Portions of two or three houses have been washed away A large wall and some of the cocoanut trees came to grief The north groyne of the Harbour Works was also a little damaged Several houses in that locality are left to the mercy of the waves.—*Ibid*

COLONEL T WELDON —Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued a notice, that from to-day applications for subpœnaing witnesses are to be submitted for the orders of a Magistrate in the same manner as applications for summonses. When applications for subpœnas are not made by parties at the same time they lodge their complaint, a further application will have to be entered on forms which can be obtained at the summons office In applications for subpœnaing defence witnesses, a similar course will be followed —*Ibid*

FUNERAL CEREMONIES FOR THE LATE MULHAR RAO —To day being the 13th day after death, the ceremony of gifts to the dead was performed this morning Some Rs. 8,000 worth of gifts have been distributed among the Brahmins, including an elephant fully caparisoned, a horse fully caparisoned, two Gurzat bullock carriages, the silver cot on which the ex-Gaekwar slept, a richly and tastefully decorated palanquin, and various other silver articles belonging to the deceased The presents were arranged Mahratta fashion and the ex Rani are said to be much pleased with everything The senior ex Rani's brother and brother-in-law took part in the ceremony, as the father of Lachmi Bai, who arrived just in time this morning A very large number of Brahmins has been assembled all day at Doveton House *Ibid*

A QUESTION UNDER THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE —P Koyyadoo vs Lakshmayammah. This was a second appeal against the decree of the District Court of Ganjam, reversing the decree of the District Munsiff of Berhampore. *The facts of the case are* —The widow of A inherited her husband's estate, married again and transferred her rights in the property to his next heir, the second defendant, the mother of A The District Munsiff held, that the second defendant's conduct was a bar to her succeeding as she was guilty of unchastity The District Judge held that it was no bar. He was of opinion that under the Law of Malabar, by which this case would be governed there is no rule which can preclude a mother from inheriting, on account of previous unchastity He also thought that if any such rule existed it would not apply to cases in which, although unchastity at a previous period were shown there had been an after-period prior to the succession opening, during which no misconduct had been proved to have taken place The High Court were of opinion that in the present case, the question, whether an unchaste mother could inherit from her son did not arise Cases might occur, in which it would be difficult to determine whether, at the time of inheritance, the mother was chaste or not But in this case, all that appeared was that she was guilty of unchastity nine years before The appeal was dismissed, with costs —*Ibid*

EMPLOYMENT UNDER A FOREIGN STATE —A Revenue Deputy Collector, belonging to Bengal, who was for some time employed under the Government of the Transvaal, applied to the Secretary of State, to be relieved of the usual deduction of one fifth of his salary under that State, as a contribution towards his pension The Secretary of State declined to interfere in the matter, but desired the Government of India to consider, whether the rate of contribution from officers in Foreign Service was not unnecessarily high, and whether it could not be diminished The Government of India have now issued a resolution in which they remark that according to the Civil Pension Code, an officer under British Government transferred to a Native State, Municipality, Local Fund, or other Foreign State, is required to contribute one-fifth of the salary allowed him in the new service, to meet the cost of pension and leave allowances. The calculation for pension and leave allowance is therefore made on four fifths of his salary, and the contribution is thus equal to 25 per cent of the net pay of the appointment. This rule applies to all officers, military, Covenanted Civil Service and Uncovenanted Civil Service, but Natives of India are specially allowed to contribute proportionately This contribution may be considered to be equally divided between pension and leave allowances. The Govern-

most of India have therefore decided that the levy made on account of pension does not appear high, but that that for leave allowances may be reduced to some extent. On this account, and with a view to extend local self-Government, they have decided that if the officer be a Covenanted Civil Servant, a deduction of one sixth of his gross salary be made, while in the case of all other officers the deduction be fixed at 14·2·7 per cent. provided that in the case of an Uncovenanted officer it shall in no case exceed Rs. 16⅔ a month. Those who are paying the high rate of deduction at present are allowed to contribute the lower rate, but their nett salary will remain the same. The rate of pension and leave allowances will be calculated on the balance of the salary which remains to the officer after making the necessary deduction Natives of India intending to provide for only a pension will have to contribute one-tenth of their salaries subject to a maximum of Rs 100 per mensem. These rules apply equally to inferior servants.—*Ibid*

RIOTS IN SALEM.—There have been riots of an aggravated character during the last two or three days in Salem. The town, though ordinarily peaceable, is full of bad characters, and as there is a standing contention between the Hindoos and Mahomedans, about rights of way and procession, it takes very little to convert a dispute into a riot. At the same time, we are informed that no such riots as have just occurred have been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The District Magistrate, Mr. Maclean, has now called in the military, and it is understood that things are quiet, though there is still an uneasy feeling Two men have been killed, one a Hindoo, and the other a Mahomedan, and there are many wounded. It appears that the professors of the two religions were watching each other lately with intent to annoy on the occasion of a proposed Hindoo procession. The Mahomedans claim as the right of their mosques that music shall cease when passing in front of them. The Hindoos, whose gods are always preceded by a band of music, delight to outrage the feelings of the respectable followers of Islam by passing in procession with music in front of the mosques. The music being prohibited on this occasion, both sides were disappointed of their cause of action, but advantage was taken of a dhoby's funeral procession to commence a melee. It is not exactly ascertained which side began first, but for three days the encounters have been general, and in all quarters of the town. The local police being found insufficient, troops were obtained from Bangalore on the evening of the second day. Some forty arrests have been made, almost without exception, we understand, amongst Hindoos. Summary judgment is being passed by the Magistrate on the delinquents. This is certainly a very serious state of things in a town situated in the centre of a country where disturbances have hitherto been unknown. The jealousies between Hindoos and Mahomedans appear to be a factor which the Government can never afford to neglect in the internal administration of the country. From enquiries made, we learn the following additional particulars regarding the riots which took place in Salem on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of last month. It appears that the special cause of offence to the Hindus has been the erection of a new mosque, about three years ago, in one of the most frequented thoroughfares, past which all Hindu processions in that particular quarter must pass Ever since the building of this mosque, the Hindus have been manœuvring to get their principal processions past the mosque with music playing; the Mussulmans have made equal endeavours to prevent it. The matter has been disputed in the Civil Courts, but the processional music never took place until last December, when the Collector himself took it past the mosque, under cover of a very large number of police. We have not learnt what the reason of this was, but we understand that it was in consequence of some order of Government. Last month the Hindus endeavoured to obtain a similar arrangement from the present authorities, but it was refused, the parties being told that they might have their procession, but that the music must cease according to old established usage, while actually passing the mosque. This was not what the Hindus wanted, so they abandoned their procession. Meanwhile, however, both sides had become inflamed with the course of events, and opportunity was taken of an incident which would otherwise have escaped notice to come to blows. Hence the riots Whether this is the correct account or not, we do not know, but it is what we have ascertained. It seems high time that the Government saw to these things, whatever the cause The Mussulmans, though few in number, are combative by nature, and when their passions are roused, become dangerous enemies to order. The Hindus are not thus inclined, but owing to their numbers, they include nearly all the bad characters of the population, and those who go to make up the ordinary town mob. If the mosque question is at the bottom of this sort of riots, it ought to be settled On the one hand it seems a small thing to exact from the Hindu processionists that they should do what the Mussulmans ask, and on the other hand, it appears to be a great pity that now mosques are allowed to be built in populous thoroughfares if there is this feeling about them.—*Ibid*

CUMBACONUM COLLEGE.—We hear that the Government have decided to appoint Mr. Stuart, a brother of, we believe, Mr. H A. Stuart, assistant collector of North Arcot, Principal of the Combaconum College. It would appear that, notwithstanding the representation made by the students of the college, Mr. Gopaul Row will not be Principal of that successful institution.—*Standard.*

BOAT ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on Friday last down the Canal near Dowhaishweram, resulting in the death of three persons—a father, son and son-in-law who, we believe were bringing the sum of Rs 20 000 in silver to deposit in the Sub-Collector's Office for the purpose of leasing the Godavery Bunkas The boat, we hear, was coming from Gantaveram to Dowhaishweram, when a sudden gale, so frequent at this season, arose and carried away her mast In the commotion all the passengers jumped out and scrambled ashore with the exception of these three men who, feeling reluctant to leave their treasure, deemed it advisable to stay in the boat till such time as assistance could be procured In the meanwhile the boat was gradually drifting to the centre of the stream when it suddenly sank and the three unfortunate men with it. We since hear that the treasure has been secured; but that the wife of the old man hearing of the sad news threw herself in the well and died. The brother, we hear, has stabbed himself and is in a dying state.—*Godavery News.*

## TRAVANCORE.

THE RAJAH.—His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, leaves this to-day on a trip to North Travancore His Highness would go up to Vycome, visiting the principal towns and return by the end of August.—*Kerala Patriot.*

SANITARIUM.—His Highness the Maharajah we hear intends visiting the newly discovered sanitarium in South Travancore by the middle of September H. H. will return to Trevandrum for the Dussera festival.—*Ibid.*

A ROYAL DONATION.—We understand that His Highness the Maharajah, in addition to the sum that the Dewan has been authorized to spend, has sent 3,000 Rs to the Secretary of the Relief Committee at Cottayam towards helping those who have suffered by the flood.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.—It is now definitely settled that His Excellency the Governor of Madras is to pay a visit to our little country. The gubernatorial party is to arrive at Trevandrum on or about the 3rd of September. His Highness the Maharajah has commissioned the Dewan to return to Trevandrum as early as possible to make arrangements for the reception.—*Ibid.*

## CALCUTTA.

MORAL ZEMINDARS.—It has given as much pleasure to learn that the Mahomedan zemindars of Dacca, in the sub-division of Kishoregunj, have made it a rule (this is, we believe, in accordance with the teachings of the *Koran*), not to allow prostitutes to live in any of the bazaars under their sole possession. As to those of which they are joint proprietors and consequently over the affairs of which they have not the sole control, they never accept any share of the money levied from these wretched creatures in the way of rent.—*East*

KOELDORF.—And now, what are the authorities going to do with the Maharaja? They have removed him to Ahmednuggur, and his friends are already making a grievance of that removal. They say that the Maharaja dislikes European association. If this is so why not give him back to his parents? And if that is impracticable, would it not be wise to put him under the care of one or two trustworthy native gentlemen? The parents also wish, we are told, to have the Maharaja put under the treatment of native doctors. This is a wish that could be easily indulged.—*Indian Spectator.*

A "MUST" ELEPHANT.—Great consternation prevails in that portion of the Barrackpore sub-division which borders on the east side of the E B. Railway line from Barrackpore to Nyhatti, owing to a "must" elephant, which has escaped from the Government elephant depot, roaming about in that locality. It is said to have done damage to life and property. At Baluta, one Alka Debi, who is now in a precarious state, was the other day laid hold of by the animal and was hurled a distance away, fortunately, on a pile of paddy, where she was found lying insensible It is said that a large number of elephants with an adequate number of men have been sent out by the depot authorities at Barrackpore for its re-capture —*Statesman.*

A CLEVER CAPTURE.—On the 17th instant Lieutenant McKivistry, of the Warwickshire Regiment, reported to the Fort Police the loss from his quarters of a despatch box belonging to him containing cheques, notes, and cash to the value of Rs. 500 On the morning after the theft was committed, the box was found broken open near the Treasury gate of the Fort, with all its contents missing. No trace of the thief or thieves was discovered then, but steps were taken by Inspector Peterson, the officer in charge of the Fort Police, which resulted in the seizure on Tuesday of a Khalasi at one of the port gates, with nearly all the property in his possession It appeared that a detective set to watch the man's movements, overheard him tell a shopkeeper in the Fort that he was unable to keep the property in his possession any longer, that he intended to remove it from the Fort as early as possible The sentries at the different gates were at once warned not to allow any native to pass out of the Fort without searching his person, and the thief was arrested as he was attempting to pass out —*Ibid*

## N. W. PROVINCES

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—There has been another outbreak of cholera in the military prison at Lucknow, and two fatal cases have occurred. The prisoners have been sent out into camp. As for some years now, notwithstanding consultation of committees and the adoption of the best sanitary precautions, there has been one or more outbreaks of cholera every year, it strikes us that the best thing to do would be to pull the jail down altogether.—*Englishman*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the North-West Provinces is pressing on the scheme of local self-government with unremitting zeal In Saturday's *Gazette*, the non-official element is nominated to the committees of five districts. In Bengal, Mr. Rivers Thompson is willing to give the elective system to any sub-divisions on being requested to do so by a "reasonable proportion of the persons who would be qualified to vote." Are the districts in the North-West too far behind those of Bengal to be granted this permissive form of franchise?—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

# Extracts.

## THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

It seems now to be getting perfectly clear that England shall have to wage war single handed against Arabi Pasha. There was some hope that France would join but she has refused. Italy means to do nothing till the result of the Conference at Constantinople is declared. All these Powers have more or less interest in the issue of the present crisis, but it appears the European Powers, except England, wish to let the latter fight alone that they might just watch the course of events and see what turns out. If England succeeds, then they might very well come forward and share the advantages of the success; if she fails, then they might very well carry the fight themselves and leave England in the lurch. This might be the motive of this politic action of the more immediately interested Powers like France and Italy It is a sad reflection, however, on the conduct of the Powers, England excepted, that they have, by their vacillating policy, lengthened the mad career of Arabi Pasha, and, in a way, encouraged bloodshed Any how, one thing is clear. The ambition of Arabi is destined to fail eventually, whether the English succeed or not. The only question of practical importance, which the present war has to decide is whether England is to get the upper hand or the other Western Powers will get the upper hand.—*Indu Prakash.*

## THE LAST EUROPEANS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The *Bombay Gazette's* Alexandria correspondent, who was one of the refugees in the Anglo Egyptian bank during the bombardment, sends his diary kept during the time. He states that there were about seventy or eighty persons in the Bank, one-half consisting of women and children. The second night, after the bombardment was a most anxious time, which men spent in endeavouring to check the progress of the fires kindled on each side of them, and keeping a sharp look out, so that the Arabs did not light fires close to them In order to accomplish this, frequent sorties had to be made to shoot down all plunderers and incendiaries, who showed themselves in their neighbourhood. At one part of the night, a portion of the party wished to make a sortie and endeavour to gain the shore and get taken off to the British ships. Reconnoitering parties who went to the nearest points to the seaboard came back with the information that no boat was to be seen.

Shortly after daybreak, a messenger had been sent out and returned. He had seen Raghab Pasha, who had told him with tears in his eyes, he was powerless to assist the party. They learned from the same messenger, that the town was abandoned, and that the shore could be reached without danger. The party made up their minds to leave the Bank, and make for the sea which few expected to reach without a fight. Placing women and children in the centre and armed with guns and revolvers the party marched through the burning town. Here and there a few pillagers and incendiaries were met, who took to their heels immediately they sighted the party. Here and there a terrified Arab, dreading retribution richly deserved, but unable to escape, edged up against the shutters, and humbly saluted the party. Here and there the corpse of a murdered European temporarily blocked the way, and occasionally a fanatic might be seen beating the head of a corpse into a pulp. The party had no time to drop him with a revolver, as the terrible responsibility of escorting some forty women and children, did not permit their pausing on the road to mete out justice.

The party followed the narrowest streets they could, in order to be in a position to offer a better resistance if attacked, and eventually reached the sea close to Custom House. Here they seized some boats, and hoisting sails set out to sea, and were picked up at the entrance to the port by the *Helicon.*

The *Pioneer.*—It is an encouraging sign of the times when a young Indian Raja, taught it is true, by bitter experience, forsakes the unintelligent and self-indulgent life of his class and takes to hard study of a subject which will be of sound usefulness to him hereafter. The Deb Raja of Jounpur, whose estate is under the management of the Court of Wards, is himself a student at the Sandpott Agricultural College in the Madras Presidency, and is sufficiently advanced in his studies to be able to pass as an instructor of his less fortunate brethren and deliver and address on "The present condition of the Indian Ryots," which, however crude and unexhaustive, is some proof that the young Raja has begun to assimilate something of what he is learning, and may be able possibly to utilise it for the practical benefit of his own estate when he returns to it The absence from the offensive eating influences of home; the self-denial necessary to a student's career; the picking-up some sound useful knowledge, instead of idling away day after day, must have a very smoothing effect on the mind of a young landlord, which will bear good fruit in the future, and it would be matter for much congratulation if more of the class could be induced voluntarily, or otherwise to follow the Jounpur Rajah's example. A few grains of fact are worth a bushel of theory, and two or three intelligent land lords, scattered here and there over these provinces, would be a little leaven which might leaven a very large lump.

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

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ENGLISH SECTION.

THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers.)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

*London, 5th Aug Evening.*—The British this afternoon attacked Arabi's advance-guard near Ramleh, a severe engagement continues.

*London, 6th Aug, 3 A M.*—The latest advices respecting the British attack on Arbi's advance guard state that the 60th and 38th Regiments and some mounted Infantry who formed the left, drove back the enemy's advanced post and compelled them to deploy their whole force available in front of Kafredowar.

The enemy's guns were silenced by our fire, but their Infantry held their ground tenaciously

The Marines, who were on the right, commanded by Sir A Alison, fought splendidly, although they suffered somewhat, and drove the enemy back to their second lines.

The object of this reconnoissance in force having been gained, the British slowly withdrew at nightfall.

The enemy's loss is unknown, and ours has not yet been ascertained. The British captured many prisoners.

Further forces of British are being landed at Ismalia.

#### THE SKIRMISH NEAR RAMLEH.

*London, 6th Aug, Evening.*—The British loss in the action near Ramleh, was four killed and twenty-nine wounded. Among the killed is Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the 60th Rifles.

#### ARABI'S FORCE.

*London, 7th Aug., Morning.*—The enemy's loss before Ramleh is reckoned at between two and three hundred men Fifteen of the prisoners who were captured, state that Arabi's entire force is only 16,000 men, they also state that there is discontent in the army owing to Arabi's dilatory policy

#### THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

The Turkish Foreign Minister has promised that the Turkish expedition shall not proceed to Egypt until an agreement has been come to with England.

#### TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE

*London, 8th Aug.*—At the Conference yesterday, the Turkish Foreign Minister accepted unreservedly the identical note of the Powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt, which stipulated that the occupation be limited to three months and the whole expense be charged to Egypt He also announced that the Porte had prepared a proclamation against Arabi.

#### ENGLAND AND THE KHEDIVE.

Sir C. Dilke replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said there was no reason to believe that the Conference would interfere with England's military action in Egypt and that wherever the British occupied the Khedive's flag will be flown.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

*Constantinople, 7th Aug.*—Lord Dufferin has been instructed only to consent to temporary arrangements to secure the safety of the Suez Canal.

#### THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

The Turkish troops which embarked from Salonica have not gone to Alexandria, but only to Crete.

#### OFFERS OF AID FROM NATIVE STATES.

*Simla, 9th Aug.*—Offers of aid to the Indian Government in connection with the Egyptian disturbances have been made by the States of Nepal, Kashmir, Patiala, Dhar, Jhind, Nabha, Kuppoorthulla, and Malerkotta.

#### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

*London, 10th August, Morning.*—Mr. Gladstone said that England goes to Egypt with clean hands and no secret intention, but merely to protect her interests, which were identical with those of the civilised world.

#### THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND GENERAL ADYE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The steamer *Orient*, having the Duke of Connaught, General Adye, and Sir E. Malet on board, has arrived at Alexandria.

#### THE SULTAN'S PROCLAMATION.

*Constantinople, 9th Aug*—A draft of the proclamation prepared by the Porte against Arabi declares all military leaders connected with the present rising in Egypt to be rebels; it also mentions the friendly relations existing between the Porte and England, and promises to support the Khedive.

#### TURKISH TROOPS FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Turkish troops are arriving at Suda Bay; 6,000 of them proceed to-day to Alexandria.

#### THE NATIVE STATES AND THE WAR.

*Simla, 10th August.*—The Nawab of Bhawulpoor has offered to furnish a Contingent for service in Egypt.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST, 14TH 1882.

## THE LOYALTY OF THE NATIVE PRINCES.

It is a most pleasing and satisfactory circumstance that, in spite of the criticisms and comments, most hostile in their tone and language, of a certain portion of the Anglo-Indian Press, on the subject of the armies maintained by the Native princes and chiefs of India, those armies are not that "standing menace" which they are supposed to be to the British Government in India, in times when that Government, or the Government in Great Britain, is engaged in a war in any other quarter of the globe, where British interests are involved. It is amusing to read the ominous forebodings and warnings of the Anglo-Indian Press, and their tremulous advice to the British Government, on the question of the standing armies of the Native princes and chiefs, in the raging times of peace, and yet when wars and rumours of wars arise, it is to these very armies that the British Government is bidden to look for some portion of aid in grappling with its difficulties. In the meanwhile, the Native princes and chiefs have, without any trumpeting about it, persevered in their attitude of grateful loyalty to the British Government, which has acknowledged their independence and maintained the integrity of their dominions. During the imminent dangers to British power in India, in the time of the great Indian Mutiny, and since then, up to the present moment, the native princes and chiefs, as a body, have been true and steadfast in their loyalty to British Government, and their standing armies, about which so much is frequently said concerning their being a menace and source of danger to the paramount power, have always been placed at the disposal of that Government, and their possessors have been ever ready with their offers of active aid, in quelling disturbances of the public peace wherever they have occurred. But for the steadfast loyalty of the leading Native princes and chiefs, in the time of the Mutiny of 1857, and the timely support they gave in the maintenance of law and order, the British Government would have had a far harder and more prolonged struggle in restoring the supremacy of England's power in India. And the native princes and chiefs, who then proved loyal and faithful, have had their reward, in the complete recognition of their independence and the integrity of their dominions. Since the memorable year of the Queen's Proclamation, many events have occurred in the history of British India, which have tried the native princes and chiefs and have found them leal and true. Two leading events in the recent history of the British empire have occurred which have tended to prove the unswerving loyalty of the native princes and chiefs of India. We allude to the Russo-Turkish war and England's concern therein, and the late wars in Afghanistan, in which England was directly concerned and engaged. On the former occasion, when the native Indian troops of the British Government were employed in Malta and Cyprus, as part of the policy of thwarting the ambitious designs of Russia in the East, the leading native princes and chiefs were not slow with their offers of troops and money, to be employed by the British Government just as it pleased; and, similarly, in the later encounters of British arms with the Afghans, in the times, successively, of Shere Ali, Yacoob Khan, and Abdul Rahman, the native princes and chiefs proved their loyalty, by unhesitatingly and promptly offering to place their military resources at the command of the British Government. But singularly enough, that Government has never yet accepted these loyal offers of aid from the native princes and chiefs. The Government has been profuse in its thanks, clothed in highly complimentary language, and has expressed itself ready to avail itself of the proffered help, should occasion arise, but that has been all its answer,—an answer which can hardly be said to be encouraging, in cherishing the sense of loyalty which such offers prove, beyond doubt, to exist amongst the native princes and chiefs. Once more, the same sense of loyalty and devotion to the interests of the paramount power in India has been evoked amongst its native princes and chiefs. The war in Egypt, which England has undertaken single-handed, though for the protection of the interests of all the other states of Europe, has called forth the best instincts and chivalrous feelings of the Native Indian princes, whose means and position will enable them to be of material help to the British Government, in the hour of its need. Conspicuous, and, indeed, the first amongst the Indian sovereigns, was the Begum of Bhopal, who, as she did on the two former occasions to which we have adverted, has offered to supply a contingent of her troops, to be placed at the absolute disposal of the British Government, entirely at her own expense, to be employed with the British troops in Egypt, or in the country, for the purposes of garrison, as the Government might direct. The Begum of Bhopal's worthy example has been speedily followed by others, amongst whom are the Maharajahs of Cashmere, Nepaul, Pattiala, Gwalior, and others. Here, then, are unsolicited, spontaneous offers of aid on the part of the leading Native princes of India, and one would suppose that the British Government would avail itself of these offers, to some extent at least; but the answer has been as it has been heretofore The native princes and chiefs have been cordially thanked by the Government of India, but they have been told that their help is not required at present. Now, such an answer, stereotyped as it threatens to become, is not only ungracious but unwise, on the part of the British Government of India. The native princes and chiefs of India seem to stand in this position in this matter—if they stand aloof and make no move with offers of help, at such times as the present, the British Government begins to suspect their loyalty, and the out-and-out John Bull portion of the Anglo-Indian Press begins to cry out against the disloyalty of the native princes, and we have much ominous shakings of the head, and—"We told you so"—"We knew it would be so," and "this comes of encouraging these native princes," and so forth, are freely expressed in the columns of the English news-papers. If, on the other hand, as at the present moment, the native princes and chiefs freely offer their active aid, the answer is a polite refusal to accept it on the part of the British Government, while the portion of the Anglo-Indian Press which we have indicated, considers such offers in the light of an impertinence on the part of the native princes. We have said that the invariable refusal of the British Government to accept such proffers of substantial help is unwise, and a little reflection will show that it is unwise, for how long can the native princes and chiefs come forward in so generous and hearty a manner and still be constantly set aside? A time may come when the native princes and chiefs will cease to make the offer, and when the British Government would most like to have their help, it may not get it, and, we presume, it will neither ask for, nor, still less, compel such aid. We have no fear, however, that the native princes and chiefs will tire of making their offers of active help, in the time of need, to the British Government, or that their sense of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen Empress will die out for want of encouragement. The native princes and chiefs know their duty to the paramount power in India better. They know that the British Government, which has kept them in their places and positions, is the only European Government which will so continue to keep them. Thus, the sense of loyalty and devotion, the sense of duty, and the sense of what is due to their own self-interest, are threefold influences which will unite to induce the native princes and chiefs to repeat their offers of help to the British Government, when it really requires it, notwithstanding the many rebuffs they have received. It is a thousand pities, therefore, that the British Government does not accept some one or two at least of the offers of military help made by the native princes, not as a test of their loyalty, for that is established beyond a doubt, but as a practical token of the trust and confidence which the British Government so profusely professes to place in them.

## MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR NATIVES.

From a paragraph published by one of our local contemporaries we learn that the President of the Cantonment Municipal Board has circulated a memorandum to the Division Commissioners, in which he points out that the vaccination operations now carried on by the agents employed by the Municipality, might be made more effectual than they are at present, by the employment of a larger staff of vaccinators, and the exercise of a little more personal interest in the matter on the part of the Commissioners of the various Divisions. At present there are, we understand, only two vaccinators engaged in the work of small-pox inoculation among the Native inhabitants of this populous town,—a staff which must be pronounced completely inadequate, in consideration not only of the extent of the population, but also of their diversities of caste and sect The necessity for increasing the number of vaccinating agents appears to be admitted, but there is nothing to show that the municipal authorities contemplate adopting this means of improving the efficiency of their vaccination department On the contrary, they appear to have made up their minds to try the plan of making the people come to the vaccinators, in lieu of the present arrangement, by which the inoculators are expected to go from house to house to perform their work It is proposed that the vaccinators should take up a different centre every week, and have their subjects brought to them, and in order to secure the effective working of this plan, the Division Commissioners are asked to use their influence in urging the people to bring their children to the vaccinators. It seems to us that, looking at the subject from the Native point of view, there is little room for choice between these two modes of doing the work in question, for in neither case, is the real obstacle in the way of successful vaccination operations removed. The high caste Natives expect their sectarian prejudices to be respected, and many generations more must live and perish, before the right-handed will allow themselves to be ministered to by the members of the left-handed sects. This being so, it seems to us that the proper thing for the municipal authorities to do, in regard to this particular matter, is to increase their staff of vaccinators, so as to include one or two of the "Undefiled" among the vaccinators. The efficacy of vaccination as a small-pox preventive is far from being popularly credited by the Natives, and one can hardly blame them for their unbelief, in the face of the fact that the same kind of doubts as to the value of the operation are prevalent not only among the ignorant classes in Europe, but are also shared by many eminent scientists there, who have openly expressed themselves opposed to the use of inoculation, as a preventive against the infection of small pox. If the objection against vaccination is so strong in Europe, it is not to be wondered that it is a hundred times more formidable here, and as it is still an open question whether or not the alleged remedy is really efficacious, we think the feelings of the people ought to be accorded every possible consideration, when the powers that be resolve to carry out operations of this nature.

The above remarks naturally suggest a similar train of reflections in respect to the management of the public hospitals and dispensaries established for the benefit of the Natives. Under existing arrangements, these institutions are far from being popular among the Natives, and the constant complaint of the officers in charge of them is, that the people are extremely reluctant to avail themselves of the advantages of the sound medical treatment which they can say due get, for the asking, at such places. The truth is, that these institutions are never likely to be largely resorted to by high-caste Natives till they are officered and manned more in accordence with the wishes and feelings of the people. The Natives are naturally averse to receiving food and medicine from Europeans and others whom they may consider as of no caste or of low caste, and it is equally natural that they should prefer to be attended on by people of their own sect As things now stand, it is not the rule to place those hospitals and dispensaries under the charge of Native Medical officers, and when we recollect how Europeans are wont to carry things with a high hand, when they have Natives to deal with, we must cease to experience anything like surprise at the manner in which these institutions are avoided by Native patients The proper course to pursue in regard to this matter, is to endeavour to procure the services of properly trained physicians and surgeons for all hospitals and dispensaries intended for Natives, and to see that provision is made for suitable native attendants for high caste patients Wherever those points have been attended to, it will be observed that there is no complaint, as to the reluctance evinced by the Natives to apply for medical treatment and yet it is only in one or two instances that this condition of things is to be met with At the present moment, one of the most popular and successful hospitals for Natives in Southern India is that known as the Royapetta Hospital, situated in Triplicane, the Mahomedan quarter of the city of Madras This institution has for years past been under the medical supervision of Dr Mohideen Sheriff, a Mahomedan physician, whom the Government have wisely considered the right man for the place Before his appointment to the Royapetta hospital, that institution found little or no favour with the local community, but when it once became known that a Mahomedan had been appointed to the medical charge, the Mussulmans held aloof no longer, and Dr Mohideen Sheriff has never since had cause to complain that patients fought shy of him Seeing this, the Government wisely resolved to make the Mahomedan doctor a permanent incumbent of the hospital, and we believe he is there to this day A similar plan, we think, should be followed in hospitals and dispensaries intended for the use of other classes and castes of the purely Native community

## Occasional and Selected Notes

Heavy rain has fallen recently in the valley of Cashmere The prospects of the *kharif* harvest have been consequently improved

The Maharajah of Travancore has contributed Rs 500 in aid of the Institution for the higher education of Native Ladies, lately opened in Calcutta

The official native report of the engagement at Alexandria was to the following effect —"Admiral Seymour killed Eight ironclads sunk, two burnt, and four bound together to be brought to Cairo"

The *Daily News* heard that on Wednesday (July 12) the Governments of Germany and Austria sent telegrams to the Prime Minister expressing approval of the action taken by the British fleet at Alexandria

We understand that Mr Ali Akbar, nephew of Mr C Tyabjee, of Bombay, has successfully passed the final examination for Civil Engineering at Cooper's Hill College. He is the first Mahomedan who has passed through this College

A public meeting was held at Dharwar on the 2nd ultimo, by the merchants, landholders, and other respectable and influential people for the purpose of forwarding a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, praying for the grant of the elective franchise in respect of Municipal and Local Boards to their town

His Majesty the King of Siam has ordered four colossal statues of his four predecessors to be constructed and placed in monuments, specially built for them in the grounds adjoining the royal palace. The celebration of the centennial at Bangkok is considered the most appropriate time for the inauguration of the statues of the Kings of Siam. The statues will be made up in Bangkok of bronze.

A curious kind of serpent, according to the *Belgaum Samachar*, has appeared at Nagpore. The reptile attacks passers by unawares, and before they have time to realise its presence, disappears Many attempts have been made to destroy it, and the authorities have now set a price upon its head—reward of Rs. 40. But the skill of the cleverest charmer fails to allure the serpent from his unknown hiding place

The appointment of the Maharaja of Dholepore to a commission in the Central India Horse, with the rank of Major, will, says the Lahore paper, be received with satisfaction by the native aristocracy, for it opens up to many other young chiefs, the prospect of pursuing an honourable and active career Major, the Maharaja of Dholepore, is the grandson of a man who did us good service in the Mutiny, for which he was made a K C S I

Lala Ram Sahaiy Lall, Dewan of the Bulrampore State, was murdered in his kutcherry on the 1st instant. The deceased was transacting the ordinary business of his office, when one of the sentries on guard deliberately shot him in the back, bullet passed through the heart causing instant death No good reason is given for the murder, but intrigues have been rife in the State since the old Maharajah's death, it is possible that the man was merely a hired assassin

A terrible railway accident is reported from Russia A telegram from St Petersburgh July 15, says —"A despatch from Moscow announces that a passenger train containing 217 persons, rested in run off the rails between the Tscherny and Bistrjour stations on the Moscow Kursk line. Eight of the carriages were imbedded in the earth Thirty-nine of the passengers were extricated from the *debris* in a more or less injured state, and it is stated that the remaining 178 lost their lives"

The St Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* sends the following account of a sad accident which is said to have occurred at Peterhoff, though he cannot vouch for its absolute truth —The Emperor was out walking in the park, and for some reason or other became interested in the operations of several workmen, or gardeners, who were at work at some distance off His Majesty appears to have beckoned to one of the workmen to come up to him, intending to speak to the man, and perhaps ask some questions The workman noticed the sign, threw down his tool, and ran towards the Emperor When only a step or two from his Majesty's person he fell dead at the Czar's feet, shot by a sentinel close at hand who had not seen the Emperor call the man, and who had imperative orders to fire on any stranger approaching the Emperor His Majesty, it is said, helped to lift up the body, and showed the bitterest grief The wife and family of the unfortunate man are to be thoroughly cared for

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## Local and Provincial

Railway Expenditure —The total amount spent on the Mysore State Railway, up to 31st March last, was Rs 40,12,678, and the receipts, since the opening of the line to 31st March, amounted to Rs 1,87,244

Civil Hospital apprentices —The examination of candidates for the grade of Civil Hospital apprentices and Civil Medical pupils will be held at the Petta Civil Dispensary, this day and to-morrow, at 10 A M, each day.

A Successful Student —We notice among the names of the successful students who passed the first M B. and C M. Examination in the Madras Medical College last month, that of Mr. F C. Pereira, a son of our well known citizen, Surgeon F Pereira of the Bowring Hospital —*Spectator*

New Pleaders —The undermentioned persons have been enrolled as Pleaders of the 2nd Grade in the Courts of Mysore, under the Rules of 18th February 1879 Hassan Narayen Iyer and Turuvekere Sitaramaya, proposing to practise in the Courts of the Nundydroog Division.

M S R Provident Fund —Under the sanction of the Maharajah's Government, a Provident Fund for the employes of the Mysore State Railway is to be formed, on the same terms and conditions as those sanctioned by the Government of India for other State railways in the country

Pettah Municipality —The following gentlemen are re-appointed as Municipal Commissioners of III, IV and V Divisions of the Bangalore Town Municipality —III P Changalroy Mudaliar IV I Narayana Chetti and 2 Doddi Venkatramana Chetti, V 1 Ramasami Chetti and 2 Muttusami Naidu

The 4th Regiment, M N I —This regiment is perfectly equipped and ready to start for Bombay, *en route* for foreign service in Egypt On an application from the military authorities, the Madras Railway Company have intimated that transport accommodation will be ready in half an hour after the receipt of orders for the regiment to start

Local Self Government —On Monday evening last, a meeting of the Committee appointed to draw up an address to the Viceroy on the subject of Local Self Government, was held, in the Cantonment The address was discussed and will be shortly ready for signature It was also arranged that a deputation should wait on Mr J D Sandford, the British Resident, with the purpose of requesting him to forward the address to Lord Ripon

Middle School Examination —Candidates from Mysore and Coorg are informed that, in accordance with Government Notification, dated Octacamund, 29th June 1881, the Middle School Examination will be held on the 1st December next and following days, at the following places —Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Mercara Candidates are required to send in their applications for examination on *printed forms*, which may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore

Mysore Medical Pupils —The undermentioned Medical Pupils having obtained certificates of qualification from the Medical College Madras are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant from the 30th June 1882 —G Hanumanta Singh, M B Sundram Pillai A P Chambers, V Adiyapatha Mudaliar, T Nanjundaiya, T Ramasami Pillai and Y Narasimhaya Mr N Peter, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant having been found qualified on examination is promoted to 2nd Class from 29th June 1882—on completion of 7 years' service.

Criminal Breach of Trust by a Public Servant —The case against Peroomal Chetty, a Goomastah in the Second Magistrate's Court, C and M Station, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant was heard, twice during the last week, before Major Maltby, the District Magistrate, C and M Station, Mr Hewetson, the Superintendent of Police and Chief Inspector Stuart conducting the prosecution, and Mr E Sidney Smith, advocate, appearing for the accused, who is charged with having appropriated to his own use a certain number of fines inflicted on accused persons by the second Magistrate, and the collections of which made by the police ultimately came into the hands of the accused The case, we believe, has been committed to the Sessions Court of the C and M. Station

Protest against A Measure of Sanitation —On Friday forenoon, a number of ryots and gardeners, from the Pettah, waited on the Dewan, at the Public Offices, to protest against the introduction and to ask for the cancellment of the order, issued

by the Pettah Municipality, that from the 1st Proximo, there will be a daily removal of night soil from the houses of the residents. The petitioners represented that the rule will have the effect of depriving them of the manure which they now largely use for their fields and gardens, and which they obtain in sufficient quantities, as the refuse and night soil are allowed to accumulate in the cess-pits in the houses. The Dewan promised to give the subject his best attention and to see what could be done in the matter.

ENGLISH FOR AMILDARS.—The administration of H. H. the Maharajah having become more or less Anglicised, from the long schooling amongst British officers the Dewan has had, that potent Minister of H. H. has issued the following order:—"As most of the Amildars are acquainted with English, and will be better able to construe the intentions of Government and act up to them, if copies of general instructions issued by the Government were furnished to them, instead of their purport being more or less imperfectly communicated to them from the District Office, the Dewan directs that copies of printed Proceedings and copies of the monthly volumes of the Proceedings be furnished to all the Taluk Cutcheries, direct from the Printing Office. This does not dispense with the necessity of any separate instructions which Deputy Commissioners may require to issue to the Amildars to give effect to any orders conveyed in such printed Proceedings."

A CASE OF EXTORTION.—A case of extortion, under section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, is now being tried in the Court of the District Magistrate, C. and M. Station, before Major Maltby. The accused are one Sheik Dawan, a firewood seller, and Chinnasamy, a police constable of B. H. Division, C. and M. Station. The charge is that the two accused, on the 7th July last, intimidated one Lutchmai and his mistress Bangamah, while they were performing poogah at a rock, on a plain, near Baderbally village, and induced them, on their being taken to their house near Old Market road, to part with Rs. 22 in cash and to give two women's silk cloths as security for the balance of the sum extorted, namely, Rs. 50. It would seem that the accused called on the man and woman, on Sunday following, the 9th instant, when two policemen, who had been previously instructed (one of them being concealed in the house) seized the second prisoner while the first made good his escape, throwing away Rs. 10 which had been given to him at the instigation of and supplied by the European Chief Constable of B. I. Division. The prosecution, which is being conducted by Chief Constable Dore of B. I. Division, was closed on Thursday last, and the accused were charged under section 384 of the Penal Code, Mr. A. M. Cornor, advocate appearing for the accused. The defence will be heard to-morrow, Tuesday.

THE NEWSPAPER DEFAMATION CASE.—The action by Mr. R. W. Thompson, editor and proprietor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, for defamation, against Mr. A. C. Houston, the editor, Mr. F. W. Hayes, Senior, the proprietor, and Mr. R. F. Hayes, the publisher, of the *Daily Post*, came on again for hearing, on Tuesday last before Major Maltby, the District Magistrate, C. and M. Station, the complainant being represented by Mr. A. M. Cornor, advocate, the first defendant appearing in person, and the second and third defendants by Mr. J. W. Hayes, Junior, barrister-at-law. Four witnesses, cited by the first defendant, were examined by him, the two other defendants not examining them at all. Those were Mr. Robert Stephenson (prosecution witness) and Messrs Mahomed Cassim Gaum and B. Krishna Sing, and Sylvester Jacobs, foreman of the "Adolphi" Press. It was sought to prove, through the two second named witnesses, that the construction placed by the complainant on the two passages in the article entitled "Prospectus Pyrotechnics," in the Post of the 13th June last, which is said to contain the defamatory matter with which the defendants are charged, is not a true construction and that they contain no libel. The last named witness, Jacobs, who was foreman of the *Post*, when that journal was the property of first defendant, in March 1881, was cited to prove that, at that time, at small private chats which he used to have with first defendant, in the evening, when the day's work was over, the first defendant was wont to tell the witness that he was dissatisfied with the complainant as his assistant on the *Post*. At the conclusion of the examination of these witnesses, the first defendant said he had a number of other witnesses to examine, who had not been summoned, though he had given in a list in time. The Magistrate said he had not cited all the witnesses, as he thought it was unnecessary to bring a number of people to court and keep them waiting in court the whole day. If the first defendant would explain why he wanted such a number of witnesses (some of whom the court mentioned by name) his worship would summon them. The first defendant having explained why some of these witnesses were wanted, the Magistrate said they should be present at the next hearing. To suit the convenience of the counsel for second and third defendants and of second defendant himself, who were both going out of Bangalore on business, the further hearing of the case was then adjourned to the 22nd instant.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.—A mass meeting of more than 5,000 was held at Sarangapany temple Conjeeveram, on local self government, yesterday. The shops were closed, and business was suspended for the demonstration. Duraisami Mappiamar presided.—*Mail*.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON MEDICAL STORES.—The Government of India have ruled that the order that no charges shall be made for customs duty on medical stores the duty on which has been removed by Act XI of 1882, shall also apply to all stores issued after April 1882, even if purchased before that date.—*Ibid*.

ANOTHER CODE.—A Calcutta paper understands that the Government of India has now in contemplation the issue of a Travelling Allowance Code which will regulate the grant of allowances for all officers under Government. The new Code will be on the same style as the Pension Codes, and Mr. Stephen Jacob, C.S., officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, has been specially deputed to compile it. How many more codes are we to have?—*Standard*.

THE LATE EX-GUICOWAR.—The ashes of the late ex-Gaicowar of Baroda were sent to Benares on the 28th ultimo, and the bones will be sent to the same place to-morrow by the *Meerkhi*, the members of Mother Rowa's household who performed the ceremonies since the death of the ex-Gaicowar. On Saturday morning last, the brother of the senior ex-Queen, and late Commander in Chief of Baroda, arrived by train, and the Nuh Dewan to the present Gaicowar arrived from Baroda bringing a message of condolence from his Highness to the ex-Queens. On the same day 500 Brahmins received dakshinas of Rs. 5 each, and on Sunday last, the 12th day after the ex-Gaicowar's death, thirteen Brahmins obtained 50 Rs. It appears that very great difficulty was experienced in getting these thirteen Brahmins to partake of the food and the money owing to the former King offered to the dead. On Monday a caste dinner was given and about 1,500 poor people had money distributed among them. About Rs. 400 were given away. Yesterday, 30 Brahmins received water pots and brass lamps, the recipients of the former received Rs. 50 each, and of the latter Rs. 5 each. Thursday 5 0 Brahmins will be fed and Rs. 600 distributed amongst them.—*Ibid*.

CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS.—The further hearing of the case against Peroomal, Seethapathy Naidu, ex Tahsildar of Conjeeveram and Gopaul Naidu was resumed last Saturday, before Mr Stuart, the District Magistrate of North Arcot.

Mr H. H. Shephard, the Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr P. R. Gordon for the defence.

The third prisoner, Gopaul Naidu, called two witnesses to prove an alibi to the effect that, on the 9th June, he was at Madras and not at Tiruvanam, where a portion of the stolen records was found, but this the witnesses signally failed to establish.

Mr Gordon then made a few remarks on the general aspect of the case. The learned Solicitor submitted that, if the third prisoner's witnesses were to be believed, then the prosecution had no *locus standi*. It was alleged that the second prisoner was in league with the third prisoner, who entered a disclaimer to show that he was not at Tiruvanam on the 9th June as alleged by the prosecution. The probabilities of the case also went to show that Seethapathy Naidu, the second prisoner, had no connect on with the case. There were reasonable doubts, the learned Solicitor thought, and therefore his client was entitled to the benefit of the same.

Mr Shephard, in a few words, said that the evidence adduced for the defence was not worth anything. A *prima facie* case had been made out against the prisoners, and that in the learned Government Pleader's opinion, no reasonable doubts whatever could be imagined, much more believed.

His Worship was of opinion that a strong case had been made out against the prisoners to warrant a conviction. The sentence of the Court was, that Seethapathy Naidu, the second prisoner, suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment, and Peroomal and Gopaul Naidu, the first and third prisoners, one years rigorous imprisonment each.

The conviction of Seethapathy Naidu was received with exhibit by the people assembled in the Court house premises, so much so that the Hindus there went about distributing sugar from Chetloo to Conjeeveram. Even on the arrival of the train at Madras, the news of Seethapathy's conviction was received with great rejoicing by the Hindu public.—*Ibid*.

## Extracts.

### MR JUSTICE MAHMOOD ON THE NATIVE ARMY

At the dinner given in honour of Sir Herbert Macpherson, Mr Justice Syed Mahmood made the following speech in proposing. "The Health of the Native Army." He said:—I trust I shall not be considered guilty of any breach of the rules that govern public dinners like the present, if I rise at this late hour to propose the health of the native army. I am sure our distinguished guest, General Macpherson, in whose honour we have assembled to-night and with whose illustrious services we are all acquainted, will be the first to agree with me when I say that in all campaigns connected with the interests of India, her Majesty's native troops have proved an important element in achieving glory for the British standard (Hear, hear.) The late campaign in Afghanistan is still fresh in our minds we still remember the sufferings and achievements of that campaign, we can still recall the great battles that were won, and the glory which they reflected upon the British arms (Applause.) I cannot doubt that every British officer who commanded, and every British soldier who fought, in that campaign will allow that the native soldier who fought side by side with him was not found wanting in loyalty, in disciplined obedience, in power of endurance and in bravery (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, because these are truths which are known best to British officers who led their native soldiers into the battle field because these are truths which must always be recognised in connection with the Imperial power of England because they are truths which inspire the Native British subjects with pride I am glad to repeat them in an assembly of Englishmen. This is not an occasion when it would be appropriate to say anything which has even a semblance of being political. But, gentlemen, because I am a native of India, because I belong to a race which supplies England with her native armies. I trust you will forgive me if I speak with some feeling when I say that the Imperialism of England and its martial power owe their magnificence in no small measure to the fact that India forms a part of the British Empire (Hear, hear.) Whilst other Continental Powers boast of their tens of millions of subjects, England can look with pride and with satisfaction to the three hundred millions who can supply her armies with hundreds of thousands of soldiers—soldiers who, under British discipline and the leadership of British Generals, can cope with any army in the world (Cheers.) I have always felt, and I shall feel it to the end of my days that the union of England with India must always be a source of power to the great Empire of Britain, that of that power both England and India have reason to be proud; and that in all the martial glory which the English and the native armies achieve, the glory of conquest and victory belongs, not only to England, but also to India. When I say this I am sure no one here present can misunderstand me as implying the smallest derogation to the bravery of the British soldiers. Honour is due to them, as indeed honour is due to those dusky thousands who have fought and have died, who are ever ready to fight and to die, to uphold the honour of the Anglo-Indian Empire, and to vindicate the power of that empire in strange lands and against strange enemies. (Cheers.) To me personally, and I may say to all natives of India the circumstance appears charming that the interests of England must necessarily be the interests of India also, that the protection afforded by the British standard is shared by us in the small measure. Gentlemen, the time is fast approaching if it has not indeed already begun, when the distinctions of race and of creed will sink into insignificance in comparison with the stronger bonds of friendship and political union between England and India; when political power and martial glory will be shared more obviously by Englishmen and natives alike, when the civilised world will be convinced that India is neither a source of danger, nor a point of weakness, in the vast Empire of Britain, when the native of India will be as proud of being a British subject as the native of Kent (Hear hear.) It ought to be a source of pride to Englishmen that the comfort, the peace, the good Government, the blessings which England has brought to India have achieved the devotion of millions of different races and creed. Upon the present occasion I am convinced that I express the feelings of my countrymen, when I say that we are proud to feel that the army which General Macpherson is going to command in Egypt will consist principally of natives of India (Cheers.) As a native of India, I can assure our distinguished guest that he may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of his native soldiers. I can also assure him that he will carry with him the good wishes of the Indian population on whose behalf the expedition is undertaken (Cheers.) Whatever the political causes which brought about the disturbances in Egypt may have been, of one thing I am sure—that India cannot tolerate anything which proves a hindrance to free intercourse between England and India (Hear, hear.) Therefore, gentlemen, whilst I say God speed to General Macpherson and the army which he will command I call upon you, as Englishmen and fellow subjects, owing allegiance to the sovereign to whose exalted throne we, the people of India owe allegiance, to drink to the health of the native army of the Queen of England and Empress of India.—*Times of India*.

### THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

The following correspondence between the Rev W. Miller, and H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, has been sent to the *Madras Mail* for publication:—

To H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

YOUR HIGHNESS,—I have to thank your Highness for the copy which I have just received of your letter on education to the Governor of Madras. The friendship with which your Highness has long honored me emboldens me to trespass on your time by a few remarks on the important subject dealt with in it.

Your Highness writes as if the purpose of the Education Commission, of which I have the honor to be a member, was to bring about the sudden and complete withdrawal of the Indian Government from its present connection with Higher Education. I cannot but regret that a misunderstanding of the kind should exist.

I have no doubt whatever about its being a misunderstanding. I have studied carefully and often the Resolution, appointing the Commission, and have had probably as good an opportunity as it is possible to have, of understanding the spirit and aims with which that Resolution was drawn up. My understanding of the objects in view is that they are:—*first and chiefly*, to hasten the spread and improve the quality of primary education throughout India; *secondly*, to remove any existing hindrances to the free and gradual extension of the grant-in-aid system in middle and higher education, so as to secure greater variety in the type of instruction and to enlist wider sympathy from the people of the country by getting them to found and manage schools more extensively, thus providing

them with a worthy object by aiming at which they may be slowly trained in self-Government.

In the first of these aims I can absolutely rely on perfect sympathy from your Highness, and though it is certainly the great thing contemplated in the appointment of the Commission, I do not think it necessary to say a word upon the subject.

I should equally rely on your Highness' sympathy in the second aim, if it were not for certain misapprehensions, which the progress of events will infallibly remove ere long, but which I should be glad to remove if possible at once.

I think these misapprehensions are chiefly two. The first of them is the idea that the Government of India is adverse to higher education, and would gladly see its progress checked; in other words, that they wish to abandon it even if it is not carried on by any one.

But an emphatic sentence in the Resolution says that *it* would be "altogether contrary" to the policy of Government "to check or hinder *in any degree* the further progress of high or middle education." No one, I think, will venture to hold that this declaration is insincere. I regard it as binding upon me as a member of the Commission, and I am certain that every one of my colleagues does the same. It is to my mind beyond a doubt that neither the Commission nor the Government of India have any thought of removing Government institutions in circumstances or places where their withdrawal would "check or hinder in any degree" the higher education which has done so much good in India already.

The second misapprehension is that Government would gladly see the higher education transferred to Christian Missionaries. Here again the terms of the Resolution should prevent any misunderstanding. The Resolution says that Government "is willing to hand over any of its own Colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of *native gentlemen* who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions." The words clearly show that it is only to strictly local and native bodies that such a transference will be made. I have personally reason to know that they were intended definitely to exclude the idea that any transference of the kind would be made to Missionary Societies. Thus, if all native gentlemen are opposed to Government withdrawing from the direct management of Colleges and high schools, the remedy is in their own hands. They have simply to abstain from taking over such institutions and from maintaining institutions that may fill their place. They may rest assured that no offer of the kind will ever be made to any missionary body.

This is a point on which your Highness is aware that I can speak with some authority. Now, while on the one hand I can assure you that Government will never offer to hand over any of its colleges or important schools to missionaries, I can equally assure you on the other, that if such an offer were made them, missionaries would not accept it. In my opinion it would be a great calamity if in present circumstances the whole of the higher education of India passed into the hands of missionaries and every missionary with whom I have at any time discussed such subjects agrees with me in saying so. Mission schools and Colleges have their own place to fill. They have a work of great importance to do. But I should just as little like to see Indian education managed by missionaries exclusively as to see it managed exclusively by Government. But I need not dwell on this point, for to leave higher education to missionaries alone is a notion that no man will seriously broach in our day.

I do, indeed, wish that Mission institutions should have fair play; that they should not be frowned upon by officials on account of their trying to train the whole nature, the moral and spiritual as well as the intellectual; —that they should not be regarded by educational departments as enemies to be crushed, but as allies to be acknowledged; in a word, that there should be complete neutrality on the part of Government. It is true that I desire all this; but in desiring it I am sure that I can count upon the complete approval of your Highness, though it is well known that educational departments have sometimes been actuated by very different sentiments. But I do not believe that steps have been contemplated by any one towards giving Mission institutions anything more than fair play. If anything more than this be proposed at any time, it will meet from me, not with support, but with steady opposition. Mission education has a right to fair play, but anything beyond that would both hurt it and hurt India.

In connection, then, with higher education the only thing that Government should aim at, and the only thing I believe that it does aim at is to put it into the hands of the people of the country and make it self-supporting *in so far only* as that can be done without checking or hindering its progress." Any steps in this direction must, of course, be tentative and slow. Any thing revolutionary or sudden would be a folly and a crime, and to the best of my belief, has never been so much as thought of.

I quite agree with your Highness in thinking that the time for carrying out to the full the principles of the Despatch of 1854 has not yet come. For many a year, and perhaps for many generations, Government must have a closer connection with higher education in India than strict theory would sanction or than has been practically the case in England. I should have little respect for the opinion of any one who does not, in the main, agree with your Highness upon this point. Nevertheless the question remains as to the ideal we are to set before us, and the end we are to work towards. We must work very slowly and patiently. So much all will agree in, who have any sense. But is our aim to be that of a paternal Government doing everything, providing everything, managing everything, for the people, or that of a people trained by slow degrees to think for themselves and manage their most important concerns for themselves. In other words, are we to take France or England as our educational model? If the latter of the two alternatives be our aim we must steadily work towards it. True, neither this generation nor the next will see it fully realised, and any too hasty attempt to realise it will only put it farther away. But we must not forget the ideal or cease to make efforts after it, still less must we sacrifice it because difficulties arise in our slow progress towards it.

I am confident, when the true question is stated thus that your Highness's sympathies are on the side of that answer which I am disposed to give that it is only a misapprehension that makes them for the time appear to be on the other. This misapprehension cannot fail to be removed by and by when you see what is proposed and advocated in the Commission, but I should be glad to do something to remove it before then.

I am sorry that I feel myself precluded by my position from saying anything to the public on these topics in the meantime. But I believe your Highness will not be displeased at my freely saying to one whose acquaintance I have long valued what it might be scarcely suitable just now for me to publish.

I am,

Faithfully yours Highness' Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM MILLER.

Madras, 22nd May.

I have to thank your Highness for the allusion to me personally in your letter. Of course, competition keeps all bodies up to the mark, but I have no reason to suppose that the Christian College would fall off without the Presidency College, any more or any sooner than the Presidency College would fall off without it. However, this is a small matter. Each of the colleges is in many ways better for the neighbourhood of the other.

TO THE REVD. W. MILLER.

MY DEAR SIR,—Owing to a pressure of business and engagements, I have not been able to acknowledge earlier your very interesting and able letter of the 22nd May. First of all I have to thank you sincerely for the consideration which prompted you to take the trouble of writing to me on a subject of great public importance.

Turning to the subject matter itself, I beg to assure you that there has been no misapprehension on my part as you seem to suppose. The very first paragraph in my printed letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor ought to have precluded such a supposition.

1. I am aware that the Despatch of 1854 contemplates the eventual withdrawal by Government from the greater part of the higher Education in India. 2. I am aware that in the comprehensive scheme for promoting self-government in India, which was first started by Lord Mayo, and is being further developed by Lord Ripon, the question of education does form part and parcel. 3. I am aware of the urgent necessity of further extension of primary education in India. 4. I am aware also that the Government does not propose any sudden and abrupt withdrawal from direct management of higher education. It is under a full consciousness of these facts that I have written that letter.

When one puts forth all the arguments on one side of a question, it is not simply to meet probabilities, but also possibilities. Such of them as apply to probabilities, (and certainties) should be taken into consideration, and those which are aimed at mere possibilities should be laid aside till those possibilities do arise.

While I do not gainsay that the time may come for Government to withdraw from direct management of higher education, I contend that that time *has not* come. It has not come even to justify a partial withdrawal. We should all remember that higher education in England differs from that in India, inasmuch as in the former it is England educating England, while in the latter it is England educating India. For a long time to come the direction of higher education in India can be successfully carried on only by superior European agency, with its own intellectual taproot running deep into the ever improving home soil. Such a European agency, it is not in the power of private individuals or bodies of individuals, to command in India. Even the Government educational service, if I am not much mistaken, is not sufficiently attractive to induce first-rate men to take it. Such men as Sir Alexander Grant and Mr W. A. Porter have retired prematurely from the field for want of sufficient prospects. When such is the case with an organisation based upon resources which no individuals can command, which could always resort to the best market in England for the supply, and which by its extensive range always admits the free exercise of selection or excision, what could be the result of indigenous private enterprise?

If we place in juxtaposition higher education and that of the masses in point of their fitness to be managed by the people themselves, it is surely the latter that would appear fitter. Here I must beg not to be mistaken. It is *not* whether higher education or primary education has a claim to greater expenditure of Government funds that I contend for, but it is which of these is, under present circumstances, fitter to be made over to the direct management of the people, as a part of the scheme of self-Government which the Government of India is going to try. So far as money support from Government goes, both higher and primary education are assuredly and equally entitled to it.

Among the criticisms on my letter which have appeared in the public prints, there are two which deserve notice.

1. The *Madras Times* urges that the masses are more heavily taxed by Government and that their primary education is much more of a duty of Government than the higher one of the few. Now, the writer has not adduced statistics to prove his premise. Even if the premise were true, it would be an excellent argument to advocate the more equable adjustment of taxation, but not for the giving up of higher education. In every great scheme there must be inequalities of expenditure. Take the case of hospitals. The Surgeon gets a high salary, the apothecaries less, the dressers still less, and so forth. No Government would leave the supply of Surgeons to the people themselves and restrict its operation to the supply of the subordinates. Just as medical relief cannot successfully go on without an efficient supply of higher medical men, the spread of education cannot go on without men having received higher education. It is for the benefit of the very men who, according to the writer, are heavily taxed that higher education is, to some extent, maintained.

There is also another fallacy. It is not true to say that higher education is given only to the higher classes. How many poor people go through the College course, supported by scholarships or private benefaction.

2. The other point I wish to notice is that, put forth by the *Pioneer*. The writer says: "The State provides education for its subjects as it provides them with protection from violence or starvation, because some education has come to be considered a necessity. Anything beyond that standard is a matter for private option. The upper class can no more claim a different education from Government theoretically than they can ask for expensive food because starving labourers are granted a subsistence. If, as a matter of fact, the Government has done a good deal in the way of education for the higher classes, that is a matter of expediency and not of political ethics."

With the above premise or conclusion I cannot agree. All education is a matter of expediency and none of "*political ethics*." So also the providing of food to starving labourers is a matter of "expediency" and not of "political ethics." In defining a *theoretical* ideal we are compelled to draw hard and fast lines in spite of our sentimental leanings. The question between primary education and higher education by Government is *not* one between *duty* and *expediency*, but only one between degrees of expediency. I know that it could be said that education facilitates protection by diffusing civilisation among the people and making them understand the laws that are administered. But it may be as well said that a multiplication of roads facilitates protection by making the detection of crimes easier than if no roads existed. Surely these are intermediate auxiliaries to protection but not immediate necessities. And as intermediate auxiliaries they stand in the foremost ranks of expediency. I have clearly admitted in my letter to His Excellency the Governor that whatever may be the *duty* of a Government theoretically no Government can ignore expediency consistently with the progress of civilisation. The writer in the *Pioneer* need not have beaten the air on that point. But he has erred in drawing the line between *duty* and *expediency*.

The *Madras Standard* has questioned the propriety of my entering into the discussion of a subject which does not affect Travancore. While I respectfully accept the admonition I yet feel that although I am ruler of Travancore I have not forfeited the privileges of a man.

It has been very gratifying to me to be assured by you that the more thoughtful missionaries regard Government as collaborateurs in the field of education and not as antagonists each working in their own special province.

I have only to observe in conclusion that I have written this, not to provoke or protract any controversy, but because it would have been uncivil in me not to have noticed your very kind and considerate letter. I can hardly afford to enter the lists in such matters, nor is it at all my wish to do so. And I beg that you will consider this letter as final in that direction.

(Signed) RAMA VARMA.

Trivandrum, 5th June.

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882. No. 33.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## EUROPE.

### THE MILITARY CONVENTION.

*Constantinople, 12th August.*—Lord Dufferin has submitted a draft of the military Convention to the Porte which does not insist upon Turkish troops being placed under a British Commander, but stipulates that no movement should be made without the previous consent of the British Commander.

### COLLECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL

A Protocol has been signed by the Conference embodying the Italian proposal for a collective Naval protection of the Suez Canal with the reservation introduced by Lord Dufferin, that England is to be at liberty as regards any military action she may wish to take along the banks of the Canal.

### AN ANTI CHRISTIAN AGITATION

An anti-Christian agitation has commenced in Syria.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have made representations to the Porte in reference thereto.

### AGITATION IN MOROCCO.

A holy war is being preached against the Christians in Morocco.

### THE MILITARY CONVENTION.

*Constantinople, 13th August.*—The Military Convention between the Porte and England, is not yet settled, in consequence of a disagreement on several points

### THE TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria, 14th August.*—The Guards are encamped at Ramleh. A force of Arabs who approached Meks, has been repulsed by the Marines.

### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

*London, 12th August*—Mr. Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that Parliament will be prorogued on the 18th instant until the end of October and that the business of the Autumn Session will be confined to the discussion of Parliamentary procedure

### THE FORCE AT ALEXANDRIA.

*Alexandria, 14th August.*—The health of the British forces is good. Arabi continues vigourously entrenching.

### CETEWAYO AND THE QUEEN.

*London, 15th August.*—Cetewayo had an audience of the Queen yesterday. It is believed that his restoration is decided upon.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Lord Hartington, in bringing forward the Indian Budget, regretted that the saving of military expenditure was not greater, but said that the opinions of the House military authorities on the subject could not be disregarded. His Lordship admitted that there existed a serious divergence of opinion between the Government of India and the Indian Council, relative to the subordination of the Bombay and Madras Armies to the Commander-in-Chief in India, but promised to consider with great care the representation of the Indian Government, before asking for the final decision of Parliament in the matter.

### COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

His Lordship said that the Government of India had roughly estimated the cost of the Indian Contingent of the Egyptian expedition, for the space of three months, at £1,800 000. He said that he was surprised at the amount, but expressed hopes that the Indian Government would not be compelled to modify their present financial arrangements. The House then voted the budget.

### ARRIVAL OF SIR G. WOLSLEY.

*Alexandria, 15th August.*—The transport *Calabria*, with Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the Life Guards on board, arrived here to-day.

*Alexandria, 16th August.*—A Conference consisting of Sir Garnet Wolseley and other British Generals and Admiral Seymour was held this morning to discuss a plan of action.

Sir. Garnet Wolseley will inspect Ramleh this afternoon.

### ENGLAND'S POWERS IN EGYPT.

The Khedive has issued a decree giving the British unlimited power to operate throughout the Isthmus of Suez.

### THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

*Constantinople, 14th August*—The 6,000 Turkish troops who were to have proceeded to Egypt have been landed in Crete instead.

### THE ARMY RESERVE

*London, 16th August*—A reserve of 3,000 British Troops of all arms will proceed immediately to the Mediterranean stations.

### CETEWAYO.

Lord Kimberley, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said the Government intends partially to restore Cetewayo, with a British resident; at the sametime reserving portions of Zulu territory to the Chiefs and people who object to Cetewayo's rule.

### THE TURKISH TROOPS.

It is certainly expected that Turkish troops will not after all go to Egypt.

### SIR G. WOLSELEY'S PROCLAMATION.

*Alexandria, 17th August.*—A proclamation has been issued by Sir. Garnet Wolseley stating that the sole object of the British Mission to Egypt was to re establish the authority of the Khedive, for which purpose he also invites the co-operation of all loyal Egyptians.

### THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

The advance of the British on Arabi's position will be made from Aboukir, and not from Ieh.

The British will embark for Aboukir on Saturday, and land on Sunday, and will attack the forts on the same day.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1882.

## THE COMING CHANGES.

According to the arrangement made at the time of the rendition of the Mysore state to the Maharajah, the services of the European officers who are still in the employ of the Mysore Government, will have to be dispensed with in September next. As the time is fast approaching for carrying out this very proper measure, we find many speculations rife and many rumours afloat, as to the manner in which it will be made to take effect, for two circumstances are ever present to the unprejudiced and independent critics of the acts and measures of the Mysore Government, as it is now administered under the present regime, and these circumstances are, first, that there is a tendency always, in filling up vacancies in the higher branches of the state service, to prefer an educated Native of Madras to an equally educated Native of Mysore, and, secondly, there is a manifest reluctance, on the part of the manipulators of His Highness' Government, to hurt the feelings or touch the purses of the European officers, when the time for their retirement from its service has arrived. The European officers more immediately concerned in the retirement arrangements of September next are Colonel T. G. Clarke, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nuggur Division, Colonel A. C. Hay, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division, and Colonel Hill, the Superintendent of Coorg. In the arrangements which are about to be made, we find an evident desire on the part of the Maharajah's Government to provide for every body all round, so that nobody may be materially hurt by such arrangements. The measures to be taken, if report speaks true, are as follows. The Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions will be combined, and one Civil and Sessions Judge be appointed to both, that is to say, Colonel Hay retiring from the latter division, Mr. Thumboo Chettiar of the former division will have both divisions. Colonel Clarke is to be appointed Superintendent of Coorg, in the room of Colonel Hill, who is to be Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station, in the place of Colonel H. G. Thompson, who retires from the service. With Coorg and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, we have not much to do, as the superior official appointments in these two places lie solely with the Government of India, through its representative the British Resident of Mysore. Our more immediate concern is with the official measures of His Highness the Maharajah's Government, and the manner in which that Government discharges its duty towards a state which is so sadly embarrassed in its finances. In the local *Spectator* of Thursday last, we find the following paragraph regarding the disposal of the services of Colonel A. C. Hay. Our contemporary writes.—"We are in a position to state that it has been positively arranged that Colonel A. C. Hay, at present District Judge of Ashtagram, shall, on his retirement in September next, be appointed to the Military Secretaryship of H. H. the Maharajah. The salary attaching to the position has been named at Rs. 1,600 per measem, but as Colonel Hay now draws Rs. 2,500, we are informed that the question of allowing him the same amount, on his taking charge of his new appointment, is a matter at present under discussion among the authorities concerned." Here, then, is a glaring instance of what we have said above about the apparent tenderness with which the Maharajah's Government is disposed to treat those European officers whose time has come for retirement from its service, and this tenderness takes the shape of the amount of salary which may be offered to the retiring officer, on his appointment to a new post, made and provided for him. It is obvious to every body, except His Highness' advisers, that if an officer in Colonel Hay's position, with a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, retires from that position, he is to be looked at altogether from a new point of view, that is to say, as a European officer who having been obliged, by previous arrangement, to retire from the Maharajah's service, is yet willing to remain in that service, in any other post that can be provided for him. This being so, and the only post that can be offered to him being the Military Secretaryship to His Highness, the salary of which post is Rs. 1,600 a month, we do not see that there should be any "discussion" at all as to whether the salary of the Military Secretaryship to the Maharajah should be raised by the extravagant sum of Rs. 900 a month, in order that the retired District Judge might accept it, as not diminishing the income he hitherto drew. Clearly, no such "discussion" is needed at all. It either argues that the proposed incumbent for the Military Secretaryship does not think it worth his while to accept it on a salary under Rs. 2,500, a month, or that the Maharajah's advisers are led away by a misplaced and unnecessary tenderness for the proposed Secretary's pecuniary interests, rather than by a just and due regard for the interests of a pecuniarily impoverished native state entrusted to their care. The duty of the Maharajah's advisers, in such a case, appears plain enough to the outside public. If Col. Hay is unwilling to accept the Military Secretaryship on Rs. 1,600 a month (and this is a very decent salary, by the way, for the post) Colonel Hay should be allowed to retire altogether from the service. Why should the European officers of the Mysore State claim a monopoly in the shape of a reversionary appointment, on retirement, which appointment shall carry with it a salary equal to that from which they have retired? For our own part, we should say that it is an act of grace by His Highness that any of the European officers should be allowed to remain, after the period of his retirement has arrived, but that any of them should be allowed to dictate his own terms for remaining, or that the Maharajah's advisers should be anxious to offer him equal inducements as he had before to remain, passes all comprehension. We think that, if the Dewan and the Maharajah's Councillors really have the interests of the prince and of this impoverished state at heart, they will simply offer Colonel Hay, or any other officer, in or retired from the Military service of the British Government, the Military Secretaryship to His Highness on no higher salary than that which is at present attached to it, and which, as we have said, is ample enough as a remuneration for the duties of the office the incumbent may be expected to discharge. There is another appointment in the Ashtagram Division to which current report has made allusion, and that is, the Deputy Commissionership of the Mysore District, of which the present holder is Colonel C. J. Pearse, who will be obliged to retire next month. It is stated that Mr. Vejayendra Rao, Secretay to the Dewan, will be appointed to the post, and another report has it that Mr. R. Raghavachar Rao, Dewan Bahadur, a Deputy Collector under the Madras Government, is likely to be appointed. Mr. Vijayendra Rao is an able and energetic officer and will, doubtless, do justice to the appointment of Deputy Commissioner. He has already acted as Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur for a short period, during the absence of the permanent incumbent, but he may, perhaps, be unwilling to quit his present post as Secretary to the Dewan. In the

case of Mr. Ragoonatha Rao, he is equally intelligent, and, as Deputy Collector and for some time, as Head Sheristadar of the Madras Revenue Board, he large and varied experience matters, which will be of mu to the Mysore state, if he i Deputy Commissioner of one bristo; but as there are many offi- ere already in the service of the state fit, by education and experience, to fill up the vacancy, the introduction of more aliens would tend to nourish and keep alive the heart-burnings which have been already brought about by the introduction of Madras officials, who have already been made to occupy the higher appointments, in the state service, in supersession of equally competent local officers. We, therefore, think that if the Mysore Government wishes to be popular, it should cease to introduce into the Province any more of the foreign element, and make selections from amongst the officers who are already in the service. If this source of heart-burning is allowed to continue amongst the subjects of His Highness, it will tend to weaken the administration, because it is obvious that men cannot be expected to work cheerfully, when legitimate hopes of promotion under their own Government are thus cut away from them. His Highness the Maharajah has a duty to perform in this matter. We think that His Highness should take a personal interest in such affairs, with a view of seeing that deserving men already in the service of his state may obtain that advancement to which they can reasonably lay claim. It would not be to the credit of the Mysore Administration that after spending many lacs of rupees on education within its borders, it should continually look out beyond those borders for competent officers to conduct the machinery of Government. This is a consideration for the Maharajah and his Councillors, and though His Highness may be considered as still young, we think that he is old enough to have a direct voice in such matters. Besides which if he does not begin now, when will he be in a position to begin? His Highness' Councillors have also their duty to do, in such a way as that they may be of real help to the Maharajah, but the Councillors do not seem to realise what their duty is. It is unnecessary, however, to pursue this theme any longer, as it will be but a repetition of what we have already said many times in these columns. We can only hope that in the coming official changes, about which we have made the foregoing remarks, their spirit will be taken into consideration and observed by those in whose power it is to effect these changes.

## THE RIOTS AT SALEM.

It seems, after all, that the comfortable feeling indulged in by the British Government in India and shared by a very large number of the general public, that fanaticism, race and religious prejudices and antagonism have all passed away, and that a more enlightened and liberal state of things has arisen, has no real foundation in fact. It has all along seemed to us that this feeling has been too prematurely entertained. It is evident that though breaches of the public peace, mob riots, and other forms in which religious fanaticism and zeal generally manifest themselves, are not so frequent as in the years gone by, yet they are likely to burst forth at any given moment of provocation, and with stronger force for the length of time in which they have been kept under. During the wars of old days which were carried on between Hindus and Mahomedans, religious antagonism and zeal were motives which were superadded to, and often, even overrode, the immediate causes of the conflict, and, as soon as victory declared itself on either side, these motives were carried into practical action by the indiscriminate slaughter of the victims—men, women, and children—of the losing side, and even personal and isolated acts of vengeance were regarded as merely legitimate results of the victory achieved. Hinduism is a conservative but not a proselytising religion, but Mahomedanism, though equally conservative in its creeds and doctrines, is aggressive and proselytising in its practice. Hinduism has no missionaries who address themselves to the followers of other religions, with a view to their conversion, but Mahomedanism arrogates to itself an express mission to bring as many converts as it can to the belief in One God and that Mahomet is the *one* great exponent of the will of God. Seldom or never have the Hindus gone to war to establish some one religious idea or practice; Mahomedanism, on the other hand, has been continually at warfare with other religions, and, indeed, its leading tenet, Allah and his Prophet, or the sword or tribute, has been conspicuous in the history of the past, and is only not prominent now, because the political power of Mahomedanism has been signally diminished in every part of the world. We Hindus are not really fanatic in the sense that the Mahomedans are fanatics, that is to say, we do not preach the gospel of belief in our religion, or the sword as an alternative for its rejection—at all events, it is not so in these days, whatever it may have been in the days of our ancestors. Nevertheless, there seem to be still the smouldering ashes of the old fanaticism and the old reckless zeal for religion in the hearts of some of our countrymen, fanaticism and zeal which lead to acts of violence and bloodshed. Proof of the existence of such a spirit has been given in the district of Salem, or rather, we should say, in the town of Salem, where the force and fury of a revolution appear now to be concentrated and to be raging. The Hindus and Mahomedans of this hitherto quiet and peaceable town have actually been guilty of riots and deliberate breaches of the public peace, which have hardly had a parallel for many years elsewhere in the country. All classes of Hindus, including Brahmins of the highest class, have joined in what appears to be a determined crusade against the Mahomedans of the town. The Mahomedans, on the other hand, are not slow to retaliate, and thus in a town remarkable for its rural quiet, there is now such a commotion as to rise to almost the height of a petty rebellion. We are indebted to the kindness of a friend, who has been lately down to the scene of action, for some particulars of what has taken place between the two contending sections of the community, and the causes which have led to so serious an *Emeute*. It would seem, then, that, in the early part of July, a riot ensued between the Mahomedan worshippers of a mosque and certain Hindus who had carried a religious procession through the streets and passing close by the mosque. That disturbance was quelled, though not without the presence of two companies of the 15th M. N. I., which had been despatched from Bangalore. There was, however, only a temporary lull, and the ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans broke out with redoubled violence about the second week, in the present month, when another company of the 15th M. N. I. had to be sent to afford help to the police, who were helpless, or seemingly helpless, to cope with the difficulty. Before the military could interfere, and in the teeth of the police, there had been a series of riots in the streets of the town, chiefly near the mosque, which was the object of attack on the part of the Hindus and of defence on the part of the Mahomedans. During one of these riots, a hundred persons are said to have been killed and wounded; and the victory seems to have been on the side of the Hindus, as it is stated that the Mahomedans have sent messages to their co-religionists at Vellore, Arcot, and other places, to come up and aid them. The Hindus seem to have been exceptionally cruel and violent in their conduct, as they are said to have attacked even women and children amongst the Mahomedans, the last act on the part of the Hindus being to set fire to the obnoxious mosque and a number of houses in the vicinity occupied by Mahomedans, and such is said (by our correspondent) to have been the malignity of the Hindus, that they even killed pigs and threw their carcasses into the ruins of the mosque, which was still burning so late as Friday last. The military, of course, have so far quelled the disturbance as to restore order once more in the town, so that the bazaars and shops kept by natives have been re-opened; but the European and Eurasian inhabitants have fled from the place, some going away to the Sheveroys, others to Soonamangalam, the railway station, five miles from the town, and others to Madras. Those whom necessity has compelled to stay have banded together and armed themselves as best they can, and generally assemble together with their families, at night in one place. The panic, no doubt, is natural, under the circumstances, but, as far as we have learnt, there is no ground for apprehension on the part of Europeans and Eurasians in the town or district of Salem, as neither the Hindus nor Mahomedans intend harm to them, the quarrel being entirely between the two sects of pure natives. Order, as we have said, has been restored, but there are still fears in the minds of the authorities who have retained the detachment of the 15th M. N. I., who have now been appointed to do patrol duty, day and night, in the streets of the town.

The cause of this latter rencontre, twice repeated, between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Salem, has, we have learnt, been a law suit brought by the latter to prevent the former from passing the mosque—the one since burnt down—in religious procession. The Mahomedans claimed the privilege as of immemorial right; but the late Collector and Magistrate of the district, Mr. C. T. Longley, we believe, decided against the claim of the Mahomedans, and thus the Hindus very soon after proceeded to put their legal right into force, in a manner which gave provocation to the Mahomedans. The latter, however, remained still till the result of their appeal to the High Court of Madras against the Collector's decision should be known. That decision turned out in favour of the Mahomedans, and the Hindus were prohibited, by order of the High Court, from carrying processions with the noise of drums and other musical instruments, when such processions passed by the mosque, that is to say, they were to cease the music when going by the mosque. Instead of quietly obeying this order of the High Court, the Hindus deliberately broke it, and thus provoked the Mahomedans to make the first attack, and hence all the serious rows and difficulties of the position. The military force now quartered in Salem has not been called upon to act, and, it is to be sincerely hoped, that there will be no occasion for it. But, unhappily, according to our correspondent, the feeling of race and religious antagonism since evoked, between the Hindus and Mahomedans, has not abated and will, probably, take many months before it is wholly eradicated on either side.

## Original and Selected Notes.

The Travancore Government has decided to introduce the Madras Jail rules into the jails in that territory.

Reports from Cabul state that the Ameer is still making military preparations for an attack, it is said, on Isa Khan, the Governor of Afghan-Turkestan.

A large meeting, consisting of about 1,500 people, was held last week, in the Town Hall, Trichinopoly, and resolutions were passed favouring the Viceroy's scheme. Sowkar Rathnasami Mudaliar presided.

A Calcutta paper hears that the famous Stewart diamond which Streeter in his book on big diamond states is the largest sent home from South Africa, and weighs 288 carats, has been purchased by one of the Calcutta firms, and sold to the Nawab of Bhawalpoor for nearly Rs. 5,00,000.

The Governor-General in Council has passed a resolution declaring "that the medical officer, not being a civil surgeon or an officer in medical charge of a civil station, shall be entitled to receive a fee of Rs. 16 for conducting a *post mortem* or other examination in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, whether or not he is required to give evidence in a Court of Justice in connection with such examination."

The *Behar Herald* relates the following story:—"We do not really know what faith to put in the account we hear and see of something like a free fight or a show of it, that took place recently at Gya between a high European official and a Native subordinate. The European, it is said, found fault with the memory of the Native and called him *suie*, a low familiar abusive epithet. The Native subordinate would by no means bear this, and he ripped up his sleeves and threw down the gauntlet. This at once cowed down the European official, and they have been sworn friends ever since."

The Native community of Bombay are highly delighted at the appointment of Mr Dosabhoy Framjee Kadaki, C.S.I., to the collectorship of Bombay, an appointment hitherto confined to members of the covenanted service. Mr. Dosabhoy had a seat on the magisterial bench in which he will be succeeded by Mr. Ryan, and a Hindu pleader of the High Court of that city is to be appointed magistrate. What with a Native Chief Justice in Bengal, Native High Court Judges in Allahabad and Madras and a native collector in Bombay, the native community of the three presidencies ought to feel highly honored at the honor done them by the heads of the administration in the presidencies and provinces.

The riots between Hindoos and Mahomedans at Salem which were supposed to be at an end, broke out afresh on the 16th, with apparently even worse consequences than before. The mob entirely wrecked the new Mahomedan mosque in the Sivapoit quarter, regarding which there has been so much discussion. Troops have again been called in from Bangalore, the police force being found insufficient to quell the disturbance. It is considered by the most respectable people in Salem, that the recent action of the High Court in attempting to interfere with the executive powers of the Magistrates, and in thus setting the different religious parties by the ears has had a most disastrous effect on the town.

At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, the Chairman, Lord Derby, referred to the establishment of Free Trade in India. "It is," he said," a bold step, as well as a wise one, that the Finance Minister of India has taken. We have now in India a nearer approximation to absolute Free Trade than exists anywhere, except in England. All Customs duties have been swept off, except those on wines, spirits, opium, arms, and ammunition. There are no inter-' transit duties, as in the old day of Native States, and it is probably the first time in the history of the world that so vast an area and so enormous a population have been practically set from commercial restrictions. If we owe to the people of India, as I think we do, reparation for some acts of past aggression and injustice, we are in the right way to make it now."

Babu Anand Ram Barua's Sanscrit Grammar is one of the grandest of undertakings ever contemplated by an author. Professor Maxmuller says that "it will require for its completion a long life, a long purse and long patience." The Grammar which is to be analytical, historical, and lexicographical, is to be published in 12 volumes royal octavo. To subscribers the price of each volume will be at the rate of Rs. 1-12 for every hundred pages. Names will be registered by Babu Taj Chandra Chackravati 49 Cassypore road Calcutta up to the end of September. It may not be known everywhere that, the author belongs to the Bengal Civil Service and, therefore, no adventurer. He is al-

ready the author of an English Sanscrit Dictionary in 3 vols, which has been highly spoken of.

Owing to the death of Maharajah of Mourbhanja, we learn that the Tributary State is about to be brought under the management of the political department. The widow Ranee who is reputed for her accomplishments and the people of Mourbhanja generally wish that a Hindoo gentleman may be appointed to guide its affairs. It is however apprehended that, some European may possibly be thrust into the State in spite of the wishes of the people. The Mourbhanja State is however one where the ability of a native officer may well be tried. So long therefore as such an officer can be available no European should be imported to a place where it will take him years to understand the people and where he will hardly be sympathised with. No preference of color but fair play and justice should be the guide in the disposal of such an appointment We have no doubt that it would be so under the Government of Mr. Rivers Thompson.

A Memorial was recently addressed to the Bombay Government, asking for assistance towards the establishment of an Industrial School in Bombay. The scheme had its origin in the desire to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamestji Jejebhoy. A fund amounting to some forty thousand rupees was collected by subscription, and with this sum, it was proposed to establish an Industrial School for boys of all castes and creeds, the name of the deceased Baronet to be borne by the Institution. To this excellent object the Bombay Government was asked to contribute. An answer has been given to the memorialists which is very satisfactory. The Government approves of the object in view, and states that when a detailed plan is submitted, it will give favorable consideration to it, and grant what assistance may be in its power. With this encouraging response to the prayer of the memorialists, the establishment of an Industrial School in Bombay may be regarded as practically settled.

## Local and Provincial.

The Newspaper Defamation Case.—The long pending case of defamation brought by the proprietor and editor of the *Bangalore Gazette* against the editor, proprietor, and publisher of the *Daily Post*, will be resumed for further hearing of the defence, to-morrow, in the Court of the District Magistrate, C. and M. Station, before Major Maltby.

The 4th Regiment, N. I :—The headquarters and wing of the 4th Regiment, N. I, arrived at Madras last Wednesday morning and are in camp on the Monument esplanade. The whole party will embark this afternoon for Aden in the steamer *Asia* The men are in high spirits and those who went to Cabul the pride in stating that they have, in a short time, been ordered to take part in two campaigns. The 31st M. N. I. now at Secunderabad will be here on the 21st and 22nd and embark on board the steamers *Goorkha* and *Chupra*.—*Madras Standard.*

The 4th M. N. I.—On Tuesday last, the 15th Instant, one wing of the 4th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, consisting of 7 European officers, 535 Native officers, and non-commissioned officers and rank and file, and 82 followers, left for Madras, by special troop train, *en route* to Aden. The wing was under command of Colonel Griffith. A large number of the civil and military officers of the station, including the British Resident and the Lieutenant General commanding the division were present on the platform to see the men and officers depart. The remaining wing and headquarters of the regiment proceed to Madras by special train, and go on to Aden by steamers expected to arrive there on the 23rd or 24th Instant.

Officer under the Resident.—Finding that a large sum of money, something like Rs. 3,900, is required to pay the rents of the buildings now occupied by the offices of the Assistant Resident, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, District and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station, District Superintendent of Police, and 2nd Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, the Government of India, we hear, have proposed the construction of a suitable building to accommodate all the officials under the Resident, who have been directed to place themselves in communication with Colonel Le Messurier, superintending Engineer of Coorg, so as to furnish him with information as to the amount of accommodation they would require.—*Bangalore Daily Post.*

The Case of Periasamy Chetty.—The Sessions Judge of the C. and M. Station held a special Sessions Court, on Saturday last, for the trial of Periasamy Chetty, the Gumastah of the Second Magistrate's Courts, who is charged, on three or four separate counts, with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation as a public servant, in making away with public money, in the shape of fines entrusted to him for collection. The case is being tried before two Assessors and the Judge, Mr. Singaladar, Advocate, the public prosecutor, appearing for the Government, and Mr E. Sidney Smith, Advocate, for the accused. The case was tried during the whole of Saturday, up to a late hour in the evening, and had not closed up to the time our reporter left. The hearing will, we suppose, be continued this day.

The Police Extortion Case.—The hearing of the charge of extortion, under section 384 of the Penal Code, against one Sheik Dovan, a wood cutter, and Chinnaswamy, a police constable of B. H. Division, C. and M. Station, was resumed, on Tuesday last, the 15th Instant, in the Court of the District Magistrate, C. and M. Station, before Major E. P. Maltby, when the accused recalled and cross-examined certain of the witnesses for the prosecution, and examined other witnesses, in defence. The hearing of the case was then adjourned to Friday last, the 18th Instant, when Mr. A. M. Corner, the advocate for the accused, having closed his case, addressed the court at some length in behalf of the accused. His worship then adjourned the case for judgment to to-morrow the 22nd Instant.

His Highness the Maharajah's Council.—A meeting of the Councillors of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore was held yesterday 12th instant at the Durbar Hall, Public Buildings As the eighteen months' time allowed to European officers, serving under the Native Raj, is to expire in the course of a few weeks, the subject of the selection of Native officers to occupy their places must have been one of the important questions discussed at this meeting. We trust and believe that the Maharajah's Government will find no difficulty in procuring the services of respectable native gentlemen of high education, amply qualified to work the existing system. In consideration of the long service rendered by some of the European officers, His Highness's Government will doubtless give somewhat liberal bonuses to those who are retiring.—*Daily Post.*

## General Summary.

### MADRAS.

Sale of Salt.—The total values of salt sold at the Madras Salt Depot during the week ended the 12th instant, amounted to Rs. 6,500 —*Mail.*

Payment of Government Dues.—It has been noticed that in some districts ryots are in the habit of paying their Government dues to the karnams of their villages. It has therefore been pointed out to them that these payments will not be recognized in future, and that monegars are the officers to make collections on account of revenue.—*Ibid.*

The Diwan of Cochin.—To-day being the close of the current Malabar year, Mr. T. T. Gounda Menon, the Dewan of Cochin, will retire on a pension. and Mr. R. Kunjan Menon, who was formerly a District Munsiff in Malabar, and is the present High Court Judge of the Travancore Government, will succeed him, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.—*Ibid.*

Registration.—It has been decided that under the provisions of Section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, No. III of 1877, the registration of receipts and discharges of mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards, and of reconveyances of mortgaged property, is as compulsory as that of the mortgages to which they relate, whether with or without possession, and that therefore the present practice of registering only the mortgage deeds, and not the receipts, discharges and re-conveyances, is most prejudicial to the interests of those concerned.—*Ibid.*

Seethapathy Naidu.—A large number of Brahmins and others awaited the coming of Seethapathy Naidu, the ex-Tahsildar of Conjeeveram by the mail train on Thursday last from Vellore. The unfortunate Tahsildar alighted from the train, a prisoner, in charge of the usual jail escort, and was taken on to the Chingleput Jail. The majority of the natives of Chingleput were so very pleased that they distributed alms and sugarcandy. We hear that they talk of putting up a statue of Mr. Cox, for which a subscription list is in circulation.—*Ibid.*

Branding a Child.—Before the Magistrate of Chittoor, last Wednesday, Moorgunnah was charged by the Police, with having, on the night of the 3rd instant, branded her child Ponnoo, aged about seven years, across the face. The child's cries brought the neighbours to the house; the Police also came to the house, arrested the accused, and had the child conveyed to the Hospital, where she died a few minutes after admission. The accused pleaded that she had no intention of killing the child. Ranganawmy, who was cited as a witness for the prosecution, stated that the accused had frequently made complaints about her child. His Worship found the accused guilty and committed her for trial at the ensuing sessions.—*Ibid.*

Telegrams used in Judicial Proceedings.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following addition to No. 47 of the Rules for Inland Telegraph Messages :—"Application may be made, as above, by an interested party, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such telegrams will be preserved for a further period of six months, at the expiration of which they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the *Check Office* to trace the telegrams at once, the estimated cost of the required search must be deposited by the applicant. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

Customs Duty :—In the month of July the total amount of duty collected at the Sea Custom House on goods imported and exported by sea, amounted to Rs 33,173-1-11 against Rs. 1,27,489-13-4 in July 1881.—*Standard.*

Shocking Accident.—A sad accident occurred the day before yesterday at Dowleshwaram. Some seven women were employed in making gun-powder One of the coolies went out of the room and burnt some cocoanut fibre for smoking a cigar. She came with the burning fibre to the gate of the room in which the other women were working. There was about a hundred pounds of gunpowder at the time in the room. A spark at once flew off from the burnt fibre and the whole powder exploded at once. All the seven women were severely burnt. The house took fire. The women were at once removed to the Hospital at Dowleshwaram. Five of them died before yesterday noon. The other two also died this morning. We learn that these women had been employed in the work for a very long time. It is greatly to be deplored that no strict surveillance was kept over a set of ignorant and careless women employed in such a dangerous work.—*Veeka Vartham.*

### BOMBAY.

Local Self-Government.—*Dhulia, Aug. 14.*—A crowded open-air meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held yesterday evening, at which a delegate of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha explained to the people the object of the new scheme of local self-government. Great enthusiasm was shown by those assembled. It was unanimously resolved to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the heartfelt thanks of the townspeople for the recent Resolution on the subject.—*Correspondent of the Gazette.*

Fearful Tragedy in Kattywar.—Our Kattywar correspondent writes :—A terrible tragedy has just occurred in the village of Khorali, close to Wudhwan. The corpse of five Kolis, father, mother, and three grown-up sons, were discovered, in each case the head being nearly severed from the body by a wound-cut at the back of the neck. The fourth and eldest son was missing. On search being made his dead body was found in a neighbouring well. The whole family was thus accounted for. The bodies of the parents and the sons were found in their own house, those of two other sons laid out on either side of the entrance of the temple of Khodiar Mata close by. It is supposed that the whole family devoted themselves as willing victims in sacrifice to the Khodiar Mata, an incarnation of the blood-thirsty Kali, and that the eldest son, after slaying his parents and brothers with the swords, threw himself into the well, where his corpse was found.—*Times of India.*

## Extracts.

### UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

We hear that the following gentlemen have been appointed examiners for the coming University examinations for this year :—

*M. A.*

First Branch.

Doctor J. Buddhow and Mr. Sadagopachariar.

2nd Branch.—Messrs. Foster and P. Ranganada Mudaliar.

5th Branch.—Messrs. D. Duncan and Alexander Alexander.

*B. A. and F. A.*

Messrs. A. T. Arundel, A. G. Stuart, C. Cooper, H. Hallet. } English for B. A.

Messrs. Hodges, Blake and Weld } English for F. A.

Mathematics—Messrs. T. Gopala Row and Tate. (For B. A.)

Messrs. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar, T. Ramachendra Row and Walton. (For F. A.)

History—Messrs. G. Rao and Atkinson.

Tamil—Messrs. V. Krishnamachariar and S. Seshia.

Telugu—Messrs. P. Srinivasachariar and C. Subba Rayudu.

Sanskrit—Messrs. C. Chandrasekharan and P. Narasinachari.

Physiology—Doctors Elder and Duthie Brockman.

Philosophy—Messrs. S. Srinivasa Ayar, Ormsby and H. J. Bhabha.

Malayalam :—Messrs Manavedan Raja and R. C. Shepherd.

Canarese—S. Subba Row and C. Rama Row.

*Matriculation.*

English—Messrs. Benson, Cooling, Leonard, G. Duncan, H. Elliot, A. W. Stuart, and A. L. V. Ramanna.

Mathematics—Messrs. Rangiah Chetty and Love—(Arithmetic).

Algebra—W. Leoning.

Euclid—Messrs. C. Metcalfe, and Rev. Centres.

History—Messrs. Patterson, Ramasamy Mudaliar and Rev. Mayer.

Geography—Messrs. W. Morgan and G. Kothanda Ramaya.

Physics—Messrs Cook and M. Smith.

Chemistry—Messrs. W. H. Wilson and Fraser.

Tamil—Messrs. Damodaram Pillay, Sundaram Pillay, Gnanamutha Pillay, and C. Sundara Row.

Telugu—Messrs. Venkataramanajan and J. D. Rees.—*Hindu.*

### SINDH.

THE MILITARY DISTURBANCE AT KURRACHEE.

On Thursday evening, the 10th instant, about 7-30 P. M. the native portion of the town of Kurrachee was the scene of a shameful and disorderly disturbance, which resulted in several men being sent to hospital, all more or less severely injured. It appears from the information we have received that the *emeute* originated by a sepoy of the 2nd Baluchees, assaulting a woman of ill-fame in the town, who complained to the police, stating that the Baluchee had come to her house, asking for a light for his dhoolee, but on her informing him that she had no matches, he without any provocation maltreated her in a fearful manner. Acting on

this statement of the woman, the police arrested the delinquent, and were marching him up to the lock-up when he was rescued by four other sepoys of the same regiment After freeing their comrade, our heroes proceeded towards camp, and as the *mohalla* or native athletic sports were being held, they naturally wended their steps thitherwards, and informed some men of their corps who were witnessing the sports of what befell them in the town, and we presume, exaggerating the details according to their own fashion. Their brethren in arms incited by the recital of the story, resolved to avenge the insult offered to their comrade, and when they had arrived at the proper pitch of enthusiasm, they charged in a body down the road leading to the native town yelling most frantically, and drawing away every policeman they came in contact with sticks and stones. When they approached the Executive Engineer's Office they took it into their heads to furnish themselves with the stakes which environ the compound, and thus armed made their way into the town The first place they attacked was the old market, and here they assaulted every human being they came nigh, as if the demon of mischief had possessed them. Not satisfied with venting their fury here, they rushed into all the *banniaas'* shops they found open, and began systematically demolishing everything they could lay their hands on tearing up clothes smashing bedsteads, and throwing them out into the street The copper and cloth merchants and confectioners in the town fared the worst, for the rioters seized upon all the copper and metal utensils and battered them out of all shape. The stairs, windows and railings of several houses belonging to the wealthier inhabitants, were literally smashed to atoms, and the inmates had to flee for their lives from the yelling mob. Here it may by as well to mention that the bad characters which infest the native town, taking advantage of the *emeute* entered the houses that had been broken into by the Beloochees, and began looting in great style It is reported that about 300 men of the regiment were engaged in the row, and as they were all dressed in plain clothes, it was impossible to discover whether any of the number were non commissioned officers. The looters proceeded from one residence to another, and were still at work when the police arrived Four or five *banniaas* were struck about the head, one, we are led to understand, being in a very critical state Two others were both struck over the head and were sent to hospital One of them says he has been robbed of Rs 1,200 worth of gold ornaments, another to the tune of Rs. 3,000 principally consisting of gold and silver ornaments and a quantity of pearls. At 10 o'clock a. m., yesterday the Gooshees living in Bagiadee Lines turned out in large numbers estimated at about a thousand men with heavy cudgels in their hands yelling frantically and ready for a *melee*. The Muhktyarsaar and Mr Nujmoodeen with a number of armed police dispersed them, and seized a large number of the weapons they had with them But for about one hour the excitement and panic among the people were very great.—*Beacon.*

## HYDERABAD

The *Times of India* —On the 13th of June 1883, very nearly thirty years ago, Sir Salar Jung was installed as Minister of the Hyderabad State in the presence of the Resident He was so marked a contrast to most of his predecessors, that he soon gained for himself that popularity and esteem with which he has ever since been invested. A few months after his accession to office he was from his youth and his sagacity christened the "India Pitt" Sir Salar's first step was to reform the general revenue administration of the country, and in doing this he had to encounter the opposition, not only of his master the Nizam, but of all the nobles, jemadars, jagheerdars and those generally interested in the continuance of the anarchy and misgovernment which then prevailed. Revenue farming and rack-renting were succeeded by good government and fair land valuations Revenue and judicial establishments were created in the taluks and districts Four Sadr-ul Mohams or ministers, one for each of the chief departments, Revenue, Police, Judicial, and Miscellaneous, were appointed Accounts and Audit offices were introduced, and a Public Works Department, such as it is established. Departments for the supervision of medical, postal, educational and municipal work were also created, and, in short, a complete system of government was established in place of the anarchy which had so long been rampant at Hyderabad For some time the new system worked most satisfactorily The latest addition to it, the Revenue Survey, has so far been the most successful After some years experience, however, it has been found that the system contains flaws, none of them very serious ones but still such as they are they may lead to more serious difficulties in the future unless the remedy is applied at once. For this purpose and with the view of placing the administration of the country on the best possible footing, now that the young Nizam's majority is so close at hand, Sir Salar Jung has been closely engaged for some months past in framing a new administrative scheme, which when it is finally completed and introduced will, it is hoped, meet all possible contingencies. When the Minister visited Simla in May last we believe he submitted a brief resume of his proposals to the Viceroy by whom they were greatly approved Since then we hear that the scheme has been carefully reconsidered and after undergoing one or two slight modifications is now thoroughly complete and ready for introduction The most important portion of the scheme is the proposed abolition of the four Sadr-ul Mohams or ministers and their conversion into assistant to the Minister It has been found that that portion of the present system of which they are the centre needs remodelling It can hardly be said that any of these subordinate ministers have fulfilled the expectations which were formed of them when their appointments were created There will be a state Council This Council will be consulted in all matters of importance relating to the State, and will also exercise certain legislative functions. The Minister will be the President of the Council the Secretary will most probably be Mr Trevor, a brother of the First Assistant Resident and at present Judge of the Suburban Court The revenue administration will in future be carried on by a Board of Revenue to be composed chiefly of Sadr ler Talukdars (Revenue Commissioners) with a secretary and two assistants. The Revenue Survey will be placed under the control of General Glassford late of the Berars Commission who has recently been summoned from England There will also be a Judicial Council consisting of the present Judges of the High Court with the addition of several competent native gentlemen whose services have been requisitioned from the British Government The Police are to be placed under an Inspector General who will be responsible to the Judicial Department for the proper working of his department

## MR BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION

Ever since the guns opened fire it has been felt that at any moment we might hear the news that Mr Bright had retired from the Government As a public career or more than forty years has shown War has always been the object of his deepest abhorrence A conviction that War is not only irrational demoralising and unjust, but as in the highest degree sinful and impious, is one of the tenets of the religious creed in which he was brought up, and in which he has lived a faithful life The admonition to turn the cheek to the smiter has been by the Society of Friends incorporated in their morality and their daily professions The reprobation of War which was implanted in him with the deepest part of his religion, has been raised by Mr Bright into a fervid imagination from a mere article of belief into a noble and overmastering passion To talk as Tennyson has so lightly done, of "the long long canker of peace" was as intolerable to Mr Bright as rank blasphemy would be to a saint All the strongest emotions of his just and order loving nature are roused by the thought of mischief on the largest scale" which is Bentham's good definition of War Nobody in our times has spoken so many impressive words on this barbarous necessity this baleful survival which still projects its shadow over civilisation Nobody has done more perhaps nobody has done so much towards promoting that great change in the feeling about War which has taken place in the minds of Englishmen within the last five and twenty years. It is no wonder when we think of these things that the horror the carnage the ruin and destruction at Alexandria have been more than Mr Bright could endure The burden of these tidings of destruction may well have become too heavy to be borne Few will find it in their hearts to be sorry that Mr Bright has felt himself constrained to part company with his colleagues, and to withdraw from active participation in enterprises which are in such unhappy discord with the sentiment, the associations and the high fame of long years of beneficent service If this were an occasion for applying rigorous logic, it would be hard to find any reason for retiring now which did not exist in May When the Cabinet approved of the menacing Note of May, and despatched the fleet to back up the menace, it is clear that the principle of non intervention was abandoned, and that recourse to arms must be looked forward to among possible and even probable contingencies. In strict reason therefore, it might be argued that Mr Bright ought either to have resigned earlier or not at all. But nobody will be inclined to judge the step that, Mr Bright has taken in this argumentative spirit. However just or necessary the war might be, it would in any case be a breach of the fitness of things that Mr Bright should have part or lot in it. There is something far deeper than mere logical consistency in conduct, and even a practical statesman owes a debt to the moral unity of his life Even those who may by and by suffer most in political influence and the judgment of their friends by reason of Mr Bright's inability to concur in their action, will recognise the incongruity of his remaining with them They may deeply regret Mr Bright's resignation but it will not diminish either with them or with others the honour, the reverence and the affection with which his character is regarded

It is not to be supposed that Mr Gladstone would dissent from Mr Bright's proposition that the moral law ought to govern the affairs of States as steadily as the action of individuals. Not only so, but we would undoubtedly admit that one of the greatest changes in this country in our generation has been the prominence which that truth has come to hold in men's minds But all turns upon the facts to which the moral law is to be applied Of course there are those who think that Arabi and his Colonels, when setting the Sultan, the Khedive and the elected Chamber all three at defiance were still somehow or other within moral if not precisely their legal rights But then people who say this will say anything and they do not deserve to be answered The Liberals they urge came into power because the Tories had made war upon Shere Ali and Cetewayo and yet they are now themselves making war upon Arabi As if it followed that because it was wrong to attack two leaders who had succeeded in building up some sort of order in their respective countries there forever must be wrong to resist a leader who had set himself to pull down a sort of order in his country We may think what we please of Lord Granville's policy in dealing with Arabi Some say that Lord Granville ought to have seen from the first that there would be no peace until Arabi and his movement had been put down and that he, therefore ought to have put him down long ago Others hold that he ought long ago to have accepted Arabi as the representative of a powerful movement and to have come to terms with him How ever we may choose to settle this very important question it plainly lies outside of the moral law We have our own opinion of the way in which the English foreign Office has managed things since last November but the situation was an exceedingly difficult and complicated one and by no means to be cut by the sword of an abstract moral principle For our part, we have never held it to be a part of Liberalism to take for granted that every revolt against authority must be wise just and worthy of our moral sympathy Some men no doubt, and good men too are fascinated by the Divine Right of Revolution in whomsoever embodied and howsoever exercised Garibaldi at Aspromonte Doleschize on a barricade Arabi threatening the life of the Khedive all seem to them heroic figures, doing noble deeds and it is a breach of the moral law to cut them down This is too hard a doctrine for most of us The plain truth is that in applying the moral virtues to politics it strengthens and does not weaken them to remember that prudence is the regulator of them all You must moreover compute the whole sum of the expediencies of the business If in the long run the result of what is now being done is the development of freedom and self government in Egypt that end will at least go some way towards giving us a measure for the morality of the means

This then or something like this we believe to be the view of the bulk of Mr Gladstone's supporters in Parliament and out. The way in which Mr Bright's retirement from office has been generally received shows the common feeling to be as we have described it But it ought to be clearly understood and those are no friends of the Ministry who refrain from plainly telling them so, that the ultimate effect of Mr Bright's resignation will depend upon what comes next There is much talk in circles likely to be misinformed "about new school of Liberalism Democratic Imperialism and we know not what besides This is the kind of literary remark that would naturally be suggested by such an event as the resignation of Mr Bright So far as we can guess or discover such talk is completely idle and beside the mark The maxims of foreign policy which may be supposed to have prevailed in the Cabinet during the two years in which Mr Bright has belonged to it are not in the least likely to be abandoned or to lose one atom of their weight The first symptom of a departure from those maxims in the direction of assuming new responsibilities, would be the signal for an instant disruption of the Liberal party The first authentic whisper of permanent occupation or the most remote annexation, by England in Egypt, will break the party to pieces, no matter by whom such a project may be invented or supported The "Democratic Imperialist" if there be such a personage would not be a day before he found out that the teaching of Cobden and Bright for forty years has not gone for nothing The Manchester School may have preached their doctrine too absolutely and their great orator seems to us to be applying it too absolutely in our present circumstances. But any Ministry, whether Liberal or Tory will make a crashing mistake if they act as if that doctrine had not set a profound and enduring mark on the political opinion of the country The exact proportion of those within the Liberal ranks who hold the general views of Cobden on foreign policy, with or without the solemn religious colouring imparted to them by Mr Bright, is not easily to be settled. But statesmen may rest assured that such a party there will henceforth always be in English public life, that it will have to be reckoned with, and that its alienation will be the worst disaster that could befall English Liberalism

To apply all this to the present crisis. Ministers will in our judgment, make a mistake if they defend their action in Egypt on the plea that you must support your agents. This would excuse Lord Palmerston for backing Sir John Bowring and Lord Beaconsfield for not peremptorily recalling Sir Bartle Frere in the instance of Sir S. Malet and Sir A Colvin, moreover we should say that the question is not whether they should have been supported or not, but rather why their despatches were not more carefully attended to Again it will be a mistake if we are told that this or that was necessary in order to keep up the prestige of the Western Powers in the eyes of the Mahommedan world The only acceptable defence of the policy and it is the only true defence as we read the facts, was that it was forced upon us by the palpable state of things in Egypt itself that it was imperatively necessary to restore order in a country where circumstances had imposed duties upon us and that order could not be restored without giving hard knocks. But the real issue in the mind of the most active and sensible Liberals will turn upon the future They will forgive slackness of handling in the past if it be repaired by a vigorous initiative directed to the development of self government in Egypt and perhaps, too, the Neutralization of the Canal Here we shall see the dividing line between the two great currents of opinion One will set towards annexation in some of its many forms, the other will set in the precisely opposite direction. If the British Government use the lead which they have now got in the Egyptian question for the latter policy all may still prove to have been for the best.—*Pall Mall Gazette*


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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT

*London 19th August*—Parliament has been adjourned until the end of October

CETIWAYO'S RESTORATION

The Cape Colonists express their disapproval at the restoration of Cetewayo

SIR G WOLSELEY'S OPERATIONS

*Alexandria 18th August*—About 6 000 men of the first division have already embarked and will start on Saturday for Abouker The Duke of Connaught will accompany them

Three regiments will remain behind in Alexandria.

*London 20th August Evening*—The British have occupied Port Said Kantara Ismailia, and Ismailia and the whole of the Suez Canal without meeting with any resistance

The Governor of Port Said who was appointed by the Khedive has been reinstated

Major Kane Seaforth Highlanders, has been slightly wounded

Nefiche has been shelled The enemy fled All is now quiet

THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY

*Alexandria 19th August* Cherif Pacha has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers

THE MILITARY CONVENTION

*Constantinople 19th August*—Negotiations in connection with the Military Convention continue

Lord Dufferin is making some slight concessions in the matters under dispute

THE NATIVE TRAITS AND THE WAR IN EGYPT

*Simla 18th August*—Makarao, the Raja of Ulwar has offered his aid to the Indian Government in connection with the Egyptian disturbances

THE CAPTURE OF CHALOUF

*Simla 21st August*—The following telegram from the admiral at Suez, is published for information The message begins Sunday 20th Captain Hastings with the *Seagull* and *Moira* seamen and marines assisted by 200 of the Seaforth Highlanders under Major Kelsey attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Chalouf and completely defeated him, made forty five prisoners and captured a large quantity of rifles and other stores The enemy has about 100 killed

The Fresh Water Canal is cut, but repaired and the Dock at Chalouf is in our possession

Ismailia and Port Said were occupied this morning

THE LANDING AT ISMAILIA.

*London, 23rd August*—The landing of the first division under Sir Garnet Wolseley at Ismailia is now completed

THE SUEZ CANAL CLEARED

The Suez Canal has been thoroughly cleared of the enemy along the whole length

OCCUPATION OF SERAPEUM

The British have occupied Serapeum the enemy taking to flight, and abandoning the place on our approach

ARABI'S TELEGRAPH LINES CUT.

The telegraph lines between Constantinople and Cairo have been cut

ARABI AT KAFREDOWAR

There is no truth in the rumour that Arabi is abandoning his position at Kafredowar

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF KAFREDOWAR

Rumours are current that Arabi is abandoning his position at Kafredowar

THE ACTION AT CHALOUF

The enemy's loss at Chalouf was heavier than at first reported 163 being killed, and 62 taken prisoners

THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal Company has resumed the working of the Canal

THE NILE RISING

*London, 24th Aug*—The latest advices from Egypt state that the Nile is rising rapidly

GENERAL HAMLEY'S DIVISION

It is believed that General Hamley's division will be ordered to embark for Ismailia to join General Sir G Wolseley's leaving behind a strong garrison for the protection of Alexandria

THE ENEMY'S POSITION

A large force of the enemy is concentrated at Tel el Kiber; their advance guard, consisting of 3 000 men is only a few miles distant from Ismailia

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY PUSHING FORWARD

Sir Garnet Wolseley will forthwith push forward with his division A detachment of cavalry advances to day

ANTI CHRISTIAN AGITATION IN SYRIA

The anti Christian agitation in Syria is increasing The Governor of Damascus has asked the Porte to send reinforcements

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1882

## ENGLISHMEN AND NATIVES

It is a most unhappy circumstance in the current history of India that there should be, from time to time, with too much frequency, those unfortunate conflicts between Englishmen and natives in India, which often end in some fatal accident—more generally to the latter—and tend to keep alive those race prejudices and antipathies which, it is high time, should be buried and forgotten amidst the general onlight amount and advancement of the community at large As a matter of course, opinions are greatly divided on the question, when some such incident as those to which we refer, occurs, and, as a matter of course, Europeans, as a rule, side with their own countrymen and natives with theirs, so that, in any given case it is very difficult to assign just proportions of the blame to be attached to either or both parties in the conflict The Government of India—by which we include the several local Governments also—is always anxious to see that justice is done to both sections of the community, and its sympathies, to do it justice, are more generally with the natives, than with its own subjects As for the High Courts, they seem for some time to have thrown the weight of their authority and influence in the scale in favour of the offending Englishman, till Lord Lytton's famous Fuller Minute appeared, as a protest against the action of the Allahabad High Court, in the case of the syce and his master India has not many things for which to be thankful to Lord Lytton His lordship, however, may lay full claim to the change his Minute has wrought, both amongst Englishmen generally in their conduct towards natives and in the action of the High Court judges, in the disposal of the cases that come before them Since Lord Lytton's Minute, justly condemning the inadequate sentence passed on Mr Fuller, for having been the moving cause of the death of his syce, the judges of the High Courts seem to be more careful in dealing out punishment to the Europeans who may be convicted before them of having caused the death of a native, and their change of conduct, it is a happy sign, is being carried out in spite of much opposition and abuse on the part of their countrymen in India, and of that portion of the Anglo-Indian Press which holds the theory that India is for the Englishman and for no one else Two cases have recently happened in which the judges did their duty unflinchingly, in spite of the tremendous opposition they had to meet and the most severe and adverse criticism they had to encounter, and, to the credit of the Government, the judges have been amply supported in both cases We allude to the cases of Mr DeWinton, a coffee planter in this Province, and to that of Sergeant J H Whittaker of the Royal Artillery in Bengal In the first case Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, sentenced the accused on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to his cook, of which he subsequently died, to one month's simple imprisonment, and in the second case, Mr Justice Straight of the Allahabad High Court sentenced the accused to five years' penal servitude, on a conviction for culpable homicide, the accused having shot a native dead Justice Straight's words will be found elsewhere in our columns The cases of Europeans against natives to which we have alluded generally, and the two cases we have cited as illustrations, are cases in which the native has been the victim and the European has been his slayer In the case to which we are about to allude, the tables seem to have been turned, it being the native who was charged with the offence of attempting to shoot a European with a gun The case happened at Veeramgaum in the Bombay Presidency, and the facts are briefly as follows —A Mr Evezard, a young man employed as Salt Inspector, was engaged, on the 27th June last, at the Veeramgaum tank, in the pleasant and innocent occupation of fishing, while a friend of his, a Mr Anderson, was engaged in the neighbourhood, in the less innocent but equally pleasant occupation of shooting After some time, Mr Evezard heard the report of a gun, and thinking his friend had "brought something down," went to see, when what was his surprise (!) to see a Gooruji (priest) practising at a target with a long old fashioned gun This seems to have been enough for the Englishman, who at once demanded whether the Gooruji had a "pass," under the Arms Act, and if so, to show it to him, Mr Evezard On the priest very properly refusing to answer his questioner's impertinence, Mr Evezard, like all other Englishmen, who do not admire the justifiable "check" of a native, entered upon a dispute, in the course of which he endeavoured to wrest the gun from the Gooruji's hand, whereupon a scuffle ensued, in the course of which, Mr Evezard says, the Gooruji threatened to shoot him, but he (the chief witness in the case) was so uncertain in his evidence on this point, when the case came on before the Sessions Judge Mr. Phillpotts, that really it is hard to say whether the Gooruji had the temerity to threaten an Englishman's life The result of the case, at the Sessions Court, was, that the accused Gooruji was acquitted and discharged, without being called upon to enter upon his defence, which was conducted by Mr. Montague Branson, barrister-at-law, Bombay In reading the following extract from the judgment of the Sessions Judge, it should be remembered that the complainant, Mr Evezard, was *not* a police officer, and had no authority whatever to interfere under the Arms Act. The learned judge speaks as follows —

"In this case the accused is charged with attempting to murder by firing a loaded gun at the complainant, Mr. Evezard. He is also charged on two different counts with resisting public servants and causing hurt to them with intent to deter them from their public duty. As regards these latter two charges, it is sufficient to say that the public duty which the officers intimidated and assaulted were engaged in performing was taking a gun from accused for not showing his license The complainant and witness No 3 are not policemen, but salt or customs inspectors. There is nothing in the Arms Act empowering officers in their position to seize arms. * * * Therefore they were not legally empowered to take away accused's gun or ask him for his *purwana*, and he was entitled to resist giving it up * * * As regards the more serious charge, that rests solely on the evidence of Mr Evezard and of the witnesses Goolam Hossan, Raghoo, and Sumbhar. As for Mr. Evezard's evidence I have no doubt that he intended to tell the truth and did his best to do so, but he certainly appears incapable of giving a clear account of what happened Not only did he get reduced to a state of almost imbecility by the cross-examination of three hours which he experienced from Mr Branson, but if the three statements he has given even without cross-examination he compared, it will be found, as Mr Evezard candidly admits, that they are not consistent He admits, that he was in a terrible fright at the time and was running away In that case he is not likely to have his wits any clearer when he believed that he had been shot at. Possibly he may have been fired at * * * Another fact which shows that Mr Evezard is not himself confident of his powers of giving accurate evidence as to what he did see is, the extraordinary fact of his taking a copy of his deposition given before the Magistrate to refresh his memory with * * * I only say that Mr Evezard's evidence is not sufficiently to be relied on in a criminal case to prove affirmatively that the accused did fire at him The case could not well be weaker except in cases where deliberate perjury has been committed, and I am certain from the way Mr Evezard has given his deposition, in what he has failed it is not from deliberate intention, but from an utter incapability of giving a true account of what he has seen and heard The conduct of Dadoo Bugoo, head constable, seems to have been very good, and also that of Ebrahim, police constable They show in happy contrast to that of Mr. Inspector Narbheram, who deliberately shut his eyes to all that was going on and departed without having made any investigation whatever the next-morning for Sanand It will be for his superiors to decide whether he had any emergent business calling him to Sanand, and whether his departure under the circumstances was not shirking his duty It is no part of this court's duty to comment on the acts of revenue officers, but I am of opinion that the conduct of the complainant, Mr Evezard, merits serious notice on the part of his superiors. I, therefore, under Section 351, Criminal

Procedure Code, hold that there are no grounds for proceeding, and direct the acquittal of the accused Hemchund Soon Hurakchund Soon and that he be set at liberty The mace may be returned to accused and the gun sent to the magistrate of the district for disposal"

We need not comment on the learned judge's remarks These remarks speak for themselves While they exhibit an Englishman in a state of mind in which it is seldom that we find intelligent Englishmen to be, they also prove the strict impartiality of the law, under the British Government, a law which is no respecter of persons It is, as we have said a melancholy fact that such incidents should occur between Englishmen and natives. It is for the educated, intelligent, honest, and truly philanthropic to do their best to improve the understanding between the two races, so as to remove these causes of unseemly bickering and strife

## ANOTHER CASE OF SHOOTING

Sergeant J H Whittaker, of the Royal Artillery stationed at Mirut, was charged with having committed murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing grievous hurt, by shooting a native of the Province with a loaded gun, the victim being killed on the spot, and the incident occurring while the accused was out on a shooting excursion, and while so engaged—as it *seemingly* the case—getting into a serious altercation with the inhabitants of the village into which he had entered The sergeant was tried at the Allahabad High Court Sessions, before a special jury of his countrymen, and, after a long and careful trial, was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in which verdict the judge (Mr Justice Straight) quite concurred The following is the judge's speech in sentencing the accused —

"I can only say that it is with the greatest pain and regret that I find myself called upon to send a man of your high character to prison, but you have committed a serious crime. And one for which your punishment must be such as to act as a deterrent to others I do not believe that you for one moment intended to kill the unfortunate man, whom you hurried to his death, but as a soldier you must have known that from firing a gun at him and as near to him as you did, you were committing an act so eminently dangerous to life that death would be the probable result I have looked at the depositions in the other case in which you are charged with shooting one Hamira, and I do not think it is necessary for the prosecution to proceed with it. Your conduct in that respect would most probably have been shown to be, if not altogether justifiable, at least to a very considerable extent excusable, and I shall not allow it to influence me in the sentence I am about to pass. I can only express a hope that the facts of this lamentable case, which have brought a man of high character and a soldier like yourself into the degrading position which you now stand may attract the attention of the military authorities, and that if these shooting expeditions are not absolutely prohibited they will only be allowed under such precautions and restrictions as will prevent the recurrence of such a series of misfortunes and disasters as have happened in the present instance I have had the great advantage of consulting my brother Turrell upon the question of the punishment to be inflicted upon you, and he approves of my view—that having regard to the very high character you have borne and to the fact that the conviction ends your career as a soldier, and inflicts the gravest disrepute and disgrace upon you, I may refrain from passing a more severe sentence than five years' penal servitude for which period I direct that you be detained"

## "AROGYAMARGADARSINI"

OR

THE WAY TO HEALTH.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a little work in Canarese with the above title, by an author who favours the public with his initials only, namely, "R. R." We believe the author is a teacher in the Maharajah's school at Mysore. The pages before us afford information, in a condensed form, on the best means of preserving one's health, and the work will, doubtless, be useful in the hands of those who may have occasion to consult it It is, however, possible to have too many manuals of the kind, and we do not think that the work before us is the best of its kind There was a similar manual of health, and a better one, published some years ago It was an elementary treatise on Hygiene or the Laws of health, written by Mr Arokoum Pillay, of the Medical Department, now employed in the Bangalore Lying-in-hospital The work was warmly welcomed at the time, both by the general public and the authorities, being the first of its kind ever published in the Province, in the Canarese language, and was highly recommended by the Director of Public Instruction to the Government of Mysore, which bought up a large number of the books, as also did the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Hyderabad The author of the work before us mentions a number of the medical books which he consulted in getting up his volume, but he does not mention the manual by Mr Arokoum Pillay, though he must have had every access to it This is, to say the least of it, rather a disingenuous proceeding on "R R's" part, because we perceive, in these pages, that he actually derived considerable information from Mr Arokoum Pillay's manual The present compilation, however, as we have said, will be found useful in its way

## Original and Selected Notes

THE Parsee tiger slayer, Mr Hormusjee Edaljee Kotewal, has killed his seventy sixth tiger near Bansda The animal measured 7 feet 6 inches

THERE is no truth whatever in a current story, to the effect that the stay of public officials at Simla is to be curtailed in future, says the Allahabad paper

A HOME paper says that Sir Garnet Wolseley has announced that, no matter what the resistance of Arabi may be, he will be vanquished by the 15th September

THE *Bombay Guardian* understands that the engine-drivers of the G I P Railway in Bombay have lately united in presenting a memorial to the authorities, requesting that the Company's rule not to despatch goodstrains on the Sabbath, maybe adhered to

THE Bombay University has set the following subject for a prize essay

"The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and influence of the Government and the local authorities"

THE *Times* correspondent at Alexandria remarks —"It is well to give the warning that military operations, if delayed for a month, will become difficult, if not impracticable With an ordinary Nile Arabi may cut the banks and inundate the whole country between this and Cairo"

A FURTHER report from General Macpherson states that in the action at Chalouf the enemy who were about 3,000 strong, lost 168 killed, and about 300 wounded One of their guns was captured The loss on the British side was two men of the Seaforth Highlanders drowned, and two wounded No further news of Mr Palmer or other captives

A CROWDED meeting was held on the 20th in the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Girls School on local self-Government The election system was upheld, two-thirds of the members to be elected by people, and one-third appointed by Government, each taluq forming a Board, and the President and Vice-President to be elected A Sub-Committee has been formed There was much enthusiasm at the meeting

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* draws attention to the massing of a large Russian army in the Caucasus, and the revival of Russian intrigues with Cabul, and in this connection it is noted that the newly acquired Trans-Caspian territory has been placed under the temporary control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian Military District There will thus be no conflict of authority if occasion should arise for an advance into Asia Minor, on the one hand, or into the Herat province on the other Askabad is no longer looked upon as an outpost, it is now officially declared to be the seat of Government for the new territory

THE total population of Berar is 2,672,673 In the census of 1867 it was 2,227,654, the increase in the intervening fifteen years being therefore somewhat less than half a million, or above 14 per thousand per annum —a rate at which the population would double itself in half a century Some of this increase is due, however, to immigration into the province, and the birth rate one year with another seems barely to exceed the rate of deaths The influx of immigrants also caused the male population to exceed the female, the proportion being roughly as 16 to 15 Seventy per cent of the people are returned as agriculturists, ninety per cent as Hindus

IN consequence of the floods recently experienced in Travancore territory and the great damage done to lands, buildings and crops, the local Government has given small grants of money to enable the poor people to help themselves In addition to this, the Government has issued orders for the carrying out of relief works, chiefly roads At Cottayam a little more than four thousand rupees are to be spent upon an important road Some canal embankment works are also to be undertaken It is hoped that these will be found to be of advantage to the district and to the people Experience shows that relief works are often carried out with very little real advantage Works of no utility are taken up and this has been found to be the case in the Madras presidency May a similar blunder not be perpetrated in Travancore

LORD Hartington in moving a resolution regarding the expenses of the Indian Contingent said he saw no reason why the employment of Indian troops was inexpedient, on the contrary there were many political as well as military reasons why they should be employed India, in his opinion, was more greatly interested directly and indirectly than she had been on any previous occasion on which her troops had been employed He enumerated various expeditions in which native troops had taken part and referring to the advantages accruing to India from the Canal, pointed out that in 1881 out of £143,000,000, the total trade of India, £88 000 000 passed through the Canal Referring to the question of the payment of expenses, he frankly admitted that the Indian Government were opposed to paying any portion of the expenses If India was to make a contribution it should be made in one of two ways, she might be called upon to share the total expenses incurred, or she might be called upon to pay her own share towards the operation He contended that the latter mode was preferable

THE War Office has decided on a censorship of newspaper correspondents with the army in the field Briefly the regulations are as follows —License from the Commander-in Chief is necessary, only sixteen licenses are issued for correspondents at the actual seat of war A correspondent in the field is under the Mutiny Act Cipher is forbidden. French and German are the only foreign languages allowed A military staff officer will supervise all press matter, who will also give permission, such being made necessary, to visit outposts, or accompany reconnaissances, and through whom all press matter must pass The supervisor may stop or alter press matter, and undesirable persons may be refused licenses, the rules adding that retired officers would be preferred In return the authorities will afford all information they consider advisable or consistent with their duty, and will fix an hour for daily conference with correspondents, and assist the conveyance of messages. Both Editor and correspondent are required to sign a declaration that they will abide by the rules, which more than one London journal has condemned

WE take the following interesting account from *Truth* regarding the daily habits of the Queen

HER Majesty rarely appears before Nine. If it is fine, the Queen then drives to Frogmore in an open carriage, and there breakfasts in the house, unless the weather is very hot, when Her Majesty takes the meal in a tent on the lawn, and reads Her private letters and newspapers The Queen never takes up a newspapers that has not been previously perused by a lady-in waiting who marks all the passages which she thinks would interest Her Majesty who is supposed to look at nothing that is not marked Afterwards the Queen goes to another room, or to another tent, and proceeds to the business of the day, there are seldom less than twenty, and often more than thirty, boxes gone through, and a groom is kept constantly riding between the Queen at Frogmore and Sir Henry Ponsonby at the Castle There are despatches, states-papers, letters from ministers, and what are quite as troublesome, ten thousand tiresome trifles, each one of which must be carefully gone into and decided upon, to say nothing of private business of every description After about three hours of incessant work, Her Majesty drives back to the Castle with the boxes in the carriage, and they are then carried up-stairs on a tray, and sorted and despatched by Sir Henry Ponsonby Then Her Majesty lunches with Princess Beatrice and any other member of the family who are at the Castle, and, unless there is any ceremony of State appointed for the day, they afterwards take a walk in the sunk garden or on the slopes, and later go out for a drive On their return they retire for a little necessary rest before preparing for dinner, which brings the day's visitors The only part the Queen's daily routine which never varies is the morning work, which comes as regularly as that of any clerk in the City, and everything is done by Her Majesty with conscientious thoroughness

## Local and Provincial

A HOLIDAY —This day being the Hindu festival of Sravani, the civil and magisterial courts and public offices will be closed for the day

RAILWAY RECEIPTS —The total receipts of the Mysore State Railway, for the 80 miles open between Bangalore and Mysore, for the week ending the 12th instant, amounted to Rs 4 630-2 6 being at the rate of Rs. 58 14-7 per mile

PETTAH MARKET —The open piece of ground behind the Pettah Market being in a very dirty and unpresentable condition, the Municipality has issued orders to have the space cleared of the *débris* and rubbish, and a public roadway to be made through the place

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS —On Tuesday evening last the remaining wing of the 4th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, left Bangalore for Madras, by special troop train *en route* for Aden, for which place they embarked on Thursday evening last, on board two steamers, which were awaiting their arrival in the Madras roads.

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, C AND M. STATION —We learn that Mr E Haldwell, the engineer of the C and M Station Municipality, has resigned his connection with that body, having accepted the post of Local Fund Engineer of the Neilgherry and Wynaad district Mr Haldwell's successor has not been as yet appointed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BANGALORE DISTRICT —It is reported that Mr L Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District is about to proceed to England on furlough and that Captain Macintire, the Police Secretary to the Maharajah, will have the acting appointment If this is true, what becomes of the claims of local native officers already in the Mysore service to even temporary promotion? Why this hankering after the services of Europeans?

THE CASE OF EXTORTION —The charge of extortion against one Sheik Devan, a wood seller and Chinnasawmy, a police constable of B H Division, C and M Station, heard by Major Maltby, the District Ma-

gistrate, came to a close on Wednesday last, when the Magistrate, after delivering a lengthy judgment, sentenced the first accused to 3 months' and the second accused to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment The accused intend, we hear, appealing to the Sessions Court against the conviction and sentence

AN AMILDAR AND THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF BANGALORE.—The amildar of the Devenhalli talak and Mr Rickotts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, have had, we hear, a serious misunderstanding, so serious that Mr. Swatadrongar (the amildar) resigned his post at once and came away to Bangalore, to lay his case before the Dewan He alleges, we believe, that he was treated with disrespect by the Deputy Commissioner, while the latter was on inspection duty in the talak The case is now pending before the Dewan

THE GUMASTAH OF THE SECOND MAGISTRATE'S COURT —The trial of Peroomal Chetty, a Gumastah of the Second Magistrate's Court C and M Station, came to a conclusion on Monday last, before the Sessions Judge, Colonel Thompson, and two assessors The assessors found the accused not guilty of the charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation as a public servant, owing to the very lax manner in which the accounts in the office were kept and the judge concurring with the assessors, acquitted and discharged the accused Mr Sagadi Chetty, advocate, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Sidney Smith, advocate, for the accused

THE NEWSPAPER DEFAMATION CASE —The hearing of the charge of defamation, brought by Mr R W Thompson, editor and proprietor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, against Messrs A C Houston, the editor, J W Hayes, Sr, the proprietor, and R P Hayes, the publisher of the *Daily Post*, was resumed, on Tuesday last, before Major Maltby, District Magistrate, C and M Station, when the first defendant called the following witnesses, namely, Mr H C Gooch, advocate, Mr A Devereaux, Secretary, Land Mortgage and Building Society, Captain Watt, (retired) Mr R P Campbell, *Presidency Magistrate of Madras (retired)* and the Revd J H Wilton, Principal, London Mission Institution, by whose evidence the defence endeavoured to prove that the two passages in the article entitled "Prospectus Pyrotechnics," in the *Daily Post* of the 13th June last, complained of as libellous, were not really so The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Wednesday next Mr A. M Corner, Advocate, appeared for the complainant, the first defendant in person, and Mr J W Hayes, Jr, Barrister-at-law, for second and third defendants

BARNETT VS THOMPSON —Major Maltby, the District Magistrate of the C and M Station, has another newspaper defamation case before him On Monday last, Mr E Sidney Smith, Advocate, appeared before the Magistrate, and filed an information in behalf of Mr E W Barnett, C E, against Mr R W Thompson, editor and proprietor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, and Messrs R. Stephenson and E. Andrews, publishers of that paper, under Section 500 and 501 of the Indian Penal Code The libel complained of is said to be contained in the issue of the *Bangalore Gazette* of the 9th instant, in the concluding paragraph of an article entitled—"The Tumkur Railway," wherein it is alleged by the complainant that he was the individual alluded to as the contractor, who had a considerable extent of a railway to construct and also several bridges, all of which, the article stated, were "scamped" work, that the contractor bribed the company's engineers and retired to England with a fortune of 13 lacs of Rupees, and other statements to a similar effect, which statements, the complainant said, were meant to be directed to him, though he was not specially named in the article Summonses were issued for the appearance of the defendants to-morrow Tuesday, the 29th instant.

RAISING THE WIND —The proposed extension of the Mysore State Railway to Tumkur has afforded at least one native official an opportunity of exercising a little ingenuity, in turning the project to his own account. A certain Shanbogue of the Nalamangala Taluq, believing himself destined to achieve greatness at the expense of the rural population of his neighbourhood, has hit upon the plan of levying black mail on the ryots, but unfortunately for him his little game has been played out too soon His idea was, that it would be easy to get the ignorant landholders in his taluq to bring him a decent collection of money, by making them believe that the Government expected each of them to contribute something towards the expenses of the new railway Accordingly, he called them together and made them understand that he had been authorised to collect from *each of them an amount equal to three* years' land assessment, and he was not disappointed The ryots brought in their money as desired, and the wily Shanbogue would soon have amassed a large fortune, were it not for the, to him, melancholy fact that his little game was discovered by the Amildar of the place, who, as a matter of course, felt himself bound to take steps, to frustrate the Shanbogue's ambitious designs The case is, we are glad to say, under investigation in the Bangalore Munsiff Magistrate's Court

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

RAILWAY SURVEY—The Government having ordered the Survey of the Tanjore District the Taluq and village officials have been directed to assist the Revenue Survey officers in the prosecution of their work —*Mail*

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, District Collectors are allowed the privilege enjoyed by the Judges of taking five days leave, and are also permitted to grant the same to their subordinates —*Ibid*

THE LAW EXAMINATION —Mr D Duncan, M A D. Sc, Registrar of the University of Madras has notified for the information of students preparing for the ensuing Law Examination to be held in January 1883 that this examination will be held on the old Code of Criminal and Civil Procedure —*Ibid*

THE CASE OF MISS LANE —The case of Miss Lane who was molested by a native passenger has resulted in a serious question being raised as to whether the land made over to the Madras Railway Company in Native States is to be considered as British Territory or not, and the Company's solicitors have been consulted on the subject It is believed that unless the 'rendition treaty' provides for this, the legislature will have to interfere for the necessary powers to make over the land as Government property —*Ibid*

EDUCATIONAL—Mr Gopal Rao Rai Bahadur the successful Hindu educationist, has left Coimbatore and assumed charge of his duties in the Presidency College The appointment which he held at Combaconum for a long time will be filled by Mr Stuart, a Cambridge graduate Our Calicut correspondent states that Mr Satthianathan M A, of Cambridge, a son of the Rev Mr Satthianathan of the C M Society is likely to be appointed head master of the Government College at Calicut, in succession to Mr Morgan who is acting as an inspector of schools —*Ibid*

DEFALCATIONS IN THE BELLARY TREASURY — Very serious defalcations in the Bellary District Treasury have been discovered by the Collector An East Indian Accountant, named Mellean, in whom the Native Deputy Collector, in charge of the Treasury, appears to have reposed undeserved confidence, has, by a series of frauds, extending over several months, made away with sums amounting altogether to more than Rs 10,000 He was arrested on the 22nd instant, and died suddenly the same day, from what cause has not yet been ascertained. Suicide by poison is suspected A *post mortem* examination has been held, and the stomach and intestines have been sent to the Chemical Examiner at Madras.—*Ibid*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS —Mr Robertson, Superintendent of Government Farms, has submitted to Government a statement affording information regarding some of the implements and machines that have been experimented with and found efficient and useful at Saidapet Only the implements and machines that can be recommended as suitable to the agricultural circumstances of South India have been included in the returns Many of the implements sent from the Saidapet Experimental Farm are sold as patterns while models are also frequently supplied, but as the farm officers have no direct agency in, or connection with, the districts, they possess no means of ascertaining to what extent the patterns, &c, are copied, multiplied, or utilized —*Ibid*

A MEETING OF PUNDITS —On the evening of Saturday, the 19th instant, a meeting of Pundits was held at the residence of Dr G Oppert, Ph D, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College for the purpose of having a conversation with Pandit Viswanatha Sastri Dandi that Acharya, Benares Sanskrit College There were present Drs Oppert and D Duncan, Messrs Ranganadam Moodelliar, M A, and M Seshagiri Sastri M A of the Presidency College, R. Ragunath Row, Dewan Bahadoor, P Srinivasa Row and other gentlemen including the local Sanskrit Pandits T Viswanatha Sastri delivered a short lecture on Vyakarana (grammar) and on the Sankhya and Nyaya systems of philosophy The audience were *pleased with the discourse, and the meeting* came to a close with the distribution of pan and the sprinkling of rosewater —*Ibid*

THE LATE EX GAEKWAR, MULHAR RAO —The ceremony of purifying the bones of the late ex Gaekwar was performed at noon yesterday These relics had been gathered from the funeral pile, and buried in a copper vessel, in the compound of Doveton House The vessel was taken out yesterday and the bones having been spread on straw and sprinkled with milk, curds, ghee and other ingredients, the straw was ignited After the straw had burnt down, the purified bones were again gathered and wrapped in a piece of crimson satin, a pearl, a ruby, an emerald and a coral having been previously thrown among the bones This parcel was overwrapped with a piece of white serge, the serge being intended to preserve the relics being contaminated by any vulgar touch, and carefully secured with cord, and finally it was suspended to an adjacent tree and a watch set over it. The relics will be taken to Benares by the mail this evening and after the necessary ceremonies, they will be consigned to the sacred waters of the Ganges —*Ibid*

REGISTRATION OF A FORGED DOCUMENT —Some time ago a son of the Zemindar in the Vizagapatam District, presented to the Registrar of Vizagapatam for registration, a document purporting to be a letter from his father, undertaking to make him a personal allowance of Rs 200 a month for his support This subsequently was found to be a forgery The matter did not come to the knowledge of Mr Hamnet, the Inspector General of Registration, till June of this year, and in bringing the circumstance to the notice of Government, he suggested the advisability of Civil and Subordinate Courts in the Presidency keeping the Inspector General informed of cases in which registered documents are proved before the Courts to be forgeries, the cases in question having been proved so in the Subordinate Court of Vizagapatam "At present,' he writes, "no information whatever is imparted although its possession would enable that officer to overhaul the proceedings of the Registrars or Sub-Registrars concerned, and if necessary, have the officers handed up to Government for such punishment as they might deem it desirable to award The Government, in reply, remark that so general a direction would go beyond the necessities of the case. It will be enough to direct attention to the standing rule, and to enjoin all Judges and Magistrates to transmit to the Inspector General a copy of the judgment in every case in which the official character or conduct of a Registration officer is impugned '—*Ibid*

H E THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR —The following is the official programme of H E the Governor's forthcoming tour —

August 28th—Leave Ootacamund and arrive Coimbatore about 3 P M
" 29th—Leave Coimbatore 9-5 A M, arrive Shoranoor 2 8 P M, & drive to Trichore
" 29th—Leave Trichore 9 P M
" 30th—Arrive at Bolghatty (Cochin) in the early morning
" 31st—Leave Cochin late in the evening
Sept 1st—Arrive Quilon in evening
" 2nd—Leave Quilon in morning
" 2nd—Arrive Trevandrum in evening.
" 3rd to 5th—Trevandrum.
" 6th—Trevandrum to Pallode.
" 7th—Pallode to Camp Gorge.
" 8th—Camp Gorge to Courtallum.
" 9th to 12th—Courtallum.
" 13th—*Courtallum to Palamcotta.*
" 14th—Palamcotta and Tinnevelly
" 15th—Palamcotta to Sivvaikantam August and back
" 16th—Leave Tinnevelly 1 P M, arrive, Madura 7-35 P M,
" 17th and 18th—Madura.
" 19th—Leave Madura in evening.
" 20th—Arrive Ootacamund

A AWDRY, Captain R. E.,
Private Secretary

We learn that Mrs. Grant Duff will accompany the Governor on this tour, and that they will be attended by Dr Mackenzie, Captain Bagot, A D C, and Captain Awdry, R. E. the Private Secretary His Excellency and party will be the guests of Mr Wigram at Coimbatore, of H H the Rajah of Cochin in Cochin Territory, of H H. the Maharajah of Travancore in Trivancore, of Mr Pennington in Tinnevelly, and of Mr Hutchins at Madura. His Excellency will most probably return to Madras before the end of October, via Mysore and Bangalore, and he proposes visiting the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna Districts in February and March. Mr Grant Duff is said to be very anxious to know the *personnel* of District administration, and to see some of the principal stations in the different districts early in his tour of service as Governor He will have seen a good deal of the Presidency when these tours have been completed, and he is evidently following in the footsteps of Lord Napier as a touring Governor —*Ibid*

BOOK DEPOTS —All Government District Book Depots will be abolished from the 31st March next.—*Standard*

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS —New forms have been issued by the University for applications of candidates for all the University examinations —*Ibid*

THE WEATHER —A heavy shower of rain fell yesterday morning (22nd) between two and three o'clock A few more showers of the kind will be very welcome The rains in the west coast appear to have subsided and, with the cocoanut feast, the trading season will set in—*Ibid*

THE SALEM RIOTS, SALEM, 21ST AUGUST.—Just now everything is quiet. But an uneasy feeling prevails everywhere that the worst is yet to come—most of the bazaars are closed, and there is great difficulty in getting articles of consumption. The Hindoos are now following the example of the Mahomedans in sending their families away to other places. By 8 P M the streets are deserted, no one moving about The case in the district court for damages to the extent of Rs. 5,000 filed by the Hindoos against the Mahomedans on account of the lost Namaal not I hear, was yesterday finally closed and judgment reserved —*Ibid*

THE BARODA DEWANSHIP —Notwithstanding the official contradiction of the report that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji had some chance of being appointed to succeed Raja Sir T Madhav Rao as Dewan of Baroda, another report has gained credence and that is, that three Hindu gentlemen are candidates for the post, and that one of them is sure to succeed. Their names are —Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Mr Shantaram Narayan and Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar How far this report is well founded we cannot say, but if it is at all true that Sir T Madhav Rao is thinking of resigning his post His Highness the Gaikwar should not find it difficult to secure an able Native to supply his place. There are men of talent and experience in this Presidency Besides the three gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the post, there are Rai Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr Krishnaji Laxmana Nculkar, and Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit. Or if the Gaikwar wants one, who has already served as Dewan in a Native State, there is Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao, late Dewan to H H the Holkar So the field is pretty large, and it is yet too early to believe that any particular gentleman has a sure chance of getting the place The present Gaikwar is said to possess a very shrewd judgment and he is not likely to fix his choice upon any one hastily —*Indu Prakash*

BARODA —A correspondent writes from Baroda, August 16 —There has been a deal said and written about the Dewanship of Baroda in succession to Sir T. Madhavrao, who will soon retire The names of three Hindu gentlemen of very high standing in

Bombay are mentioned in the Baroda State, one of whom I am sure will meet with success. Owing to the death of the ex-Gaekwar at Baroda, His Highness and Court went into mourning for a time, and it gave general satisfaction when it was known also that His Highness' Government paid all the funeral expenses. The Gaekwar is winning golden opinions from one and all I may note one or two facts His Highness has established an English school for boys and girls, the children of officers in the service of the State Again, H H. is, I am informed, about to start a club for all his officers, and no doubt ere long a mess will also be established It is gratifying to note that General Watson, the Resident, is about to entertain all the officers. An attention of this kind will be very acceptable to those who are with His Highness. I may add that when H H the Rao of Catch was passing through His Highness Syajeerao Gaekwar at once directed Sir T Madhavrao to go to the station and show honour to the distinguished visitor —*Gazette*

## Extracts.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

*The Indian Mirror.*—Probably is no previous period of the history of India has such excitement been created among all classes of the Native races as by Lord Ripon's noble scheme of local self-government Public meetings of thanks-giving to the Government of Lord Ripon have been held in almost all the chief stations of Bengal; and the popular feeling has been as strong in Bombay, and nearly as strong even in Madras where popular feeling is not generally very excitable But in Bengal, it is not only in the chief stations that this great measure, with which the honoured name of Lord Ripon will perpetually be associated, has been appreciated and discussed in all its parts; but even in rural villages, which have come under the civilising influence of education, it has created a great and unusual interest. It has often been cast against us that we are wanting in union But, as every indication in every part of the Empire shows, union is beginning to form itself amongst the different Native races of India. The public meetings, held so universally, prove that unless it is not properly carried out, local self-government will not be a failure It has been received in such a sympathetic spirit that in one station the people justly proposed that the Chairman of their Local Board should be the Sub-Divisional Officer, simple because of the want of educated men in the Sub-Division. If proof were wanting, proof is now forthcoming that the Native races appreciate the value of political privileges Their loyalty is unquestioned, and, if possible, it will be strengthened and increased by the powers which are being delegated to them to look after and direct their own public affairs. The spirit in which the measure has been received even in the most insignificant villages, is an unmistakable evidence that patriotism is strong in the Native heart. It should be cheering to every friend of the country and to every philanthropist. When the people of India begin to take a real interest in the affairs of their own country, national progress will result as a matter of course, and the people will make such advances as to astonish even the most sceptical The formation of the Local Boards will be a task of the greatest difficulty and trouble, for it will depend on the constitution of those bodies whether the scheme of local self-government will be a success or failure

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

*The Bombay Gazette* —In the Bombay Presidency Lord Ripon's scheme of local self Government may be taken to be designed to give to local boards, municipal and district, greater powers in the administration of their affairs; to give them some discretion in all questions relating to expenditure; to place larger funds at their disposal, to infuse more life and energy into taluka local fund committees, which at present exist only in name, to introduce the elective principle into them, and lastly, to determine what control shall be exercised over their affairs by Government, and in what manner The first question in respect of local self government is the constitution of the local board and the extent to which it is to be controlled by an official chairman. The Government of India lay down broadly that the elective system may be introduced, and that non-officials may be made chairmen of local boards, wherever it is possible to do so We will speak of the proposal in regard to the appointment of non-official chairmen, first, as it is the one to which greater opposition is likely to be manifested by the officials in the Presidency than to the principal of election. It is natural that officials should look upon this innovation as a blow to their dignity, and should do their best to get the Government of India to reconsider this question Our own idea is that in the case of city and town municipalities having a population of 25,000 souls and upwards the chairmen of municipalities should be non official, and where the population is below 25,000, it should be left to the members of such municipalities to elect their own chairmen It may be urged that qualified non-officials cannot be had In the case of city and town municipalities such as we have indicated, we are of opinion that if Government took the trouble to inquire into the matter, it would not be difficult to find natives of intelligence and position to undertake the duties and responsibilities of chairmen. At any rate it would be wise, we think, to give the plan a trial, to see how it works The experiment would put the people on their mettle If successful well and good, if it fails the failure will not be attributable to any want of desire on the part of the Government to see local self government succeed

### THLENS.

*The Civil and Military Gazette* —In the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji, in Assam, the people believe in "*Thlens*" The original *Thlen* was a gigantic snake, a monstrous worm, which lived in a cave near Cherrapunji, and eat men and animals. One day, however, a local hero addressed himself to the task of overcoming the *Thlen* by guile He drove a herd of goats to the mouth of the cave, and offered them, one by one, to be eaten "By degrees," says the official report which we are quoting, "the monster became friendly, and learnt to open his mouth at a word from the man, to receive a lump of flesh, which was then thrown in" These pleasant relations being established the dragon slayer of Cherrapunji heated a lump of iron red hot, and hurled it into the unsuspecting *Thlen's* open mouth. This killed the *Thlen*, whose body the man then cut up, and sent the pieces to different people in various directions, with orders that each piece was to be carefully eaten Wherever this was done, the people were troubled with no more *Thlen's*, but one small piece, which nobody would eat, was left and from this sprang a brood of serpents which still infest Cherrapunji Now, when a *Thlen* takes up his abode in a house, there is no turning him out, he only leaves when he pleases, which is mostly when any of the property of the family is sold or given away The *Thlen* brings wealth to a family, but on the understanding that he is supplied with blood The people know when the *Thlen* is thirsty, by the appearance of some sickness or misfortune in the house To satisfy his craving, a human being must be murdered The victim's hair and fingers, and a quantity of his blood, are put in a bamboo tube, and it is believed that the *Thlen* appears, in the form of a snake, and devours the body of the murdered person, which is materialized from the portions thus offered After this, the affairs of the household prosper Many families in the hills are suspected to be *Ri Thlen*, or keepers of a *Thlen* The Chief Commissioner of Assam gives these facts in an interesting review of a recent report on the Khasi and Jumtia hills Last year, it is believed that no less than three murders were committed with the object of appeasing a *Thlen* One of the victims was an old woman, another a boy In each case, one or two persons were convicted, one man was hanged, and the rest were sentenced to imprisonment for life, or a term of years

### THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

*The Indian Mirror* —In theory, as in practice, the system under which the affairs of India are administered is equally vicious and objectionable The time has arrived for remodelling it and recasting it, so that it may be more adapted to the changed and still changing conditions of the country The reasonable aspirations of a people, fast growing in intelligence and beginning to realise the value of political rights, cannot continue to be entirely ignored, or, still less disregarded English education and, far more English example have infused into them that healthy spirit which prompts them very naturally to seek that political freedom which is inculcated into their minds in the schools in boyhood, and enforced to their maturer judgments in after years by the action of the Courts of Law It is England's own good work fairly begun in India, and it must be completed by England herself cordially and heartily. It is true that the noble scheme of local self-government, which the wisdom and magnanimity of Lord Ripon have led him to introduce into India as a first step in the direction of a gradual reform which shall eventually place the administration of their own affairs more largely in the hands of the people. But local self-government will hardly be as completely successful as it is to be desired unless the more vicious parts of the present administrative system are entirely cut out and wholly renewed For our part, until at all events India is fairly represented in Parliament, we should prefer the maintenance of the Secretary of State, wholly and solely as a checking power, and of the Government of India as an executive power With limits of their respective functions, strictly, accurately, and clearly defined, no friction between the two authorities should be possible, and the Parliament could always be moved to restrain any attempts at the usurpation of powers which do not belong to them by law It is quite true that the Secretary of State is solely and directly responsible to the Parliament for the due administration of Indian affairs But this responsibility does not necessarily, or at all imply any obligation to initiate measures. It can more effectually be protected by the constant supervision and occasional correction of the proceedings of the Government of India than by directing the execution of original measures utterly unsuited to the condition of the country, and altogether distasteful to the feelings of the people A Viceroy and Governor-General, who cannot stir a finger without a sign from the Secretary of State, must necessarily be looked in the estimation of a people who have been accustomed for more than a century to regard him as the source of all power in India and the absolute master of the destinies of her people We are, by no means, disposed to advocate his investiture with the autocratic powers one attached to his high office The time for purely despotic rules is fast going by But we think it will be far more conducive to the interests of India that the Viceroy should possess the substance, than be surrounded with the shadow, of power

### LANDLORD AND TENANT IN UPPER INDIA

*The Pioneer* —Speaking broadly it may be said that the soil of the N W P is divided into three nearly equal parts—the *sir*, or home farm land of the landlords, the land occupied by tenants with rights of occupancy and that held by tenants at-will Whatever legislation, therefore, may ultimately be decided on, these three different classes of property will have to be considered and dealt with separately It is acknowledged by almost all that a certain portion of the soil must be reserved as *sir* for those whom we have hitherto, at least, recognized as landowners, that is, as absolutely the property of the land owner, tilled by himself, or by his hired servants and in which no adverse rights of occupancy can accrue against him The main difficulty in these provinces in dealing with this question will be with the cultivating brotherhoods of land-owners, who, although they may not themselves actually cultivate the whole of their property have always been understood to reserve the right to do so, and who would certainly resent the taking away of that right as a most uncalled for injustice There is here no real question of the tenant against the landlord, of the industrious cultivator against the idle drone who consumes the fruits of the toil of others To take away the rights of these cultivating communities, and to bestow them on outsiders, merely admitted to till as temporary sojourners, provided the land was not required by its real owners, would be to wrong one class for the benefit of another no whit more deserving The first problem, to which the Legislature will have to address itself is this—to frame a definition of the land-owners' *sir* or home-farm which is in accordance with equity and with the feelings of the people, which secures to tenants their just rights without wronging the class who, although they may be the proud possessors of some infinitesimal fraction of ownership coming down to them through many generations, are yet, to all intents and purposes, no less tillers of the soil than those who hold under them. This must be the first step in any legislation to be undertaken Next comes the land held by occupancy tenants, and here it may be pointed out that to men engaged in practical politics, and not in merely antiquarian and historical investigations, all discussions as to how these occupancy rights were gained may be summarily swept aside as altogether irrelevant. All occupancy tenants, be their origin what it may, are now one and indivisible, and all must be treated alike The Famine Commission have recommended that the rents of this class should be fixed by the Settlement Officers, and this recommendation has been received with such general assent that it may almost be regarded as an accomplished fact. The precise principle to be adopted in fixing the rents, whether they should be based on customary rates, or on the highest rack rents obtained by open competition, a certain deduction being made in favour of occupancy tenants, is a question which, no doubt, will have to be ultimately settled, but it is not a pressing one Lastly, the Government will have to deal with the great and increasing class of tenants-at-will, and herein lies the chief difficulty The more bigoted adherents of the old zemindari school maintain that anything in the way of protection or concession to this class is an unjust infraction of the rights of the land owners. The more advanced disciples of the new evangel of tenant-right declare, unhesitatingly, that all tenants should be at once endowed with full occupancy rights. Putting other objections aside, it is obvious that, if this latter proposal were adopted, the whole landlord class would at once cease to have any *raison d'etre* If all tenants are to possess full occupancy rights it follows, as a natural corollary, that landlords must be abolished, and for our present purpose it is enough to say that India is not yet ripe for the wholesale abolition of landlordism. In dealing with tenants at will, therefore, it is to be hoped that the Government will steer a middle course, and will proceed with caution The above are the chief points to be decided in legislating regarding the land The more thorough and searching the discussion is which takes place before any change is introduced, the less chance of serious mistake, and it is much more with the view of directing public attention to the subject, than of advocating any particular measures, that these remarks are made


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# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

#### ATTACK ON KAFREDOWAR

*London 28th August Morning*—General Hamley's force commenced commanding Kafredowar yesterday The reply from the enemy was of the feeblest character and it is believed that the bulk of Arabi's force at that position have been withdrawn

#### REPAIRING THE RAILWAY

The railway from Ismailia to Ramses has been repaired

#### THE BENGAL CAVALRY

The Bengal Cavalry have arrived at Ismailia and been sent to the front

#### THE IRISH CONSTABULARY

Advices from Ireland state that the agitation amongst the Constabulary is reviving at Limerick and Dublin

#### THE SULTAN AND ARABI

*Constantinople 27th August*—The Porte has agreed to proclaim Arabi a rebel and has accepted the military convention proposed by England

#### THE SKIRMISHES NEAR RAMSES

*London 24th August Evening*—An official despatch received from Sir Garnet Wolseley states that after a successful skirmish with the enemy the dam which had been thrown across the Fresh Water Canal at Mugfar, was captured

The enemy, who had received reinforcements which brought their number up to about 10 000 men were opposed by 1,000 British Cavalry and Infantry

Sir G Wolseley will move up, and attack in force to day

#### DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS AT RAMSES

*London 29th August*—The latest advices from Egypt state that Sir Garnet Wolseley having been strongly reinforced yesterday, attacked and utterly routed the enemy at Ramses, at the same time capturing their camp five Krupp guns, quantities of ammunition and seventy five railway carriages full of provisions Our troops behaved admirably throughout the action, and our losses were but slight The enemy is in a demoralized state

#### KAFREDOWAR

The enemy at Kafredowar are still very active, outflanking and reconnoitering

#### CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON PORT SAID

The Arabs at Ghemile have been reinforced, and it is believed they contemplate advancing on Port Said

#### DESERTIONS FROM ARABI'S ARMY

Numerous desertions of Arabi's officers are taking place

#### THE ROUT AT RAMSES

*London 28th August, Afternoon*—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley dated Sunday, states that the fighting on Thursday and Friday had greater results than he at first supposed, the enemy were utterly routed, and fled in the direction of Zagazig, abandoning their arms, stores and camp

#### A NIGHT ATTACK

*London, 29th August, Afternoon*—Advices have been received that the enemy last night delivered an attack on the British position at Kassassin, which was repulsed The enemy lost heavily in men, besides which eleven of his guns were captured The British loss was 120 men.

#### KAFREDOWAR

*London, 29th August, Morning*—Latest advices from Egypt state that Kafredowar has again been reinforced The enemy including Tripolitan Bedouins, who have joined their ranks, are increasing and are now entrenching Mex and Abouker

#### SIR G WOLSELEY'S FORCE

Sir Garnet Wolseley's present force now consists of 11,000 men 2,800 horses and 27 guns The Indian Contingent continues to arrive rapidly and are being marched to the front The English soldiers are suffering from the intense heat and numerous cases of sunstroke have occured amongst them

#### INSUBORDINATION IN ARABI'S ARMY

Arabi's factotum, Fehmy Pacha has been taken prisoner, and reports that great distress and insubordination exists in the Egyptian army

#### THE NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY

A new Egyptian Ministry have been formed under the presidency of Cherif Pacha, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs with Riaz Pacha as Minister of the Interior

#### TURKEY AND GREECE

*Athens 29th August*—The Turks attacked the Greeks at Degava on Sunday last Fighting still continues 1 000 Greek troops have been despatched to the frontier

#### TURKEY AND GREECE

*Constantinople 29th August*—The Turks state that in the outbreak at Degava, the Greeks were the aggressors having attempted to seize the debatable territory in Thessaly

*Constantinople, 30th August*—Fighting has been renewed on the frontier of Thessaly between the Greeks and Turks

#### ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD

Prince Leopold is very ill from an attack of haemorrhage

#### REINFORCEMENTS FOR SIR G WOLSELEY

*London 30th August Afternoon*—Generals Hamley and Alison with the Brigade of Highlanders, have embarked at Alexandria for Ismailia

#### THE ACTION AT KASSASSIN

*London 30th August, Morning*—Later particulars state that the enemy maintained their attack on the British position at Kassassin from daybreak until night fall, when they were utterly routed by a brilliant charge by our Cavalry

#### ARABI NEGOTIATING

*London 31st August, Night*—A report is current at Ismailia that the Governor of Zagazig is, on behalf of Arabi Pasha, negotiating with the Khedive's Commissioner, who is accompanying Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a view to bring about an armistice preliminary to surrendering

Sir Garnet has returned to Ismailia

The residents in the suburbs of Alexandria are returning to the city

#### A SIEGE TRAIN FOR EGYPT

The British War Office has issued orders for the despatch of a siege train of 36 guns and 1,000 men to Egypt

#### THE RUMOURED NEGOTIATIONS

*London 1st September Morning*—The rumour that Arabi was negotiating for an armistice through the Governor of Zagazig is not confirmed

#### DEFENCES AT ALEXANDRIA

Sir Evelyn Wood is contructing his lines of defence around Alexandria

#### MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIAN ARMENIA

Persistent rumours are current that considerable military activity is being displayed in Russian Armenia.

#### THE ACTION AT KASSASSIN

*Bombay, 2nd September*—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that the first telegrams received from Ismailia were misleading Our Cavalry lost much after their brilliant charge, and much confusion ensued

The specials explain that the captured guns were lost again in the darkness, the Cavalry supports being exhausted, and the ammunition of the infantry expended

Our dead had to be left on the field, and were afterwards found to have been mutilated

The advance of Sir G Wolseley's force from Kassassin has not been confirmed

A subsequent telegram states that the mutilation of the troops by the Egyptians is confirmed The news has caused much excitement and indignation in England

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1882

## THE BLOCK IN THE MYSORE BAR.

WHATEVER extenuation or excuse may be pleaded with reference to Mr Plumer's action, in the disposal of applications for promotion by Second Grade Pleaders to the First Grade, under the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules of February 1879, we think he is not justified in applying the same action to the cases of those who have presented applications for admission as First Grade Pleaders, under para 10 of the Rules Mr Plumer has allowed such applications to stand over, as he said, in order that he might refer to the three district judges to know whether their courts stood in need of any additional number of First Class Pleaders, and in this action, he has indiscriminately included the applications of those who are desirous of being enrolled as First Grade Pleaders for the first time, that is, to make a beginning in legal practice, with the applications of Second Grade Pleaders, who wish, after their two years' probation, to be promoted to the First Grade The Chief Judge assigns as a reason for his action that there is quite a block in the number of First Class Pleaders in the Mysore Bar, but, looking carefully through the Advocate's and Pleaders' Rules of 1879, we do not find, in any one of its sections, any power or even discretion allowed to the Chief Judge to make any enquiry as to whether there is block in the number of advocates, first class pleaders, and second class pleaders in the Mysore Bar, before he grants the applications made to him All that the Rules require of him is, that he should be satisfied that the applicant has fulfilled the conditions required by sections 9, 10, or 11, as the case may be, of the Rules Section 13 is very clear on the point It is as follows—"If the application is found by the Judicial Commissioner (now styled the Chief Judge) to comply with the conditions of the Rules, the name of the Advocate or Pleader *shall* be entered according to his grade, in the Roll of Advocates or Pleaders" As we have said elsewhere in our columns this morning, the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules are, for all intents and purposes, a legal enactment, as much a legal enactment as the Legal Practitioners' Act, now in force in British territory The Rules were published in the *Mysore Government Gazette* of the 22nd February 1879, and purport to be published with the sanction of the Government of India, not as mere rules of procedure, under the authority of then Judicial Commissioner, but under the auspices of the Government of Mysore. These Rules also contain sections (Nos 15 to 23) for the suspension or removal from the rolls of advocates and pleaders admitted under them It is clear, then, that these Rules comprise a compact and complete enactment, controlling the status, qualifications, admission, and enrolment of the members of the Mysore Bar, in their several grades It follows, therefore, that the Chief Judge has no power whatever to alter, modify, or amend these Rules, or to take any action which is not sanctioned by them. In making such an enquiry, as to whether the Mysore Bar is at present overstocked or not with pleaders of the first grade the Chief Judge is acting *ultra vires*, is adopting a course not sanctioned by the Rules of 1879 In short, it is no part of his duty to enquire whether there is a block in the number of practitioners on the rolls. He has simply to be satisfied that the applicants for admission, in the several grades, have fulfilled the conditions laid down in the Rules Mr Plumer's action in the matter is just as if a judge ignored an enactment he was called upon to administer, and setting forth what the law should be, rather than declaring and acting upon the law as it is. Suppose Mr Plumer had still continued Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittoor, in the Madras Presidency, he could not refuse fresh applications for admission as pleaders —provided the applicants fulfilled the required conditions—because the Chittoor bar happened to be overstocked with pleaders, because he would be thereby introducing a procedure not sanctioned by the Legal Practitioners' Act. Now, let us turn to the case of those who apply, for the first time, under the Rules of 1879, to be admitted as Pleaders of the First Grade, that is to say, those who, not having practised before, have studied hard, thoroughly qualified themselves, and have passed the necessary examinations, and produce the necessary certificates An applicant of this class, under Rule 10, will have to produce (1) a certificate of respectability and of good moral character, (2) a certificate of having passed the Madras Judicial Test, Civil and Criminal, by the Higher Grade, and (3) a certificate of being between the ages of 20 and 40. There could be, or, rather, we should say, there ought not to be, any difficulty whatever in a case of this kind The Chief Judge should simply satisfy himself that the conditions of para 10, above quoted, have been observed, and then, he should without hesitation, apply Rule 13 at once to the application, though there may be hundreds of First Class Pleaders on the rolls, and there really may be a block in the Mysore Bar To refuse to admit an applicant of this class, simply because the bar is overstocked, and to make the admission contingent on the report of the district judges, as to whether or not they require any more First Class Pleaders, is tantamount to laying a deliberate and unauthorised prohibition on the practice of a plead-

er, who has qualified himself in every respect, in accordance with the rules made and provided for him by the Government itself The Government might, with equal reason, through its constituted channels, limit the number of persons who shall engage in any particular trade or profession, or calling The legal profession here, as elsewhere, is open to the competition of numbers, and the judges have no more right to direct a restriction as to the number of persons who shall follow the profession, than to dictate the amount of salary they are prepared to accept from the Government which employs them Has the Chief Judge forgotten that the legal profession in England is notoriously overstocked, and that "briefless barristers" there are as plentiful as black berries? And yet the benches of the several Inns of Court do not refuse to admit students and do not decline to call them to the bar, after the usual period of study, because there is—as it happens to be—a permanent block in the number of members of the English bar? Again, the various High Courts of India, in British India, are constantly allowing additions to the bar, both of barristers from England, and of those who have passed the various local examinations, such as attorneys and vakils They do not decline to admit practitioners, otherwise qualified, although it is a well known fact that the number of members of the bar is daily increasing, and the circumstance has, in fact, become a source of public jesting and sarcasm The principle of numbers and competition is as applicable to the legal as to any other profession, and the surplus numbers must find their level, on the principle that the weakest goes to the wall. Mr. Plumer's action, however, is an attempt to put a stop to legitimate competition, by placing an arbitrary restriction as to the number of members who shall be admitted into a certain grade of the legal profession in this Province, namely, the grade of First Class Pleaders, a grade sanctioned by the Government of India itself, without any reference as to the numbers who might flock to that grade in the future In this view, we should say that the Chief Judge was acting illegally, that is, contrary to the provisions of the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules of 1879 Three or four applications of the kind, on the principles of which we have been commenting, are now pending before the Chief Judge, who as we have said, has allowed them to lie over, till he receives the reports of the district judges to which we have above referred In two of these cases, it least, the applicants have studied very hard, have passed the necessary examinations—in one case the applicant stood third in the list of successful candidates in the Madras Presidency, and first in the Mysore Province—and have produced the required certificates All the remarks we have made apply to these and to similar cases, but besides the illegality of Mr Plumer's action with respect to them, that action will have wrought a simple and pure injustice to all such applicants, who have studied, and passed, and may apply to be admitted, on the reasonable expectations raised by legal rules, which, as we have said, bear on their very face, the impress of a legislative enactment, for, that was, without doubt, their scope and intention

## PLEADERS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE

We are afraid that, with the best intentions in the world, Mr J D Sandford, when he was Chief Judge of the Province, created a difficulty by the introduction of the Rules for the admission of advocates and pleaders, of the 18th February 1879 There can be no doubt that Mr Sandford's original intention was so to classify the members of the legal profession in the Province and to regulate their admission to practise, as not to overstock the courts or to admit men of inferior calibre and attainments With this object in view, the Rules of February 1879 classified the legal practitioners in the Province into three grades, namely, advocates, pleaders of the first class, and pleaders of the second class The advocates consist (locally) of those who had had their names registered as pleaders of the late Judicial Commissioner's Court, previous to the introduction of the Rules of February 1879, the first class pleaders are those who had not been so registered, but who subsequently passed the Civil and Criminal Higher Grade Special Tests prescribed by the Government of Madras, and the second class pleaders are those who have passed the Civil and Criminal Lower Grade Special Tests The advocates have a license to appear and plead in all the courts of the Province, from the Chief Court downwards, the first class pleaders can appear as far as the district civil and sessions courts stopping short of the Chief Court, and the second class pleaders are permitted to appear in all magisterial courts, but only as far as the Munsiffs' courts, on the civil side Such an arrangement would have been admirable, and suited the requirements of the Province as to legal practitioners, had the arrangement been rendered permanent that is to say, had it been ruled that members of each of these grades should adhere to the grade for which they had qualified themselves, but unfortunately, the Rules of February 1879 permit promotions from one grade to another, after two consecutive years of practice in the grade below For instance, a pleader of the second class, after two years' practice in a Munsiffs court, may apply to be raised to the status of a first class pleader and, for the purposes of this promotion, he must produce, in accordance with para 10 of the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules of February 1879, (1) a certificate of respectability and of good moral character, (2) a certificate of having passed the Madras Judicial Test, Civil and Criminal, by the Higher Grade, or of having practised with good reputation, as a Pleader of the Second Grade, in the Mysore Courts of Law, or else here, for the space of two years, and of being qualified in the opinion of the Judge of the Court, in which the applicant may have ordinarily practised, to be admitted as a pleader of the First Grade This latter certificate, it is provided, should be granted by a judge of not lower rank than that of Munsiff A pleader of the First Class may apply to be admitted as an advocate, under similar conditions Herein, then, lies the difficulty created by the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules of February 1879 It is over three years and a half since these Rules were introduced and during that time hundreds of men have been enrolled as Second Class Pleaders, throughout the Munsiffs' Courts, and it now turns out that scores of these men are naturally influenced by the desire to become First Class Pleaders, so that, for the past few months, the Chief Judge has had a large number of applications under para 10 of the Rules It is now found that there will be quite a plethora of First Class Pleaders in the district courts, if all these applications are granted Indeed, this contingency, it was anticipated, more than a year ago, would arise, and the following circular letter was addressed, by Mr Sandford, to all Civil Judges, on the 14th June 1881 —" I have the honour to state that certificates, following the exact wording of paragraph No 10 of the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules will be required from applicants for promotion to the First Grade of Pleaders, and that especial stress will be laid upon the certificate that the applicant is qualified, in the opinion of the judge of the court in which he has ordinarily practised, to be admitted as a Pleader of the First Grade If the applicant has been practising in the Subordinate Judge's Court, the certificate must come from the Subordinate Judge, and I look to the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs to protect the grade *from the admission of unqualified persons, by giving certificates with great caution, strictness, and deliberation*" As the Rules make no provision whatever as to the applicant's knowledge of the English language this latter qualification—a very essential qualification, in our opinion—is not taken into account The Chief Judge thus finds himself in a dilemma On the one hand, most of the Second Class Pleaders, who are ambitious of becoming First Class Pleaders, do not know English at all, or possess but a mere smattering of the language, so that whatever may be the extent of their knowledge of the laws and enactments, in the Canarese language they can hardly be said to be qualified for practice in the district courts, which exercise unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction, and in which the cases heard depend a good deal for elucidation on the cases in the law reports, and the commentaries and constructions placed on the elaborate provisions of scientific codes, to thoroughly comprehend which, the most exact knowledge of so bald a language as Canarese will not suffice On the other hand, the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules of February 1879 have all the force of an enactment in the Mysore Province for they were promulgated after submission to, and sanction from, the Government of India, and as a knowledge of the English language is not laid down therein as a qualification for promotion in the legal profession, such qualification cannot *now* be well insisted on in the persons of those who are applicants for promotion Out of this dilemma, the Chief Judge has sought a temporary escape, in several applications which were made to him, last week, by second class pleaders for promotion to first class pleaders The applicants were informed that their petition would be held in abeyance, till it is ascertained, from the particular district civil judges concerned, whether their courts required additions to the already existing numbers of First Class Pleaders on the roll This however, in our opinion is but a temporary expedient, and seems to shirk the real question at issue—the force of the Advocates' and Pleaders Rules of February 1879, as a legal enactment We are of opinion that even should the district judges, to whom reference is to be or has been made on the question of additional First Class Pleaders in their courts, should reply that any more of such are not wanted, yet if an applicant of the Second Class of Pleaders should come furnished at all points under para 10 of the Rules quoted above, he could, as a matter of right claim to be admitted It now seems clear that the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules of 1879 should never have been passed and introduced in their present shape But for them the difficulty about the promotion of Second Class Pleaders would never have arisen Instead of putting the question by and seeking some temporary escape from it, we think, the better way would be to altogether rescind the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules of 1879, without, however, any retrospective effect on those Second Class Pleaders who have already applied for promotion to the First Class, under the existing Rules A complete remodelling of those Rules may be then undertaken, and a restrictive clause might be inserted, in the new rules, by which the time of probation may be extended, and a fair knowledge of the English language may be laid down as a *sine qua non* for the admission of Second Grade Pleaders to the First Grade The effect of such a restrictive clause, we think, would be to keep Second Class Pleaders, as a rule, to their legitimate sphere of action—the Munsiffs Courts

## THE REVENUE CODE FOR MYSORE

Some months ago, it was announced that the Dewan had resolved upon having a comprehensive, all—round Code drawn up for the Mysore State, a code which was to embrace within its provisions all the departments of the state service, and for this purpose, Mr K Shamadri Iyer, B A, B L, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, was appointed chief codifier, and to assist him, Mr Sreenivasa Rao, some connection of Rajah Sir Madava Rao, Dewan of Baroda, was nominated Subsequently, it turned out that the codifier's task was not so wide and comprehensive, as it was first supposed He was to try his 'prentice hand first at a Revenue Code for the Province, and at this work he has apparently been labouring during the past three months or more, but up to the present moment, no sort of fruit of his labours has been visible Mr Shamadri Iyer has not returned to his subsidiary appointment in the Tumkur district, but he continues to draw the pay of that appointment, plus a special allowance as codifier We think we are justified in asking how long he is to labour thus in silence, without giving an expectant public a clue as to what he is about We ask this in the public interests, for it is rather hard that the revenues of an impoverished state should pay a Deputy Commissioner's salary, in addition to a special allowance, to a gentleman, who, however high his qualifications, and attainments as an official may be, has not as yet given any signs that he possesses peculiar fitness as a codifier, unless, indeed, Mr Shamadri Iyer is modestly hiding his light under a bushel, for the present, so that he may "break forth into sudden blaze," when the time he has secretly calculated for the *denouement* has arrived And what may we ask, has become of his co labourer in codification, the gentleman from the land of Somnath, who obtained his appointment simply because he belongs to the family of Sir Madava Rao? His salary we believe, is exceedingly modest in comparison with that drawn by his chief, but still for all that, an exacting public should like to know, you know what he is doing for it? We hope, by our next issue, to gather some information on a subject about which we can only put the questions we have above propounded

## Original and Selected Notes

The Queen's wedding present to the Duke of Westminster was a very handsome thoroughbred riding horse

A Bombay paper learns from Indore that Mr Anna Sahob, Naib Dewan of H H Maharaja Holkar, died on the 10th instant of cholera

A Rangoon telegram, dated August 26th says —" A strong feeling of insecurity prevails in town A meeting of wealthy natives has been held, and a memorial presented to the Chief Commissioner for better police protection"

The *Standard* of August 11th, says—"There is no foundation for the report, which was industriously circulated in London yesterday evening, that Lord Salisbury had resigned the leadership of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords"

The Government of India has sent out a second time, with renewed recommendations, a proposal for the establishment of District Appellate Benches in Bengal, the purpose of which would be to dispose, on appeal, of various suits which now go up to the overtasked High Court at Calcutta

The Maharajah Holkar left Simla last Thursday morning It is believed at Simla that the visit of Holkar has something to do with the future succession to his Raj His eldest son is by no means a favourite, and it is understood that it would be equally pleasing to the father and to the Maharajah if his second son were acknowledged the Heir Presumptive

The Education Commission will hold its first meeting in the Presidency of Bombay, at Poona, on Friday, the 1st September The evidence will be taken in the Council Hall, unless His Excellency the Governor of Bombay should require the Hall The members of the Board are the Hon'ble W W Hunter, President, Mr H P Jacob, Mr W Lee Warner, M A C S, and Mr K T Telang, M A, L L B Among the witnesses to be examined is the representative of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Sir David Wedderburn, acting upon medical advice, is about to retire from the representation of Haddington Burghs. A day or two before the mail left Sir David wrote to Mr Gladstone, informing him of his intention to resign his seat The *Daily News* says —" Sir D. Wedderburn will continue to perform his Parliamentary duties until the work of the session has virtually ended His retirement from the

House of Commons has excited general regret on the Liberal side of the House"

THE Turks, *Truth* is happy to think, are in terrible straits for money Having assigned their best taxes, their total revenue does not amount to £7,000,000 per annum Of this probably £1,000,000 is stolen by the Pashas, and £1,000,000 goes to the Sultan and the Palace The only officers who are paid are Hobart Pasha and a few others, whose salaries are guaranteed by the Ottoman Bank, and the Ministers, who pay themselves The army and the navy are fed and clothed, but receive no cash The Palace has to borrow from day to day of the small Ottoman bankers All stores are paid for in Bills—or certificates of indebtedness For these there is no market in Constantinople A Bill of £500 is bought for £50, and this only by persons connected with the Ministry of Finance, who are able to obtain heavy sums of bribery a small payment on account Every official robs to his utmost in order to keep body and soul together

Dr Lundy lays down the following rules for the better use of the eyes —

1 Avoid reading and study by poor light

2 Light should come from the side and not from the back or from the front

3 Do not read or study while suffering great bodily fatigue or during recovery from illness

4 Do not read while lying down

5 Do not use the eyes too long at a time for near work, but give them occasional periods of rest

6 Reading and study should be done systematically

7 During study avoid the stooping position, or whatever tends to produce congestion of the head and face

8 Select well printed books

9 Correct errors of refraction with proper glasses

10 Avoid bad hygienic conditions and the use of alcohol and tobacco

11 Take sufficient exercise in the open air

12 Let the physical keep pace with the mental culture, for asthenopia is usually observed in those who are lacking in physical development

We commend the above to the notice of our students It is a notable fact that cases of shortsightedness are remarkably on the increase among our students, and they should therefore take particular care to avoid a defect which unfortunately in most cases tends to become hereditary

WITH the view of promoting the silk industry in this country, the Government of India made enquiries as to the supply of a small quantity of silk worm eggs of the annual variety, and offered to place at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor in Council for purchase of these eggs for experiment during the cold weather Besides the supply they would cost Mr Hick enquired whether His Excellency the Governor in Council would consider purchase of the eggs in April 1883 for trial in the following year, and also whether the mulberry or the mulberry variety would be preferred and by what date the eggs will be required for hatching The date should be as recent as closely as possible with the season when the mulberry is in new leaf, or in other words the close of the cold weather Copies of the communications on the subject will be forwarded to Dr Bidie, Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, and Mr Grimes, Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, who are requested to state whether they can undertake to receive the eggs during the approaching cold weather Government have invited Mr. W C Bennett, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North Western Provinces and Major Murray, Mussoorie, to report whether they can arrange for the prosecution of the experiment next year, what variety of the eggs would in that case be preferred, and whether any cuttings of the *Morus multicaulis* would be required

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS continues to take great interest in the welfare of Indian students at Oxford In a letter to a Bombay paper he calls attention to the "case with which Pandit Shyamaji Krishna Varma (who came to England, as is generally known, at my recommendation) passed his second examination (Moderations) at the end of the Oxford summer term, and the scholarlike proficiency displayed by him in Greek and Latin literature is an interesting proof of the close relationship between the classical languages of India and those of Europe The Pandit was quite unacquainted with Greek and Latin when he arrived in England, and yet passed his first examination after little more than a year's study Another interesting point connected with his second examination is, that, although not a Christian, he selected as one of his subjects the four Gospels in the original Greek, and passed a highly creditable examination both in the text and subject matter, showing by his answers, written in Greek, a better acquaintance with the facts of Christianity than is commonly found among the young men who profess Christianity This is first instance on record of a non Christian student successfully surmounting difficulties, which to native minds, nurtured in wholly different religious atmosphere, have hitherto appeared insuperable If I am asked whether it is open to other young Indian Sanskrit scholars to enter on a similar career with any prospect of similar success, I answer yes, provided they possess four qualifications —1 Sufficient enlightenment to be superior to the prejudices of caste 2 Energy and powers of application combined with fair abilities 3 Sufficiently strong health to resist the cold and damp of an English winter 4 Relations or friends able and willing to render pecuniary aid"

## Local and Provincial

H H THE MAHARAJAH —Her Highness the Maharanee, left Bangalore for Mysore on Friday last, by special train, the Maharajah accompanying Her Highness to the station to see her off

MR RANGA CHARLU, C I E —We regret to learn that Mr Ranga Charlu, the Dewan, has not been well for some few days past and that he left for Madras for a change, on Saturday evening last

KOLAR SESSIONS —The Session Court for the Kolar district will be held this day in Kolar town Up to the date of the Official Gazette of Saturday before last, there were only two cases committed for trial

H H THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore paid a ceremonial visit to Lieutenant General W Pitt, C B, commanding the Mysore division of the Madras army, on Friday forenoon

THE LIBRARY UNION —This society has left its old quarters on the Fort Road, Fort, and has removed into the rooms given to it in the Division Cutcherry, by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —On the 1st instant, Mr W South, Public Superintendent, Mysore State Railway, was obliged to resign the service, in accordance with previous notice, given three months ago A native is to be appointed in Mr South's place

THE RAILWAY TO TUMKUR —We understand that Mr P W Barnett, M I C E, has tendered a contract to construct the whole of the proposed line of railway between Bangalore and Tumkur It is stated that some 200 tenders for portions of the work have been sent in, amongst which are several from local contractors

THOMPSON VS HOUSTON AND OTHERS —The action for defamation by Mr R W Thompson, editor and proprietor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, against Messrs A C Houston, J W Hayes, Sr and R F Hayes, the editor, proprietor, and publisher, respectively, of the *Daily Post*, came on for hearing again in the District Magistrate's Court, C and M Station, on Wednesday last, but was adjourned, in consequence of second defendant's illness, to-morrow (Tuesday) the 5th instant

THE E AND A I LOTTERY —The sale of tickets for the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Lottery closed on Thursday last the 31st Ultimo The drawings of the tickets for prizes will begin on the 20th Instant and be continued up to the 27th Idem, when they will be closed and the prize lists forwarded to winners of numbers We learn from the local *Spectator* that Messrs S H Vardon, Sreenivas Iyengar, Syed Nusseroodeen and Captain Macinire have been appointed Government scrutinizers of the drawings

PROVINCIAL MORTUARY RETURN —The total number of deaths in the Mysore province for the month of January 1882 was 5,891 of which 3,071 were males and 2,816 females The number of births registered during the same period was 7,507, of which 3,864 were males and 3,643 females The largest number of deaths occurred in the Mysore District and the least in the Kadur district The highest number of births was in the Mysore and Bangalore districts—the figure being the same in both, viz, 1359—and the lowest number in Kadur The ratio per cent of deaths from all causes, to the population was 14, the highest percentage being in the Shimoga district

BARNETT VS THOMPSON AND OTHERS —This action for defamation brought by Mr E W Barnett, M I C E, against Mr R W Thompson, the editor and proprietor, and Messrs R Stephenson and E Andrews, the publishers of the *Bangalore Gazette*, in the court of Major E P Maltby, the District Magistrate, C and M Station, was withdrawn by the complainant, on Tuesday last Mr L Sidney Smith, advocate, appeared for the complainant, Mr A M Corner, advocate, for the first defendant, and Mr J W Hayes, Jr barrister-at-law, for the second and third defendants Complainant's advocate stated that Mr Barnett was satisfied with the explanatory article published in the *Bangalore Gazette* of Saturday the 26th August, and would therefore wish to withdraw the action His worship granted the required permission

OFFICIAL LIBRARIES —A very liberal order has lately emanated from the Dewan on the subject of books in official Libraries which we have no doubt will be hailed with satisfaction by many in the district The Dewan observes that numerous valuable publications which have been received and furnished from time to time to the Libraries of the Division and District Offices are generally shut up in the Libraries of those offices without any public advantage These books should be readily available not only to all the public servants at the station, but also to respectable members of the non official public under proper rules for the books being returned without injury, and within a reasonably limited time The Heads of the Offices concerned are therefore requested to have the books placed under the charge of one of their Clerks in a part of their office readily accessible to the public who may be allowed to borrow them or refer to them in the Library-room itself —*Spectator*

PRICES OF SALT —The various reports called for by the administration recently from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the prices of salt both before and after the reduction of salt duty by the Government of India having been received, the Dewan remarks that the statements received from the Districts show that the prices of salt have fallen in the three Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur since the reduction of duty made to the extent of 20 per cent though the prices have not fallen to the same extent In the remaining Districts and especially in Mysore and Hassan which get their salt from the Western Coast, no fall in the price is shown in most of the talukas This is probably due to the fact that where salt has to be carried to great distances, the imports are being few, they manage to keep a sort of monopoly of the trade and appropriate to themselves the entire benefit of the reduction The matter requires the investigation of the Deputy Commissioners who should enter any noteworthy facts in their monthly price-current lists in which the prices of salt should be carefully and accurately entered

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

SIR T MADAVA ROW —SIR T Madava Rao, the Dewan of Baroda, will avail himself of three months leave from January next, and will visit Madras, in order to recruit his health —*Mail*

A NEW PAPER —Still another addition to the list of journals, this time it is a daily Tamil paper the *Thinothayavarthamani*. What a name for one paper! It is about the proper length for four —*Ibid*

THE S I RAILWAY —The local train which leaves the Egmore station at 5-45 P M, travels only as far as Palaveram. It is the intention of the Company from next month to run the train as far as Chingleput, a distance of thirty-five miles —*Ibid*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT —The first outcome of the introduction of self government into this Presidency, will be the abolition of the Local Fund Branch of the Revenue Board Office, and a consequent increase in the powers of the Local Fund Boards in the Districts.—*Ibid*

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND PRIVATE SOCIETIES —According to a recent Government notification the Collector of Sea Customs has issued a Circular to all heads of his Departments, and to the subordinates strictly enjoining them to discontinue their connection with private banking and lending societies.—*Ibid.*

EXTENSION OF WATER WORKS —The Municipality are making preparations to extend the water works to Washermanpettah, Tondiarpett, &c. in order to supply water from the Red Hills to the residents of these localities. The work of laying pipes from the Robinson Park is being pushed forward rapidly —*Ibid.*

A RAILWAY SHORT-HAND WRITER —The repeated application to Government for the employment of a short hand writer in the Agent's Office having proved futile, Mr Saunders has laid the matter before his Board of Directors in England, and urged upon them the necessity for such a man in his office, on account of the frequent meetings held, the minutes and discussions which have to be faithfully recorded —*Ibid*

THE RAILWAY —On the 27th instant, owing to the heavy rain having washed away a portion of the ballast, the Madras Railway line was rendered insecure in some places Steps were at once taken by the Engineering Department to put the line into a serviceable condition, and in order that traffic might not be suspended, all trains were ordered to travel over the damaged portions at the slow rate of half a mile an hour —*Ibid*

PAYMENT OF FEES.—The managers of the different Colleges and schools will be glad to hear of the rules brought into force in the Presidency College by Dr David Duncan, M A D, Sc F C, Acting Principal of the Institution, the fees will be collected on the sixth day of the month, three days grace will be given in exceptional cases, after the expiration of which the names of defaulters will be struck off the list A pupil of the junior department dismissed for non payment of his fee shall not be readmitted until he has paid the fee due, together with an entrance fee If a student of the senior department, whose name has been struck off the rolls for the same reason applies for re-admission he shall not be entitled to count in his attendance certificate the period between the last day of the previous month, and the date of re admission —*Ibid*

RE ENLISTMENT OF DISCHARGED SEPOYS —The Government of India have sanctioned the re-enlistment of all men who took their discharge from the Native Regiments which were disbanded on the 30th June 1882, who may now desire re engagement, on the conditions that they refund any gratuity they may have received, and that they are physically fit for the service Men so re-enlisting within six months of their discharge, will be permitted to count their previous service towards pensions on re-enlistment. Gratuities, if not repaid at the time of re-enlistment, are to be recovered from the re-enlisted men by instalments, of not less than one-third of their pay General and other Officers Commanding are requested to give as wide a publicity as possible to the order Discharged men wishing to re-enlist are not to be rejected on account of being below the standard height, if in all other respects physically fit.—*Ibid*

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE WIDOW MARRIAGE MOVEMENT.—The Madras Government are apparently disposed to view with favour the widow marriage movement that has been going on in Rajamundry, and to do what lies in their power to mitigate that persecution to which the reformers of the Northern Circars have been subjected since the memorable celebration some months ago of two widow marriages under the auspices of the Rajahmundry Association headed by Mr Veerasalingam and Mr Navasivum The charge is instituted by the latter before the Joint Magistrate against the priest for excommunicating himself thrown out, the result of which has been that the Rajahmundry reformers have had to endure no end of vexatious annoyances and oppression at the hands of the local orthodox party The Government have, we understand, directed an appeal to be instituted before the High Court, and the latter have admitted the same —*Ibid.*

THE SALEM RIOTS, *Salem, 31st Aug* —180 sepoys are here, and over 200 police All is quiet now, but every precaution is being taken to prevent another riot Many Hindus, fearing arrest, are leaving the town It is not expected that another riot will take place in the immediate future *It is not true that the* 43rd Regiment was sent for About twenty lives have been lost, and between three and four hundred persons were wounded Yesterday, Manika Moodelly, a native Assistant Surgeon, the Local Fund Overseer, a Pleader of the Munsiff's Court, a clerk in the Collector's Office, two headmen of the weaver caste, and the Village Munsiffs of Salem and Shivapeth, all Hindus, were arrested Mr MacIver went to Coimbatore, and saw Mr Grant Duff in reference to the riots. The Police have not succeeded in arresting the Mittadar of Namkal's wife and some other ringleaders sought for. 163 prisoners have been arrested, and more arrests are expected to-day —*Ibid*

THE RANEES OF BARODA —Mr M'Laren asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was now any objection, since the death of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, to the widowed Ranees having confidential communications with Mr Kavanagh in his capacity as counsel of the deceased ex-Gaekwar, and of themselves; whether the Government of India would give facilities for handing over to the Ranees, as the legal personal representatives of the deceased ex Gaekwar the moneys saved out of the stipend lately allowed to him, the other personal property at Doveton House, Madras, and the crore and a half of rupees, or thereabouts, which formed the dowry given to them on their marriage, and which the Government of India was holding on their behalf, and whether the Government of India would allow the younger Ranee to receive the property formerly belonging to her deceased son. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to the first question of the hon member, said — I have to say that the matter of confidential communications between Mr Kavanagh and the widows of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda is one which lies entirely within the discretion of the Indian authorities Mr Kavanagh has been accordingly informed, in answer to a letter on the subject sent to the India Office that any application he may have to make in regard to it should be addressed to the Government of India. With reference to the remaining questions of the hon member, I have only to say that the Government of India will, no doubt, give immediate attention to all matters which may require their intervention or decision consequent on the death of Malhar Rao. Certain claims, however, made on behalf of the ex-Gaekwar to balance of stipend and private property alleged to belong to himself and his Ranees have been declared by the Government of India, after careful investigation, to be inadmissible, and this decision has been approved by the Home Government As to the property said to belong to the deceased son of the younger Ranee, the Government of India are making inquiries into the matter, the result of which enquiries is not yet known at the Indian Office —*Overland Mail.*

A POINT OF LAW UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.—A reference was made to the District Court of Chingleput, under Section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870, by the Deputy Collector of Chingleput, in awarding compensation to persons whose lands were appropriated by the Government for the construction of the East Coast Canal. There was no dispute as to the rate of compensation to be paid for the lands, but the claimants could not agree as to who was entitled to recover it The mirasdars and cultivators of the village are the claimants for the compensation. The former, twenty-seven in number, are the mirasdars of three-fourths of the village, and held a lease reserving a money payment from the Zamindar for the whole village for nine years, and contend that the latter were mere laborers not always cultivating the same lands and that they were only employed as it is impossible for them to cultivate the whole extent of land in the cowle, consequently the cultivators are not entitled to any compensation The latter, seventeen in number, claim six sevenths as their share and assert that they are Ulkandi Suknavasi ryots, with right of occupancy, and could not be turned out by the mirasdars The District Judge was of opinion, that the proportion of six sevenths of the compensation money claimed by the payakars seems to represent fairly enough the relative portion which they get from the gross produce of the land relatively to the mirasdar, as, out of ten kalums, five kalums and twelve markals go to the Zamindars, eight markals to the mirasdars, and four kalums to the payakari, leaving a margin of two markals, which goes to the cultivator The proportionable share of the payakari would therefore be five sixths or six sevenths, and therefore awarded to the payakari claimants six-sevenths of the compensation The High Court, on appeal, amended the judgment of the Court below and remarked that as the Judge had omitted to deduct from the apparent profits of the payakari the cost of production, and were obliged to remit an issue on this point and hold that the interest of parties should be equitably appraised and awarded three fourths of the compensation to the mirasdars and two-fifths to the payakari —*Ibid*

NEW EDITIONS —Messrs Higginbotham and Co have in the press new editions of Mayne's Hindu Law and Mayne's Penal Code. The latter will known publication has gone through fourteen or fifteen editions, and as the demand is still great, the publishers are pushing an other edition through the press as fast as possible. We hear that the same firm is printing the third edition of Dawes Revenue Code containing all the revenue laws in force in this presidency —*Standard*

## BOMBAY

EXCOMMUNICATION OF A LEADING BHATIA — The Bhatia Mahajuns at a solemn conclave held on Wednesday, discussed the backslidings of Lalladhur Kessowjee, the son of the mahajan leader of the caste, Mr Kessowjee Jadowjee, and unanimously resolved that he should be outcasted The nature of the offences Lalladhur had committed against the caste rules may be gathered from the reports of the recent Bhatia Libel Case, in which he sought to have another member of the caste punished for printing and circulating a hand bill warning Bhatias not to associate with him for fear of losing their caste, as he was a frequenter of hotels, a brandy drinker, and given to other pursuits and habits contrary to the Bhatia religious and moral code —*Gazette*

## Extracts.

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

The *Pioneer* —It is no secret that the general opinion of district officers is not favourable on the whole to the measures put forward so far with reference to the wish of the Government of India to introduce an enlarged system of local self-government into this country It is not that district officers deny the abstract propriety of the idea, they merely resent what they conceive to be hasty and ill-considered proposals aimed at forcing the development of large results prematurely They are willing to admit, in some cases at all events, that natives may be taught by degrees to manage their own affairs,—somehow at any rate, if not according to the English standard,—but they would prefer to work in the direction of expanding and giving more vitality to existing institutions, rather than by entirely altering the form of the municipal and district committees, and the routine of their business. But it is just in reference to the assumption which underlies this preference that the Government of India and the officers who dislike the new movement differ The authors of the self government scheme contend that while the European district officer remains himself a member of the native committee, the native members will never get into the way of doing things for themselves, that the whole future prospects of self-government in India turn upon the substitution of control from without for predominant impulse from within That is the fundamental idea in reference to which, in writing about this great and important question, we have always contended that the Government view must be the right one All the rest is detail relatively, and there seems no disposition on the part of the supreme Government to worry the Provincial authorities in regard to the precise arrangements they may choose to make

### PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION FOR INDIA

*The Statesman* —Some of our native contemporaries recur at intervals to the oft discussed question of securing representation for India in the British House of Commons If we are not mistaken, however, most serious writers have ceased to advocate direct representation Any scheme for sending direct representatives from this country to St Stephens is beyond the range of practical politics, and its realisation is a thing not to be desired It would be only one more plea for delaying the inauguration of representative government on the spot, which is the great political object on which native reforms should concentrate their efforts At the same time, no one will question the desirability of having in the House of Commons members of good standing who have made a special study of Indian affairs, and take an interest in them The question is—can anything be done by the people of India to assist in returning such men to Parliament? Not much we fear The payment of Mr Fawcett's election expenses was a generous act, and a very proper one in every respect, but any benefit that India has derived from Mr. Fawcett, it would probably have obtained to quite the same extent, even if he had not taken any step to show his appreciation of his interest in it The only possible harm however, that can arise from the practice of paying the election expenses of members who take an interest in India, is, that impecunious and adventurous members might be tempted to simulate an interest in the affairs of this country, in the hope of getting a pecuniary reward No doubt, there may be two or three old Anglo-Indians in England who would not object to go into Parliament at the expense of the people of this country but we doubt if they would be a profitable addition to the Home Charges Old Anglo-Indians seldom shine in the House of Commons, and, indeed, it is not to be expected that men who have lived up to their fifteen or sixteen year in India, without any experience of public life, should be able to acquit themselves respectably as members of Parliament The only other plan that might be tried is one that was almost put on trial at the last general election,—to get a genuine native of India elected by an English constituency We should not care to say that this is an impossibility, but it would certainly be extremely difficult Indian representation in the British Parliament is a dream, which can never be realised, and probably be useless if it could But representative government in India, within certain limits, is a practical object to aim at Popular suffrage must be a long way off, but we see no reason why Bengal should not now have a useful representative council to assist the Lieutenant Governor

### A WORD TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

The *Englishman* —We would say a word to day regarding the qualifications of those to whom, under the new regime, very considerable power is about to be entrusted, and we would address our remarks especially to those who are about to obtain that which they have, according to their own account, long desired, and who will soon be called upon to exercise the privilege and take upon themselves the responsibility of local self-government

It has been well said —

> "Self reverence, self knowledge self control
> These three alone lead life to sovereign powers."

And there could hardly be a better test to be applied to those who are about to be entrusted with the management of the affairs of our municipality than is contained in those lines We require in those who are about to take the lead of their fellow citizens under the new regime, "self-reverence" We require that they shall be men whose previous history will bear the scrutiny of an honest self examination, and who can come out of that ordeal with a feeling of self-respect. If they be traders they should be men whose business dealings have been characterised with honour and integrity Be they Zemindars, they should have treated their ryots in spirit of consideration and fair-play, have recognised the rights of those ryots as fellow men and not have regarded them as mere sources of income We are not without hope that many such men may be found throughout Bengal, and we earnestly trust that such men will be preferred before others, the record of whose lives will not bear the introspection which an honest self-examination would demand, that they will be selected to serve on the new governing bodies, and not those who, though outwardly ostentatious and opulent, lack the first of the three great qualities which alone lead life to sovereign power "Self reverence" Self-knowledge, too, is essential in those to whom Government is about to entrust the great privilege of self-government Knowledge of sorts we have in abundance throughout the land In no country has education made the strides which it has done within living memory as India but the flow of the tide of sound learning has of necessity carried with it a certain amount of froth and has poured over the country, side by side with those educated men who are a credit to themselves and to India, a little of men who have acquired a semi-education and who regard the knowledge they have acquired but as a means to the sole end and aim of their ambition, a government appointment Such men have not got self knowledge, and it will be a sad day for the country if power passes into their hands "Self-control" must be a very powerful factor in the composition of the character of the man who is either to be elected to take a part in the government of our Municipalities or sent up at the Local Boards. Self control, which will make them act on their own responsibility and will not allow them to be driven to and fro by every opinion, that may be expressed in the bazaar or in the zenana regarding their line of conduct Self control, which will cause them to disregard the breath of popularity, and which will not allow them to pause as they consider whether the closing of a neighbour's mouth or deaf ear may, possibly, close that neighbour's heart and vote at the next election


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ENGLISH EDITION

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1882. No. 36.

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*(From the Daily Papers)*

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The latest news from the seat of war states that the enemy has fortified a new camp near Kassassin

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A Brigade of Highlanders has arrived at Ismailia from Alexandria.

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The Indian troops occupy the important points along the Suez Canal

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## THE SALEM RIOTS

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There can be no doubt, to commence with, that the injudicious action which brought on the row, must be attributed to Mr Longley, the late Collector of Salem Not to say that so loyal a subject of Her British Majesty incited the mob to rioting but he quite as effectually brought about the mischief by his very injudicious and ill judged policy From time immemorial, the Mussulman residents of Salem have enjoyed the privilege of the sanctity of their *Mosques*, or places of worship, being respected That is to say, no processions, accompanied by music was to be allowed to pass the *Mosques* Three years ago, the Mussulman population desired to erect a new *Mosque*, as their numbers were increasing The site selected was at Sheevalpett, which is a populous quarter of the Hindu town The Hindus, even so far back as the reign of the Nabobs of the Carnatic, enjoyed the right of way of that road, for religious processions, and they naturally protested strongly against any infringement of their privileges The then Collector, Mr Longley, in an evil moment, turned a deaf ear to the objections of the Hindus, and the *Mosque* was permitted to be erected It was a magnificent structure, said to have cost some twenty-thousand rupees But the Hindus were determined that their rights should not be so violently trampled on, and went into litigation over the matter The lower Courts at Salem found against them, but the High Court of Madras, in appeal, ruled that Hindu processions should be allowed to pass the *Mosque* This was another foolish move, for if the High Court found the facts in favor of the privileges of the Hindus, it should clearly have given the Mussulmans damages against Government for the cost of the *Mosque*, and ordered its demolition We must respect religious scruples, and in the eyes of a Moslem, it is downright desecration for Hindu processions and music to pass their *Mosques* From the time of the passing of the ruling of the High Court, a bad feeling was created between the Mussulmans and Hindus at Salem On the 29th July, a washerwoman died, and the family of the deceased applied to the Acting Collector of Salem, Dr Macleane, for permission to go past the *Mosque* in dispute, in procession, to procure water for the funeral obsequies The Collector, gauging the existing state of feeling, very properly, we think, refused permission In defiance of the prohibition, the Hindus attempted to force their way past the *Mosque*, and of course a serious disturbance ensued The Police were quite capable of grasping the situation, but exhibited partizanship, and proved not only useless, but dangerous, as they joined either faction The Collector telegraphed to Bangalore for troops, and on their appearance the rioters dispersed The Collector very foolishly sent the troops (two Companies of the 15th M N I) back to Bangalore, and on the occasion of the *kuthba* feast of the Mussulmans, the disturbance was renewed with dire effect No one really knows how many casualties occurred, but the number could not have been under two-hundred The dead were secretly buried The *Mosque* was burnt and completely destroyed, and pigs were hung up before its dismantled portals and thrown into the wells The return of the troops quieted the town, indeed, their arrival was providential, as an attack in the jail was just then begun, and frustrated in the nick of time As soon as matters were settled down, the authorities began arresting the ring-leaders. Men in the highest authority have been taken into custody, including the Native surgeon of Salem, Dr Maniccum Moodelly, the Sub-Magistrate, and a Mittadar Mr MacIver, from Cuddapah, is trying the prisoners as Special Commissioner, and will commit all *prima facie* cases to the High Court for final disposal The town is in a most disturbed state, and the authorities have to act with caution as well as determination On Friday last, in the High Court of Madras, Mr Willie Grant, barrister-at-law, appeared before their lordships the Acting Chief Justice Turner and Mr Justice Kernan, and applied that nine Hindu prisoners, including the respectable persons named above, should be released on bail, and that the hearing of the case against them should be transferred to some other district and before some other magistrate, the chief grounds of the application being that the prisoners, by being detained in jail, had no proper opportunity afforded them of preparing their defence, that witnesses in the Salem district were afraid to come forward and give evidence on behalf of the prisoners, and that it was difficult for them to obtain legal advice and advocacy in Salem itself Mr H. Shephard, barrister-at-law, the Government Prosecutor, appeared to oppose the application. After a long and patient hearing of the arguments of counsel on both sides and the facts and circumstances of the case against the prisoners, their lordships retired, at about a quarter past three in the afternoon, and, after a deliberation of over three hours, returned and delivered judgment, the conclusion of which is as follows:—

"We have heard Mr Grant and Mr. Shephard, Government Pleader It was urged by Mr Shephard that we have no authority to oppose the Magistrate. The procedure of the Magistrate, and the denial of the privileges in jail to the prisoners, were called in question The Court, however, had to consider, in that case, whether the refusal to admit the prisoners to bail, was legal Eight persons were arrested on the 30th August, and one on the 31st August, and there were strong reasons for suspecting they were concerned in the riots of the 16th These proceedings justified the warrants of arrests Another question was, was the subsequent detention legal Section 190 requires that when the accused person appears, or is brought before the Magistrate or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate think fit, the Magistrate shall take evidence of complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject matter of the accusation, and the attendant circumstances. Mr. Grant insisted that there being no recorded evidence, the order for remand was illegal; further that section 194 prescribes that if from the absence of any witness, or from any other reasonable cause, the Magistrate may, by a written order, remand such person from time to time, and adjourn the enquiry not exceeding fifteen days This must be read as a proviso to Section 190, and it qualifies to the extent that the examination might be deferred Various cases were cited to us by petitioners' counsels In considering this question, the explanation given in Section 194 must also be taken into account "After the enquiry has been made, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand." We concur in this view Another question was, whether the records in this case disclosed reasonable grounds for remand. It is apparent that there are witnesses, but it appeared necessary to the Magistrate to wait for further evidence It is obvious that it is desirable for various reasons to postpone the enquiry There is cause for postponement, and it is held that it is a justification. We are unable therefore to hold that the application for bail can be admitted. With regard to the application for the transfer, we cannot at present interfere. The transfer to another district would involve vast incon-

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE WIDOW MARRIAGE MOVEMENT —The Madras Government are apparently disposed to view with favour the widow marriage movement that has been going on in Rajamundry, and to do what lies in their power to mitigate that persecution to which the reformers of the Northern Circars have been subjected since the memorable celebration some months ago of two widow marriages under the auspices of the Rajahmundry Association headed by Mr Veeresalingum and Mr Narasaiyum The charge instituted by the latter before the Joint Magistrate against the priest for excommunicating him was thrown out, the result of which has been that the Rajahmundry reformers have had to endure no end of vexatious annoyances and oppression at the hands of the local orthodox party The Government have, we understand, directed an appeal to be instituted before the High Court, and the latter have admitted the same.—*Ibid*

THE SALEM RIOTS, *Salem, 31st Aug*—180 sepoys are here, and over 200 police All is quiet now, but every precaution is being taken to prevent another riot. Many Hindus, fearing arrest, are leaving the town It is not expected that another riot will take place in the immediate future It is not true that the 43rd Regiment was sent for About twenty lives have been lost, and between three and four hundred persons were wounded Yesterday, Manika Moodelly, a native Assistant Surgeon, the Local Fund Overseer, a Pleader of the Munsiff's Court, a clerk in the Collector's Office, two headmen of the weaver caste, and the Village Munsiffs of Salem and Shiavapett, all Hindus, were arrested Mr MacIver went to Coimbatore, and saw Mr Grant Duff in reference to the riots The Police have not succeeded in arresting the Mittadar of Namakal's wife and some other ringleaders sought for 163 prisoners have been arrested and more arrests are expected to-day—*Ibid*

THE RANEES OF BARODA.—Mr M'Laren asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was now any objection, since the death of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, to the widowed Ranees having confidential communications with Mr Kavanagh in his capacity as counsel of the deceased ex-Gaekwar, and of themselves; whether the Government of India would give facilities for handing over to the Ranees, as the legal personal representatives of the deceased ex-Gaekwar, the moneys saved out of the stipend lately allowed to him, the other personal property at Dowson House, Madras, and the crore and a half of rupees, or thereabouts, which formed the dowry given to them on their marriage, and which the Government of India was holding on their behalf, and whether the Government of India would allow the younger Ranee to receive the property formerly belonging to her deceased son. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to the first question of the hon member, said — I have to say that the matter of confidential communications between Mr Kavanagh and the widows of the ex Gaekwar of Baroda is one which lies entirely within the discretion of the Indian authorities Mr Kavanagh has been accordingly informed, in answer to a letter on the subject sent to the India Office that any application he may have to make in regard to it should be addressed to the Government of India. With reference to the remaining questions of the hon member, I have only to say that the Government of India will, no doubt, give immediate attention to all matters which may require their intervention or decision consequent on the death of Mulhar Rao. Certain claims, however, made on behalf of the ex-Gaekwar to balance of stipend and private property alleged to belong to himself and his Ranees have been declared by the Government of India, after careful investigation, to be inadmissible, and this decision has been approved by the Home Government As to the property said to belong to the deceased son of the younger Ranee, the Government of India are making inquiries into the matter, the result of which enquiries is not yet known at the Indian Office —*Overland Mail*

A POINT OF LAW UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT —A reference was made to the District Court of Chingleput, under Section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870, by the Deputy Collector of Chingleput, in awarding compensation to persons whose lands were appropriated by the Government for the construction of the East Coast Canal There was no dispute as to the rate of compensation to be paid for the lands, but the claimants could not agree as to who was entitled to recover it The zamindars and cultivators of the village are the claimants for the compensation. The former, twenty seven in number, are the zamindars of three-fourths of the village, and held a lease reserving a money payment from the Zamindar for the whole village for nine years, and contend that the latter were mere laborers not always cultivating the same lands and that they were only employed as it is impossible for them to cultivate the whole extent of land in the cowle, consequently the cultivators are not entitled to any compensation The latter, seventeen in number claim six-sevenths as their share and assert that they are Ulkandi Sukhavasi ryots, with right of occupancy, and could not be turned out by the zamindars The District Judge was of opinion, that the proportion of six sevenths of the compensation money claimed by the payakaris seems to represent fairly enough the relative portion which they get from the gross produce of the land relatively to the zamindar, as, out of ten kalums, five kalums and twelve markals go to the Zamindars, eight markals to the zamindars, and four kalums to the payakari, leaving a margin of two markals, which goes to the cultivator The proportionable share of the payakari would therefore be five sixths or six-sevenths, and therefore awarded to the payakari claimants six-sevenths of the compensation The High Court, on appeal, amended the judgment of the Court below and remarked that as the Judge had omitted to deduct from the apparent profits of the payakari the cost of production, and were obliged to remit an issue on this point and held that the interest of parties should be equitably appraised and awarded three-fourths of the compensation to the zamindars and two-fifths to the payakari —*Ibid*

NEW EDITIONS —Messrs. Higginbotham and Co have in the press new editions of Mayne's Hindu Law and Mayne's Penal Code The latter well known publication has gone through fourteen or fifteen editions and as the demand is still great, the publishers are pushing another edition through the press as fast as possible We hear that the same firm is printing the third edition of Dawes Revenue Code, containing all the revenue laws in force in this presidency —*Standard*

## BOMBAY

EXCOMMUNICATION OF A LEADING BHATIA — The Bhatia Mohajans, at a solemn conclave held on Wednesday, discussed the backslidings of Lilladhar Kessowjee, the son of the millionaire leader of the caste, Mr Kessowjee Jadowjee, and unanimously resolved that he should be outcasted The nature of the offences Lilladhar had committed against the caste rules may be gathered from the reports of the recent Bhatia Libel Case, in which he sought to have another member of the caste punished for printing and circulating a handbill warning Bhatias not to associate with him for fear of losing their caste, as he was a frequenter of hotels, a brandy drinker, and given to other pursuits and habits contrary to the Bhatia religious and moral code —*Gazette*

# Extracts

## LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

*The Pioneer*—It is no secret that the general opinion of district officers is not favourable on the whole to the measures put forward so far with reference to the wish of the Government of India to introduce an enlarged system of local self-government into this country It is not that district officers deny the abstract propriety of the idea, they merely resent what they conceive to be hasty and ill-considered proposals aimed at forcing the development of large results prematurely They are willing to *admit, in some cases at all events*, that matters may be taught by degrees to manage their own affairs,—somehow at any rate, if not according to the English standard,—but they would prefer to work in the direction of expanding and giving more vitality to existing institutions, rather than by entirely altering the form of the municipal and district committees, and the routine of their business. But it is just in reference to the assumption which underlies this preference that the Government of India and the officers who dislike the new movement differ The authors of the self government scheme contend that while the European district officer remains himself a member of the native committee, the native members will never get into the way of doing things for themselves, that the whole future prospects of self government in India turn upon the substitution of control from without for predominant impulses from within That is the fundamental idea in reference to which, in writing about this great and important question, we have always contended that the Government view must be the right one All the rest is detail relatively, and there seems no disposition on the part of the supreme Government to worry the Provincial authorities in regard to the precise arrangements they may choose to make

## PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION FOR INDIA

*The Statesman*—Some of our native contemporaries recur at intervals to the oft discussed question of securing representation for India in the British House of Commons If we are not mistaken, however, most serious writers have ceased to advocate direct representation Any scheme for sending direct representatives from this country to St Stephens is beyond the range of practical politics, and its realisation is a thing not to be desired It would be only one more plea for delaying the inauguration of representative government on the spot, which is the great political object on which native reforms should concentrate their efforts At the same time, no one will question the desirability of having in the House of Commons members of good standing who have made a special study of Indian affairs, and take an interest in them The question is—can anything be done by the people of India to assist in returning such men to Parliament? Not much, we fear The payment of Mr Fawcett's election expenses was a graceful act, and a very proper one in every respect, but any benefit that India has derived from Mr Fawcett, it would probably have obtained to quite the same extent, even if it had not taken any step to show its appreciation of his interest in it The only possible harm however, that can arise from the practice of paying the election expenses of members who take an interest in India, is, that impecunious and adventurous members might be tempted to simulate an interest in the affairs of this country, in the hope of getting a pecuniary reward No doubt, there may be two or three old Anglo India men in England who would not object to go into Parliament at the expense of the *people of this country, but we doubt if* there would be a profitable addition to the Home Charges Old Anglo-Indians seldom shine in the House of Commons, and, indeed, it is not to be expected that men who have lived up to their fiftieth or sixtieth year in India, without any experience of public life should be able to acquit themselves respectably as members of Parliament The only other plan that might be tried is one that was almost put on trial at the last general election,—to get a native native of India elected by an English constituency We should not care to say that this is an impossibility, but it would certainly be extremely difficult In fact representation in the British Parliament is a dream, which can never be realised and probably be useless if it could but representative government in India, within certain limits is a practical object to aim at Popular suffrage must be a long way off, but we see no reason why Bengal should not now have a useful representative council to assist the Lieutenant Governor

## A WORD TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

*The Englishman*—We would say a word to day regarding the qualifications of those to whom, under the new regime, very considerable power is about to be entrusted, and we would address our remarks especially to those who are about to obtain that which they have, according to their own account, long desired and which will soon be called upon to exercise the privilege and take upon themselves the responsibility of local self-government

It has been well said —

"self reverence, self knowledge, self-control
These three alone lead life to sovereign powers.

And there could hardly be a better text to be applied to those who are about to be entrusted with the management of the affairs of our municipality than is contained in those lines We require in those who are about to take the lead of their fellow citizens under the new regime "self reverence" We require that they shall be men whose previous history will bear the scrutiny of an honest self examination, and who can come out of that ordeal with a feeling of self-respect If they be traders they should be men whose business dealings have been characterised with honour and integrity Be they Zamindars, they should have treated their ryots in spirit of consideration and fair-play, have recognised the rights of those ryots as fellow men and not have regarded them as mere sources of income We are not without hope that many such men may be found throughout Bengal, and we earnestly trust that such men will be preferred before others, the record of whose lives will not bear the introspection which an honest self-examination would demand, that they will be selected to serve on the new governing bodies, and not those who, though outwardly ostentatious and opulent, lack the first of the three great qualities which alone lead to sovereign power "self reverence" Self knowledge, too, is essential in those to whom Government is about to entrust the great privilege of self-government Knowledge of sorts we have in abundance throughout the land In no country has education made the strides which it has done within living memory in India, but the flow of the tide of sound learning has of necessity carried with it a certain amount of froth and has poured over the country, side by side with those educated men who are a credit to themselves and to India, a body of men who have acquired a semi-education and who regard the knowledge they have acquired but as a means to the one end and aim of their ambition, a government appointment Such men have not got self knowledge, and it will be a sad day for the country if power passes into their hands "Self control" must be a very powerful factor in the composition of the character of the man who is either to be elected to take a part in the government of our Municipalities or to sit at the Local Boards Self control which will make them act on their own responsibility and will not allow them to be driven to and fro by every opinion that may be expressed in the bazar or in the zenana regarding their line of conduct Self-control, which will cause them to disregard the breath of popularity, and which will not allow them to pause and consider whether the closing of a neighbour's shutters from any, not possible, close that neighbour's heart and vote at the next election


## ADVERTISEMENTS

**The National Hall, Pettah,**

BANGALORE,

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time

*Spectemur Agendo*
*Terms—Cash*

**B C. Ananta Ramiengar,**

*The Tailoring Establishment,*

THE NATIONAL HALL, PETTA

*Bangalore,*

Begs to inform the public both of the town and mofussil, that a Tailoring Establishment has been opened and that every kind of clothes will be made to order

Terms moderate and fixed



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| Kanarese alone, do | " | 6 0 0 |
| Per mensem | " | 0 0 0 |
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| Back numbers | " | 0 5 0 |

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## THE SALEM RIOTS

ONLY those who have visited the scene of the recent riots at Salem, can comprehend the real magnitude of the disturbance. To a gentleman who was at Salem, the other day, we are indebted for some interesting particulars of the affair

There can be no doubt, to commence with, that the injudicious action which brought on the row, must be attributed to Mr Longley, the late Collector of Salem Not to say that so loyal a subject of Her British Majesty incited the mob to rioting, but he quite as effectually brought about the mischief by his very injudicious and ill-judged policy From time immemorial, the Mussulman residents of Salem have enjoyed the privilege of the sanctity of their *Mosques*, or places of worship, being respected That is to say, no processions, accompanied by music, was to be allowed to pass the *Mosques* Three years ago, the Mussulman population desired to erect a new *Mosque*, as their numbers were increasing The site selected was at Sheovahpett, which is a populous quarter of the Hindu town. The Hindus, even so far back as the reign of the Nabobs of the Carnatic, enjoyed the right of way of that road, for religious processions, and they naturally protested strongly against any infringement of their privileges The then Collector, Mr Longley, in an evil moment, turned a deaf ear to the objections of the Hindus, and the *Mosque* was permitted to be erected It was a magnificent structure said to have cost some twenty-thousand rupees But the Hindus were determined that their rights should not be so violently trampled on, and went into litigation over the matter The lower Courts at Salem found against them, but the High Court of Madras, in appeal, ruled that Hindu processions should be allowed to pass the *Mosque* This was another foolish move, for if the High Court found the facts in favor of the privileges of the Hindus, it should clearly have given the Mussulmans damages against Government for the cost of the *Mosque*, and ordered its demolition We must respect religious scruples, and in the eyes of a Moslem, it is downright desecration for Hindu processions and music to pass their *Mosques* From the time of the passing of the ruling of the High Court, a bad feeling was created between the Mussulmans and Hindus at Salem On the 20th July, a washerwoman died, and the family of the deceased applied to the Acting Collector of Salem, Dr. Macleane, for permission to go past the *Mosque* in dispute, in procession, to procure water for the funeral obsequies The Collector, gauging the existing state of feeling, very properly, we think, refused permission In defiance of the prohibition, the Hindus attempted to force their way past the *Mosque*, and of course a serious disturbance ensued. The Police were quite capable of grasping the situation, but exhibited partizanship, and proved not only useless, but dangerous, as they joined either faction The Collector telegraphed to Bangalore for troops, and on their appearance the rioters dispersed The Collector very foolishly sent the troops (two Companies of the 15th M N I) back to Bangalore, and on the occasion of the *Bakrha* feast of the Mussulmans, the disturbance was renewed with dire effect No one really knows how many casualties occurred, but the number could not have been under two-hundred The dead were secretly buried The *Mosque* was burnt and completely destroyed, and pigs were hung up before its dismantled portals and thrown into the wells The return of the troops quieted the town, indeed, their arrival was providential, as an attack in the jail was just then begun, and frustrated in the nick of time As soon as matters were settled down, the authorities began arresting the ring-leaders Men in the highest authority have been taken into custody, including the Native surgeon of Salem, Dr Maniram Moodelly, the Sub-Magistrate, and a Mitadar Mr MacIver, from Cuddapah, is trying the prisoners as Special Commissioner, and will commit all *prima facie* cases to the High Court for final disposal The town is in a most disturbed state, and the authorities have to act with caution as well as determination On Friday last, in the High Court of Madras, Mr Willie Grant, barrister-at-law, appeared before their lordships the Acting Chief Justice Turner and Mr Justice Kernan, and applied that nine Hindu prisoners, including the respectable persons named above, should be released on bail, and that the hearing of the case against them should be transferred to some other district and before some other magistrate, the chief grounds of the application being that the prisoners, by being detained in jail, had no proper opportunity afforded them of preparing their defence, that witnesses in the Salem district were afraid to come forward and give evidence on behalf of the prisoners, and that it was difficult for them to obtain legal advice and advocacy in Salem itself Mr. H. Shephard, barrister-at-law, the Government Prosecutor, appeared to oppose the application. After a long and patient hearing of the arguments of counsel on both sides and the facts and circumstances of the case against the prisoners, their lordships retired, at about a quarter past three in the afternoon, and, after a deliberation of over three hours, returned and delivered judgment, the conclusion of which is as follows :—

"We have heard Mr Grant and Mr. Shephard, Government Pleader. It was urged by Mr Shephard that we have no authority to oppose the Magistrate The procedure of the Magistrate, and the denial of the privileges in jail to the prisoners, were called in question. The Court, however, had to consider, in that case, whether the refusal to admit the prisoners to bail, was legal. Eight persons were arrested on the 30th August, and one on the 31st August, and there were strong reasons for suspecting they were concerned in the riots of the 16th These proceedings justified the warrants of arrests Another question was, was the subsequent detention legal Section 190 requires that when the accused person appears, or is brought before the Magistrate or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate think fit, the Magistrate shall take evidence of complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject matter of the accusation, and the attendant circumstances. Mr. Grant insisted that there being no recorded evidence, the order for remand was illegal; further that section 194 prescribes that if from the absence of any witness, or from any other reasonable cause, the Magistrate may, by a written order, remand such person from time to time, and adjourn the enquiry not exceeding fifteen days This must be read as a provison to Section 190, and it qualifies to the extent that the examination might be deferred. Various cases were cited to us by petitioners' counsels In considering this question, the explanation given in Section 194 must also be taken into account "After the enquiry has been made, if sufficent evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand" We concur in this view Another question was, whether the records in this case disclosed reasonable grounds for remand It is apparent that there are witnesses, but it appeared necessary to the Magistrate to wait for further evidence It is obvious that it is desirable for various reasons to postpone the enquiry There is cause for postponement, and it is held that it is a justification. We are unable therefore to hold that the application for bail can be admitted. With regard to the application for the transfer, we cannot at present interfere. The transfer to another district would involve vast incon-

venience to witnesses We would make no distinction as regards respectability We shall therefore dismiss the petition."

## INSOLVENTS AS MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

A remarkable, not to say, a curious discussion took place, at a recent meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the question as to whether those who had taken the benefit of the insolvent sections of the Civil Procedure Code should be eligible for appointment or election as members of the Municipal Commission There seems to have been a difference of opinion on the subject, some holding that insolvency ought not to be a disqualification, others that it should be a disqualification within certain limits, that is to say, that a person who had taken the benefit of the insolvent law, within a year of his appointment or election, ought not to be entitled to take his place amongst the Commissioners, and others, again, holding that insolvency ought altogether to disentitle a man to become a Municipal Commissioner The fact that such a discussion took place at all, shews how true is the circumstance that, in Bangalore, there is a tendency towards the insolvent court on the part of many of those engaged in trade or commerce, and who appear, to the outward appearance, solvent and able to pay their way, and the fact shows also how easy it is for those not engaged in trade or commerce, men who labour in a fixed vocation and get a fixed salary, to obtain the benefit of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code We think that in hardly any other place, in India, would the necessity have arisen for a body of grave public officials to enter upon such a discussion. We think such a discussion ought never to have been entered upon at all, and the sub-committee, appointed to consider the rules necessary to be drawn up for the election of future members of the Municipal Board of the C and M Station, went out of their way in considering such a question as the insolvency or solvency of those who might become members of the Board in the future by election. It was not a point, so far as we remember the extent of the powers vested in the sub-committee appointed for the purpose of making suggestions and drawing up rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners—it was not a point which the sub-committee was to have taken into its consideration This unnecessary question seems to have gathered a further complication from the statement, made by some one of the commissioners at the meeting, that the officiating British Resident had given it as his opinion that a man might be eligible, as a member of the Board, who had not become an insolvent within one year next before his election or appointment It will be apparent, on reflection, that the importation of this question of the solvency or insolvency of a proposed or elected member of the Municipal Board, was out of place and uncalled for altogether It is a question which might be safely left in the hands of the rates and tax payers, who would form the body of electors or voters, when the elective system is introduced, or in the hands of the British Resident, who, we suppose, will have the power of vetoing any election of a municipal commissioner, of which he does not approve. We may be quite sure that any set of electors with common sense in their possession—and common sense is more generally diffused amongst the masses than is generally supposed—will not elect a man who has been obliged, whether by unforeseen misfortune, or his own fault, to seek that last resort of the impecunious, the insolvent debtors' court It is, therefore, we think, quite unnecessary to lay down special rules as to the solvent or insolvent circumstances of a person who may be elected to represent the interests of the rates and tax payers, within his municipal division. By adopting such a course, many uncalled for, complicated discussions will arise, and there will be almost endless controversy as to the fitness or unfitness of this or that member of the public who may have been elected a municipal commissioner We take it, that those only who are in a satisfactory pecuniary position—and this, as the world wags, in the present age, would include social position—would offer themselves as candidates for the suffrages of the municipal electors We do not think that insolvents in esse or in posse would venture to run the gauntlet of public exposure and criticism, by venturing to offer themselves as representatives of the people amongst a body of men who are most exposed to public comment and criticism, from every stand point in which they can present themselves to the public If a man has been, or feels conscious that he is about to be, an insolvent, we do not see what leisure or inclination he can have to offer his services to look after the affairs of the public when his own affairs are in so hopeless a condition The Government could hardly take upon itself to appoint such a man to a municipal board, and we may rest assured, as we have said, that the public, that is, the rates and tax-payers, the electors, in short, would be very chary in giving their votes for the election of such a man Municipal institutions in Bangalore (and, if in Bangalore, why not in the whole Province of Mysore?) seem to be still in an infantine and unprogressive stage, else, why this unnecessary discussion, as to the solvency or insolvency of a possible member of their own body, amongst the municipal Commissioners themselves, of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore? The very fact of discussing such a question as we have said, betrays the unsatisfactory character of the mercantile and trading ventures of the place, with some honourable exceptions, of course, and also betrays the unsatisfactory positions of some of the private citizens with regard to their pecuniary affairs It is to be hoped, however, that, in the final adjustment of the rules for the election of municipal commissioners, in the future, no such special rule, as to the solvency or insolvency of possible members of the Board, will be introduced Such a matter, we repeat, ought to be allowed to adjust itself, in accordance with the free and unbiassed exercise of their privilege by the Municipal electors

## Original and Selected Notes.

ACCOUNTS from Cashmore continue to represent the health of the Maharajah as being in a very feeble state

A DURBAR was to be held at Jeypore on Wednesday, at which the Maharajah would be formally installed as ruler of the State

HEAVY floods have occurred in the Punjab The telegraph between Umballa and Kalka is interrupted owing to heavy floods

THE *Pioneer* has heard a rumour to the effect that the Ameer of Kabul's troops have been defeated by the Chief of Maimena.

IT is stated that a Chapter of the Star of India will be held early in January next, for the purpose of decorating the new recipients with the insignia of the Order

THE ancestor of the late Rana of Jeypore will shortly be placed on the musnad under the title of Rana Sewai Mehdo Sing Bahadur Jeypore is stated to be one of the finest cities in India under native administration It is lighted with gas

THE *Indian Spectator* learns, on what is excellent authority, that Mr Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhar, of the Bombay bar, has been appointed Dewan of Rajpeepla (Nandod). It is hoped this unfortunate State will now enter upon an era of peace and contentment.

THE British Postmaster General's annual report was issued on August 11, from which we gather that India sent three millions of letters, post-cards, book packets, newspapers, &c, to Great Britain in the year 1881-82, while seven and a half-millions were sent from Great Britain to India

A THIRD resolution in furtherance of the policy of encouraging Indian industries directs that all ink for ordinary printing in Government presses be procured from Babu Amrita Lal Roy, of Madras, or any other local manufacturer, provided the cost and price are suitable The reports of local Governments states that the Babu's ink is good enough for all ordinary purposes

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pioneer suggests that the Mahomedan soldiers of the Indian Army, now serving in Egypt, should be afforded every opportunity of making a pilgrimage to Mecca when the war is over The suggestion has much to recommend it, and, as the effect from a political point of view could not fail to be very great, the Government may perhaps seriously entertain the idea now offered

THE most protracted suit ever heard in the local High Court, and perhaps in any Supreme Court in India, says a Bombay paper, was brought to a termination on Thursday when judgment was delivered by Mr Justice Bayley The suit in question was in respect of a piece of ground leased from the Port Trust, the parties being Leta Bumas, from Cutch The property in dispute is estimated to be worth Rs 2,,000, and the costs incurred in the suit have swelled to almost twice that amount His lordship remarked that he had not come across a more scandalous case than that set up by the defendants, and he regretted that parties could protract cases to such a length as this one had been The plaintiff had fully established his right, and to put some check to such a wholesale system of forgery and perjury as that perpetrated by the defendants, the papers would be laid before the public prosecutor with a view to a criminal prosecution being instituted

IT appears that the Hindoo religion was at one time predominent in Cambodia There are, it is said, some gigantic architectural remains there, which have long exercised archaeologists Last year a M Depalporte, accompanied by a large staff, was sent by the French Government to examine these remains He proceeded to the ruins of Angkor and his investigation has resulted in a conclusion which must be highly flattering to the national vanity of all Hindoos These ancient temples, it has been ascertained, were dedicated to Brahman gods. They are covered with bas-reliefs, once brilliantly gilt, illustrating the exploits of Rama and Vishnu The well-known emblem of Siva also is said to appear, as also Indra with the *apsaras* at the angle of all the gates of the ruined city The ancient place of the Khumer kings is said to be a work of magnificent sculpture, the rising terraces of which are adorned with superb compositions in bas relief Who will after this dare make the absurd assertion that Hindus had no architectural genius?

A RESOLUTION in the *Gazette of India* deals with the question of permitting any stamp duties of one anna to be denoted by postage stamps, as penny stamps are now used in the United Kingdom The only objections raised by the local Governments are that it would be difficult to distinguish between postal earnings and revenue from receipt stamps, and that the unified stamp after being employed for receipts might be used for postage The first objection could easily be removed, and the second might be provided against by printing the unified stamps, so that any attempt to remove defacement would destroy the imprint The proposal, therefore, it is said, resolves itself into a question on which side the balance of inconvenience to the public will lie On this point the public alone can decide If the reform is introduced it will be necessary to prohibit the present common practice of defacing postage stamps affixed to letters, and it would probably be necessary to allow either a single one anna or two half-anna stamps to denote the one-anna stamp duty

REFERRING to the 21 millions of Hindu widows in India, the *Pioneer* observes :—

*Apropos* to the fact we put in circulation lately about the 21 millions of widows whose existence in this country has been revealed by the Present Census, a Bombay paper publishes a narrative by a Hindu widow, describing the treatment of widows under the infamous system which has been developed by the corruptions of Brahmanical doctrine It is a disgrace to the Hindoo religion that these barbarities should be tolerated, and Hindoos who think them an essential part of their ancestral faith are sadly ignorant of its essential characteristics—that is all one can say

But may we (*Amritta Bazar Patrika*) venture to ask where to find 21 millions of men to provide the widows with husbands? Unless you provide that, to marry so many widows you must allow 21 millions of men the privilege of taking two wives and thus support polygamy In India every man has his wife, unless he is a widower past the age of marriage, (and the number of such persons is infinitesimal.) That being so, if you now marry these widows, you will have either to support polygamy, or leave 21 millions of girls unmarried In Europe they have not such a large number of widows, but then they have, besides widows, maids, spinsters and nuns It is only fair to think twice before condemning the institutions of an ancient people

A RESOLUTION published in the *Gazette of India* states that the Governor-General in Council has for some time had under consideration the question of the best mode of filling up vacancies in the Secretariat offices. One recognised difficulty in all Government offices is to obtain men fit for the superior duties and it has been too much the rule to promote men from the lower grades as a matter of course It is now decided that in future Secretariat clerical service shall be separated into an Upper and Lower Divisions, the former including appointments of Rs 200 and up wards, and the latter those below that sum As regards the mode of recruiting, the only satisfactory principle to follow is that of competition modified as regards the person now serving in the Lower Division It has, therefore, been determined for the future to hold examinations at, Calcutta and other place for the selection of candidates. The subject will be for both grades, arithmetic and elementary mathematics, geography, English and Indian Histry, handwriting, English composition letter drafting and precis writing The candidates must not be under nineteen nor over twenty four years of age Every third vacancy during any year in the Upper Division of an office may be filled by the head of the office in accordance with the results of a departmental examination of clerks in the lower division All selected candidates will be on probation for twelve months

THE journal of the *National Indian Association* for the month of July is an interesting one and contains some readable papers The first is an article on High Education in India The writer does not wholly express his opinion upon the subject, but quotes the opinions expressed by Mr Justice Muthusami Iyer, Mr Ranga Charlu the Maharajah of Travancore and his Excellency Mr Grant Duff The leading Hindu gentlemen of Madras are very much in favor of the present system of higher education, especially as it is fostered by the Government of India. The paper on Hindu custom is interesting, and it gives the reasons why some of those customs are adopted by the Hindus Thus we find that the custom so freely adopted by Hindus of the use of betel and nut is said to be necessary for the purposes of health. The vegetable diet is said to be the best for a country like India and no one will be disposed to question it, the ordinary clothing of the Hindu is of cotton and white as to color—both are suited to the climate. Reasons are given why earthen vessels are used for cooking, the time necessary to effect a change in the supply, why wine, coffee and tea are not used why the *tooloi* plant is grown in the houses of almost every well-to-do Hindu and the reason for the custom long adopted of persons consulting their almanacs before they begin a journey or any new work or enterprise The "authors of

the almanacs are pundits and their grounds for saying whether it is auspicious or not are based upon their astrological calculation and upon the forecast of the weather" The notices of Indian publications will be specially interesting to Indian readers, as the conductors of the *Journal* make it their duty to notice almost all the more important publications issued in England which may in any way refer to India and its people

## NOTICE.

SRIMAN MADHVA SIDDHANTONNAHINI SABHA

This Institution which owes its origin to the untiring efforts of Mr Kasi'n Sabha Rao has been in existence for the last five years and has endeavoured as best as it could, to fulfil the purposes for which it has been called into being It is obvious that the success of an institution of this kind is in proportion to the public spirit and liberality evinced by the intelligent and influential section of the community for whose benefit it is intended The public, it is believed, are aware that the object which the founder of the institution have in view is to encourage the study of Sanscrit literature and mainly the study of the Dvita doctrines expounded by Sri Madhva Acharya As the followers of Madhva Acharya form not a small portion of the Brahmin population of Mysore and as the majority of the recipients of the prizes and honours of the Sabha were in previous years pundits and pupils from our province, the claims of the Sabha may, I think, be confidently pressed on the Madhva gentlemen in the Province There can be no doubt that there are many among them who appreciate the benefits of the institution for the subscription raised in and of the Sabha last year, amounted to best Rs 600, in spite of the defective arrangements made for collection It is earnestly hoped that all the Madhva gentlemen in the province will give their cordial support to the Sabha this year, as they did in previous years

It is much to be regretted that the Madhva Mathas in the province have not as yet come forward to assist the Sabha which, as a religious institution is entitled to their special patronage The Mathadipaties are respectfully requested to lend their influence and co operation to the Sabha

The undersigned begs to draw the particular attention of the general public to the advantages which the S M S Nidhi offers to those who wish to invest their money in it Among others it offers an interest of 6 per centum—a rate which no other company allows The object of the bank is to make a provision for payment of a grant in aid of the Sabha, out of the balance of the profits, after satisfying the claims of the shareholders and defraying the expenses of the bank Those who therefore invest their money in the N the will not only profit themselves but will also materially help the Sabha at the same time

Subscriptions may, as usual be remitted to the undersigned or to the Honorary Secretary, Mr Kanchi Subba Rao at Trichinopoly

In conclusion, I am desired by the Honorary Secretary to tender the thanks of the Society to the friends and well wishers of the Sabha, for the cordial response which they gave to the appeal made for their and co-operation and to solicit the favour their attendance at the Sabha to be held at Frichanur from 25th to 28th December 1882

BALLY SRINIVASA RAO

*1st September, Bangalore 1882*

## Local and Provincial

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE —Mr S H Virdon Assistant Commissioner has been allowed to draw a special allowance for the time in which he was in temporary charge of the Pettah Police, last year The Dewan sanctioned the allowance

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —We understand that the services of Mr W South, Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railway, will not be dispensed with at once, as was originally contemplated, but will be retained for some time longer

THE RAILWAY TO TUMKUR —We believe that the contract for the railway line from Bangalore to Tumkur has been given to Messrs S Lee, V Arcotuachella Moodelliar, and D Paupannah These are all men of means and position, and as residents of Mysore, were entitled to consideration, which, we are glad, has been thus shewn to them

PETTAH RAILWAY STATION —The Pettah railway station being found to be too narrow and cramped to suit the convenience of the public, since the connection of the Mysore State line with the Madras Railway, the platform is to be enlarged to twice its present breadth The General Waiting Room is to be converted into a refreshment room, and the latter furnished as a ladies' room Other improvements are also to be effected

THE UNIVERSITY LAW EXAMINATIONS —The University of Madras has ruled that at the next examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Laws, the candidates for those degrees will be examined in the *old* Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure The new Code of Civil Procedure comes into force in British territory on the 1st June last, and the new Code of Criminal Procedure comes into force on the 1st of January ensuing

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH, BLACKHILLY —Saint Mary's church, in the district of Blackhilly, C and M Station, Cesigned, and, for the greater portion, superintended in the building by the Roman Catholic priest in charge, was consecrated for Christian worship, on Friday morning last, the Roman Catholic Bishop, Monseignor Cand on and a large number of priests of the Mysore Mission assisting him, performed the ceremony of consecration

THE AMILDAR OF DEVANHULLY —There has been an investigation into the case between Mr Swatadr augar, the Amildar of the Devanhulli taluk, and Mr Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, the result of which investigation, by the Dewan, has been, we believe, that the Amildar has been ordered to return to his duties in the taluk, but it has been intimated to him that he will be removed to another district The Amildar, it is stated, discharges his duties well and is very popular with the inhabitants of the taluk

THEFT IN THE CHIEF JUDGE'S OFFICE —A theft was committed, in the course of last week, under the very nose, as it were, of the highest tribunal of justice in this Province the sum of Rs 27 was abstracted from the money chest of of the Chief Judge's Court The key, it would appear, was carelessly left in the lock with which the chest is secured, and hence the theft In formation has been, of course, given to the the police, but who's did we ever hear of a theft of the kind being detected by the Bangalore police, either of the cantonment or the pettah?

THE NEWSPAPER DEFAMATION CASE —The action for defamation by Mr R W Thompson, proprietor and editor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, against Messrs A C Houston, J W Hayes, Sr, and R F Hayes, respectively, editor, proprietor, and publisher of the *Daily Post*, came to a close, on Friday last, in the court of Major Maltby, District Magistrate, C and M Station, when Mr A M Coimer, advocate, addressed the court in behalf of the complainant, in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he pointed out the substantial character of the oral and documentary evidence adduced by the prosecution, to get over which it was impossible for the defence Mr Houston, 1st defendant, replied for himself and the other defendants, in a long and elaborate written speech, in the course of which he endeavoured to show that a wrong construction had been put on the alleged libellous passages in the article complained of and which had appeared in the *Daily Post* of the 13th June last, and that, on the other hand, the defendants had succeeded in proving the incompetence of the complainant as a journalist Mr J W Hayes, Jr, barrister-at-law, addressed the court in behalf of the 2nd and 3rd defendants, contending that the proprietor of a journal should never be joined in an action for defamation, and that, as a whole, the defendants had proved their case under section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act Mr Coimer having replied to defendants' arguments on the whole case, his worship intimated that he would deliver his decision on Thursday next.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

SALE OF SALT —The amount collected by sale of salt at the Madras Salt Depot for the week ending 2nd instant, is Rs. 41,000 —*Mail*

SIR CHARLES TURNER —The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arthur Turner C.I.E., Chief Justice of Madras returned to the Presidency this morning and will resume his duties as Chief Justice, on Monday, the 11th instant.—*Ibid*

CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION —Certificates of vaccination which were hitherto granted free of charge, will in future be furnished by the Inspector of Vaccination alone, on payment of a fee of one anna for every certificate —*Ibid*

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE —Krishna Rao B A Head Master of the Combaconum High School has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Dewan of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore —*Ibid*

SALT REVENUE —A comparative statement of Indian salt revenue has just been published from which we gather that the revenue derived in this Presidency during the four months ending July 1882 was Rs 44 31 000, and the quantity 22,15,000 maunds —*Ibid*

TIRUPATHY —In consequence of the scarcity of rain in Tirupathy, all the tanks have become dry But the inhabitants are well supplied with drinking water, from the tank situated in Robinson's Park The retired Dewan Anum Poshkar undertook to repair a large tank called the Brahmin tank at a cost of Rs 10,000 and another at a cost of Rs 5,000, near the Renigoonta Railway Station —*Ibid*

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE —We are given to understand by a correspondent that a Hall something like the Senate House is to be erected adjacent to the Madras Christian College about the beginning of next year, when funds are available, for the purpose of holding anniversaries, examinations meetings, &c The cost of the building is estimated by an experienced engineer, at about Rs. 70,000 —*Ibid*

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN COCHRANE'S CANAL —Mr J Smith of Nellore who came to Madras recently, started with his family in three boats on his return journey, on the night of Wednesday last He had with him a box containing jewellery, and money to the value Rs 900, Rs 500 being currency notes. When the party had reached the second bridge, the boats were attacked by a gang of robbers, some of whom were armed with swords. They had evidently been well informed of what Mr Smith had with him, for the leaders of the gang demanded the surrender of the particular box which contained the valuables. Mr Smith was not provided with any arms of defence having repeatedly travelled on this water-way without being molested He made a determined resistance but was overcome in the end. In the melee he received a gash on his head, and a cut between his fingers. Mrs Smith also received a sword cut on her shoulder The robbers took the jewellery and ready money, Rs 500 in notes, they threw into the boat Mr Smith and party returned at once to Madras. —*Ibid*

A NEW LIBRARY —Dr David Duncan M A D S C has opened a new library at the Presidency College, of which he is the Acting Principal The library will be open daily from 10 A M to 5 P M, and on Saturdays, from 11 A M to 2 P M for the use of the Professors and Masters and the Students of the third and fourth classes, senior department the Students of the first and second classes of the College Department being permitted to use the library by order of one of the Professors Dr Duncan has notified for the information of those privileged to use the library, that a list of books contained therein will be posted at the door Order forms will be kept by the Superintendent in which any one who requires a book will write the name of the book and attach his signature On receipt of the order duly filled up, the Superintendent will pass the book required to the applicant Strict silence will be maintained in the library The Librarian will inspect the books once a week, on Monday morning and report at 1 P M to the principal in the event of any irregularities, damage, &c —*Ibid*

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE —A criminal appeal came on for hearing, yesterday, before Justices Kernan and Muthuswami Iyer on the appellate Side of the High Court, in which the appellant, Vencatasen, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Chingleput of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to transportation for life sought for commutation of sentence Mr Shephard, Government Pleader, appeared in support of convication It appears that the wife of the prisoner led an adulterous life On the occasion of his finding her in close intimacy with a ryot in the field he struck her on the neck with a mamoty, and cut her severely He repeated the blows and death was almost instantaneous. On being charged before District Magistrate with the murder of his wife, the prisoner confessed his guilt, and stated that he committed the crime under grave provocation. At the trial in Chingleput the assessors found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the Sessions Judge concurring in the verdict, sentenced him to transportation for life Their Lordships, taking into consideration the circumstances under which the prisoner had committed the deed, commuted the sentence to ten years' transportation —*Standard*

### BOMBAY

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE —At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr Ganesh Vithal Kolatkar, editor, of the *Maharastra Mitra*, published at Satara, again appeared before Mr Webb to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Wassodew Barve, State karbhari of Kolhapore. Mr Little, of Messrs Cleveland, Little and Nicholson, who appeared for the complainant, asked the magistrate to allow him to withdraw the charge, as the accused had tendered a sufficient apology to the complainant. The magistrate consented, and the case was dismissed —*Gazette*

ARRIVAL OF THE RANEES OF THE LATE HULKAR RAO —Their Highnesses the Maharanees Bhalabai Saheb and Parvatibai Saheb, alias Lexumeebai Saheb, Ranees of the late Mulhar Rao arrived at Poona on Saturday, and after halting for a day came on to Bombay en route for Nowsaree The Ranees, who were accompanied by about 100 followers were received at the Byculla Station by Mr Ramchander Juggonath on behalf of Government, and by Mr Bhaskerao Balkrishnajee Patale the Gaekwars vakil —*Times of India.*

## Extracts.

### THE APPROACHING RESTORATION OF JEYPORE

THE *Indian Mirror* —It is obvious that the sincere and heartfelt loyalty of the Feudatory Princes is as essentially necessary to the peace, greatness, and stability of the British Empire in India, as the contentment and affection of its own subjects. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, the policy of the Government was literally driving the Feudatory Princes to disaffection by depriving them of the last remains of independence, while as British territory itself it was gradually fettering the few liberties of the people, and rapidly increasing the burden of taxation under which they were already sinking Under the pernicious influence of that Imperialism which in India was identified with war and famine, with oppression and misrule the sovereign authority of the Feudatory Princes, secured to them on the faith of so many treaties, was allowed to be deliberately encroached upon and usurped by the Political Agents. We are glad, however, to be able to believe that Lord Ripon's Government, which is doing so much for the benefit of its own subjects is now beginning to look into the condition of the Feudatory States of the Empire. The young Maharajah is to be installed in the sovereignty of Jeypore early month. We heartily congratulate Lord Ripon on the wisdom of his decision which comes in season. That decision will restore confidence in the hearts of many Princes who might have begun to distrust the motives of the Government in keeping Jeypore so unduly long under direct British administration To the young Chief, who is about to be entrusted with the rule of a State, once the model of Native States in India, we only venture to express a hope that His Highness may tread on the steps of the great Maharajah Ram Singh, and that, by his successful administration, he may make Jeypore again an object of general admiration, and his subjects the happiest and most prosperous people among the Feudatory States of India

### BRITISH JUSTICE AND IMPARTIALITY.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* —It is almost an inevitable consequence of any popular act of the Government of India, that some newspaper should inform the public that the native community has been deeply affected by such a convincing proof of English justice and impartiality Thus, the large measure of local self government has been openly welcomed in certain quarters as the first instalment of a nobly self-sacrificial policy which will restore "India to the Indians" More recently, the appointment of Chief Justice Mitter was declared to have silenced all doubts of the disinterested character of English statecraft. It is a peculiarity of these expressions of national contentment, that on the occasion of each fresh outburst of thanks giving, all former manifestations of the kind appear to have been forgotten One might suppose that till Mr Justice Mitter's appointment the other

day, the native community had regarded the Government with the utmost suspicion and distrust, but that the decision of that important matter had at once converted this feeling into one of unbounded esteem and confidence. If those representations of national temper were to be regarded as genuine, it would be necessary to believe that the native mind had attained to an abnormal degree of flexibility Within the last fifty years—not to go further back—the proofs of English honesty of purpose have been somewhat numerous, and the people must be gifted with extreme susceptibility who are capable of going through the process of jubilation at such short intervals The fact is that the recurring statement is wholly fictitious The mass of intelligent natives no more require proofs of the rectitude of English officials than Englishmen themselves. Such evidence is before their eyes constantly in the daily concerns of life, and it would be strange, indeed, if the generation were still seeking after a sign

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as is proper, when the ruler is mourning for a brother, the country for a prince. His Highness the Maharajah goes, it is said, into retirement, and will not be able to receive the Governor, or pay him the usual visit. The Dewan has left for Quilon, in order personally to convey the apologies of his master, and to apprise the Governor of what has been already less fully told by telegram His Excellency will, notwithstanding, visit Trevandrum, but in a strictly private manner He cannot of course at the last moment alter his plans. He will carry out his original programme, but will land at Chakey, and drive quietly to the Residency It is not known if he will meet the Europeans of the station in any general way.

Immediately on the death of the Rajah, a bugle was sounded, and an effort made to collect the troops of the Nair Brigade, who had dispersed to their homes About 7 o'clock in the evening, a considerable body of men issued from the lines, preceded by the band, and two pieces of artillery, and rushed bare-headed and bare footed helter-skelter, for the fort gate There they formed, and conducted the remains to the cremating ground A large quantity of gold was smelted down in the funeral pyre, the only part of the grim pile which stood the heat of the fire unscathed The gold survived for the use of the Brahmins the rest returned to its elementary dust The members of the royal family were present at the obsequies. All that was mortal of the deceased prince was reduced to ashes by one o'clock the following morning —*Mail.*

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3. It is necessary for the safety of India that Arabi and his sham Mahomedan fanaticism should be suppressed

4 We shall have a double base of operations. Indian troops will stand the climate better than our own, and it will be a good thing to let the world see that our Indian army is available for Imperial purposes

5. The Afghan war was an iniquitous and a guilty war, and therefore it was a hardship to make India pay for it

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7 We are sending 29,000 men, and India 5,000. It is fair that India should pay in proportion to the force she sends, but the question will remain open

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1 India has no concern with the internal affairs of Egypt We intervened in Egypt, not on behalf of India, but on account of French and English interests and of the bond holders

2 We could get on very well without the Canal If it benefits India, Australia, the Straits Settlements and China are equally benefitted, and ought to bear part of the expense of the campaign

3 It is dangerous to send Indian Mahomedans to fight against Mahomedans in Egypt

4 There was a much better case for employing Indian troops in 1878, when Mr Fawcett said that to do so would be "a gross piece of meanness, and absence of anything like generosity"

5 In 1878 Mr Gladstone said that to make India pay for the Afghan war was "a degradation and a swindle'

6. In "Hansard" Mr Gladstone is reported to have said in 1878,— Those who make wars, whether they be or be not for Imperial purposes, are the right persons on whom should finally rest the charges'

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## SEETHAPATHY NAIDU'S APPEAL

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Section 29 runs "and we do further ordain that the said High Court shall have power to direct the transfer of any criminal case or appeal, from any Court to any other Court of equal or superior jurisdiction and also to direct the preliminary investigation or trial of any criminal case by any officer or court otherwise competent to investigate or try it, though such case belongs in ordinary course to the jurisdiction of some other officer or Court. The language is very comprehensive, and contains no such express restriction as is to be found in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 now in force, confirming the transfer of appeals to courts subordinate to the High Court The Criminal Procedure Code of 1861, which was in force at the date of the first Letters Patent of 1862, conferred power on the Sudder Court in Section 35 to direct the transfer of any criminal case or appeal from any Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior authority, or to order that any offence shall be enquired into or determined in any district or division of a District other than that in which the offence shall have been committed' Then the 24 and 25 Vic Cap 104, Section 9 vested in the High Courts to be created under the forthcoming Letters Patent all the power of the abolished supreme and subordinate courts, and therefore the powers under this Section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861, now Section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code, already quoted is substantially the same as Section 28 of the Letters Patent of 1862 or 29 of those of 1865, except that Section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code clearly restricts transfers to Courts subordinate to the Sudder Court, while the language of the Section of the Letters Patent is wide enough to admit of a more liberal construction If it were intended that the High Court should exercise no wider power than that which was conferred by Section 35, what could have been the object of expressing this as a separate Section of the Letters Patent since the Act 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 104 Section 9 operated to vest the power inherent at that time in the Sudder Court in the newly erected High court? It might be contended that the object was to manifest an intention that this should be and continue an essential part of the jurisdiction of the High Court, but as Section 9 of the Act subjects the powers of the High Court under the Act and Charter to legislative alteration by the Governor-General in Council there could have been very little use in repeating in the Letters Patent the declaration of a power already existing under the Criminal Procedure Code, and which in the ordinary course of new legislation might at any moment be withdrawn The existence of this section is consistent only with the intention to confer new and large powers than the Sudder Court had therefore exercised Section 29 of the new Letters Patent is a reproduction of Section 28 of the old Letters Patent In the case of VII Bengal Law Report, page 240, it was held that the High Court had power under their Letters Patent to transfer a criminal case for trial by itself This case was decided when the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 was in operation If this decision be correct, (and I am not aware that it has ever been questioned, and it has received legislative recognition as it will be presently noticed), the principle of it holds good with reference also to appeals and I think we are bound to hold that the decision is a correct interpretation of the then existing Law It was contended however, that assuming that the Letters Patent did confer the power they were held by that case to confer, subsequent legislation, viz the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 has restricted that power by confirming the authority to transfer from one Subordinate Court to another As already stated there is no doubt that that is the extent of the authority conveyed to Section 64 of that Code but the question is, whether larger powers under the Letters Patent is afforded by the provisions of that section Let us see whether the two sections cannot be read together so that the larger powers under the Letters Patent may stand The legislature in 1872 could not have been unaware of the decision of the case in VII, Bengal Law Reports page, 240, and of the power of the High Court which that case expressly and implicitly involved Had it been intended to negative those powers by fresh legislation, negative words would have been used expressing clearly, that it was not intended that the High Court should continue to retain those powers But in place of abridging the power which that case declared the High Court to have, the legislation adopted the ruling to the effect that the High Court can transfer to itself a criminal case for trial and embodied it in the Procedure Code of 1872 That they so enacted, however, did not go beyond the matter expressly decided in that particular case, and it is urged by Mr Shephard that this very is strong to show that it was not the intention of the Legislature that the High Court should continue to have the same power in appeals, the expressions as to which the section is silent This would be so, if negative words had been used, such for instance as if the section ran as follows —"may transfer a criminal appeal from any Criminal Court subordinate to it, to any other such Court of equal or superior jurisdiction but not otherwise." In such a case a repeal of the powers given by the Letters Patent might be implied, because the two provisions of the law could not then stand together As it is, by reading the section of the Letters Patent, and Section 64 of Criminal Procedure Code as in *pari materia* the power in the High Court of transferring appeals to itself, may stand as an additional provision in Section 64 of C P Code without any violence being done to that Section The Letters Patent after issue became part of the Act of Parliament in pursuance of which they were issued and in determining whether any portion of an Act of Parliament has been repealed As was held in Forster's case, and in many other subsequent cases, statutes are not to be construed as repealed by implication unless the repugnancy between the new provision and a former statute be plain and unavoidable I think therefore that the High Court has the power we are asked to exercise Upon the question whether we ought to exercise it, there are the following considerations The public mind has for several months been in a state of abnormal excitement about the contested person The most conflicting views have been entertained as to his conduct and character by various officials as is apparent from the reports published from time to time in the public journals. He is an old servant of Government also, has been holding a very important post, and it seems desirable on all these accounts that the case should be transferred to the High Court where it will have the advantage of being heard before the Judges of the highest Tribunal instead of by the single Judge of the Subordinate Tribunal whose decision as a Judge of an Appellate Court could not be expected to have the same weight as that of the High Court The transfer is, I think, likely to tend to the quieting of the public mind and to be conducive to the interests of justice in that and other ways My learned colleague agrees with me in the expediency of the transfer, and we therefore propose to direct that the appeal be transferred for disposal to the High Court to be heard before a bench of two Judges


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Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either in Money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required

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In such a case a repeal of the powers given by the Letters Patent might be implied, because the two provisions of the law could not then stand together As it is, by reading the section of the Letters Patent, and Section 64 of Criminal Procedure Code as in *pari materia* the power in the High Court of transferring appeals to itself, may stand as an additional provision to Section 64 of C P Code without any violence being done to that Section The Letters Patent after issue became part of the Act of Parliament in pursuance of which they were issued and in determining whether any portion of an Act of Parliament has been repealed As was held in Forster's case, and in many other subsequent cases, statutes are not to be construed as repealed by implication unless the repugnancy between the new provision and a former statute be plain and undeniable I think therefore that the High Court has the power we are asked to exercise. Upon the question whether we ought to exercise it, there are the following considerations The public mind has for several months been in a state of abnormal excitement about the convicted person The most conflicting views have been entertained as to his conduct and character by various officials as is apparent from the reports published from time to time in the public journals. He is an old servant of Government also, has been holding a very important post, and it seems desirable on all these accounts that the case should be transferred to the High Court when it will have the advantage of being heard before the Judges of the highest Tribunal instead of by the single Judge of the Subordinate Tribunal whose decision as a Judge of an Appellate Court could not be expected to have the same weight as that of the High Court The transfer is, I think, likely to tend to the quieting of the public mind and to be conducive to the interests of justice in that and other ways My learned colleague agrees with me in the expediency of the transfer, and we therefore propose to direct that the appeal be transferred for disposal to the High Court to be heard before a bench of two Judges


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EVENING EDITION.

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1882. No. 37.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE.

ANOTHER RECONNAISSANCE

*London 9th September Morning*—Another reconnaissance was made yesterday morning by the British Cavalry from Kassassin towards Tel-el Kebir when the enemy opened a brisk fire No losses were sustained on our side

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that the Railway from Ismailia is now working well

The health of the troops is good

AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

The Egyptian Government has proposed an International Commission to settle the claims for compensation for losses sustained by incendiarism and pillage at Alexandria

MORE FIGHTING AT KASSASSIN

*London 9th September* 2 P M—A strong force of the enemy advanced against the British position at six this morning A sharp Artillery duel ensued 10 o'clock the enemy were slowly falling back on their entrenched position

British reinforcements are arriving and the Infantry is advancing

*London 9th September* 5 25 P M—The enemy this morning made an attack on both our flanks at Kassassin which was repulsed in each quarter but the action was continued until noon to night we are masters of our front All the British troops from our camp were engaged

Sir Garnet Wolseley with the British forces from Mosleh are marching to the front It is estimated that our loss to day has been one hundred killed and wounded

An attempt was made last night to surprise Alexandria but it failed

SIR GARNET'S REPORT OF THE ACTION

*London, 9th September* 10 P M—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated three miles west of Kassassin at noon to day states that a strong force of the enemy of all arms reconnoitered our outposts at daybreak this morning, and followed up with an attack which was repulsed by General Willis The enemy's loss was heavy and our's trifling Four of the enemy's guns were captured The enemy eventually retired to their entrenchments from which they are now keeping up a continuous cannonade

Sir Garnet Wolseley's head quarters have been transferred to Kassassin

*London 10th September Morning*—The number of the enemy's force brought into action yesterday is estimated at 13,000 men and 12 guns, five of which were captured and not four as at first stated Many prisoners were also taken

The British troops advanced to within range of the enemy's guns at Tel el Kebir and withdrew at three o'clock in the afternoon

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT

*London, 11th September, 10, Morning*—A fresh difficulty has arisen in connection with the Anglo Turkish Military Convention

Lord Dufferin has informed the Porte that Lord Granville objects to Turkish troops being landed at Port Said

THE FORCE OF THE EGYPTIANS

*London, 11th September, Evening*—The prisoners taken on Saturday's action report that the object of the attack was the capture of our camp at Kassassin They also state that 26,000 of the enemy's forces are concentrated at Tel-el Kebir, and 5 000 at Salahieh All is quiet at Kassassin The Brigade of Guards arrived there to day

MORE TROOPS FOR EGYPT

The 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment, embarked here to day, on board the *Serapis*, for Alexandria

CAPTURE OF TEL EL KEBIR

*London 13th September*, 9 40 A M—The attack on Tel el Kebir commenced at 4 30 this morning

*London, 13th September* 10 15 A M—Tel el Kebir has been carried forty guns captured, and a large number of prisoners taken Our Cavalry are now pursuing the enemy

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT TEL-EL KEBIR

*Simla 13th September*—General Macpherson telegraphs as follows, under date 13th—

The Indian division carried the right of the enemy's position at Tel el Kebir and captured 12 guns stores camp horses and camels The troops behaved splendidly The casualties were slight

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK

*London 13th September* 5 P M—Advices from the seat of war state that the tents of the British camp were struck last evening and the troops each carrying two days rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition bivouacked last night beyond Kassassin, and commenced to advance on Tel el Kebir at two o'clock this morning The attack will probably be made under cover of darkness

THE MILITARY CONVENTION

*Constantinople 12th September*—The announcement made by the British Embassy, that the Anglo Turkish Military Convention had been signed turns out to be premature Explanations from Lord Dufferin in the matter show that the Porte has not rejected the draft of the Convention which he (Lord Dufferin) had submitted and Turkish delegates accepted

OFFERS OF NATIVE TROOPS

The Prince of Singapore has offered aid to the Indian Government in connection with the war in Egypt

CAPTURE OF TEL EL KEBIR

*London 13th September* 10 15 A M The capture of Tel el Kebir is now completed and the enemy has been utterly routed

CAPTURE OF ZAGAZIG

*London, 14th September*—The *Times* Simla correspondent writes—"The latest advices received by the Government of India state that General Macpherson, with the Indian troops made a forced march from Tel el Kebir, and seized Zagazig and the railway trains"

SURRENDER OF CAIRO

*London 14th September* 6 13 P M—The inhabitants of Cairo have sent a delegate to the British Camp pressing the loyalty to the Khedive

OCCUPATION OF KAFREDOWAR

British troops are preparing to occupy Kafredowar

RUMOURED CAPTURE OF ARABI

It is reported that Arabi has been captured at Benha

CAPTURE OF ARABI'S PAPERS

*Bombay 16th September*—The *Times of India* publishes the following in a second edition — London, September 14th, 5 34 P M It is reported that Arabi has been captured near Benha The troops at Kafredowar have absolutely surrendered A deputation of notables from Cairo have tendered their submission to the Khedive 10 30 A M After the battle at Tel el Kebir Arabi escaped on horseback His papers which are believed to be very important were seized

CELEBRATION OF THE BRITISH VICTORY

*Alexandria, 14th September*, 2 6 P M—The war is regarded here as virtually over Sir G Wolseley will be at Cairo to morrow A deputation from Cairo, Kafredowar, and Mariout, is coming here to surrender The Indian Contingent behaved splendidly in the action at Tel-el Kebir Great excitement prevails here The Khedive gave a grand banquet this evening in honour of the British victory

OCCUPATION OF CAIRO

*Simla 16th September*—Cairo was occupied on the 14th by our Cavalry, after a forced march Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived on the 15th, and was well received, ten thousand of the enemy's soldiers laying down their arms Arrangements are being made for the surrender of Kafredowar

THE CAPTURE OF ARABI

Arabi and Toulba are prisoners.

THE END OF THE WAR

The war is virtually over The base will be changed from Ismailia to Alexandria. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent All ranks worked hard, and did their duty well

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1882

## THE VICEROY AND THE PRESS

EVIDENTLY Lord Ripon has determined that his rule as Viceroy of India should be distinguished by the introduction of liberal institutions in the country. His lordship's measure of local self government will ever mark the era of liberal thought and liberal action, under a Government which was hitherto supposed to be imperial in its policy and tendency, and which, under Lord Lytton, was ultra imperial. With regard to the Press, the policy of Lord Lytton was *quasi* liberal, little, in fact, beyond a nominally liberal policy. We had the Press Commissioner, but we also had that gagging enactment the Vernacular Press Act, under which the free expression of opinion, through the Press, was for a while almost suppressed. Then came a brief period during which the Press Commissioner himself was improved off the face of officialdom, and the Press Commissioner's office alone remained, a doubtful sign of the supposed liberality of the Indian Government Lord Ripon, having inaugurated the measure of local self government, has now taken in hand the public Press, both English and Indian His lordship appears to think that the Press Commissioner and his office were not enough, and that the Fourth Estate in India should have a far more liberal notice taken of its utterances, than has been hitherto accorded to it. We think Lord Ripon's action is fair and just, and will add to the good repute he has already earned in this country His present scheme, which we are about to notice, is not altogether a new one It is a more liberal and marked extension of the system hitherto obtaining, and if properly carried out, will place the Press in a far more satisfactory position than it has occupied to the present moment, as giving it a recognition it has not hitherto enjoyed The telegram, announcing the new measure, is as follows—"The comments of the Press, both English and Native, will be more closely watched. Abstracts or full quotations from newspaper articles will be circulated to the members of the Legislative Council The first change in the existing practice will be the publication of fuller and more popular statements of the objects and reasons of bills and acts, showing why the measure is required, and giving a short history of it, and its likely effect on the people. No pains will be spared to make the translations as clear and easy as possible." There can be no doubt that, if this measure is carried into effect, in the spirit of the terms in which it is couched, it will be one of the best amongst the many good measures which Lord Ripon's Government has inaugurated. That part of it which provides for abstracts or full quotations from newspaper articles on the public measures of the Government, for the benefit of the members of the Legislative Councils, is a plan which has not been devised too soon It is one which should have been introduced long ago, for it is notorious that honourable members of Council pronounce speeches in their places with very little or no information on the subject on which they may be speaking, and with very little or no knowledge of the opinions and feelings of the general public regarding a given measure. This is specially the case with respect to the opinions and feelings of the purely native portion of the public, and with respect to those opinions and feelings as expressed in the columns of the Vernacular Press. Legislative bills, it is true, are published for three consecutive months in the *Gazette of India*, and then become part of the law of the land, and there also appear statements of the objects and

reasons of each bill, but these are, as a rule, too brief and unsatisfactory to be of any practical use to those for whose benefit they are intended It is, of course, absurd to expect that the public will derive any knowledge of a specific legal measure, through a perusal of the several sections of a given bill. It is, therefore, one of the most commendatory features of the new scheme, that those statements of the objects and reasons of a legislative measure should be fuller and clothed in more popular language There is, too, a fitness in setting forth the reasons why the measure is required, a short history of it, and its probable effect on the people—features which, in the present statements of objects and reasons for a legislative measure, are unspacious by their absence There are also to be, it would appear, translations, in the Vernaculars, of these fuller and more popular statements of the objects and reasons of a bill, and these translations are to be as clear and easy as possible Such documents will, without doubt, be of the utmost use not only to the general public, but also to the vernacular newspapers, the conductors of which are naturally led into error, in commenting upon some public measure, when they depend on hasty and crude translations made for the immediate purpose of comment It will be observed that the Government of India does not disclose—at all events, the telegram does not disclose—the machinery by which this new measure for the benefit of the public press is to be carried into effect We presume, however, before promulgating its views on the subject, the Government of India matured some plan, by which its good intentions might be carried into force We presume also that plan will be soon published for the information of the public It is to be hoped, however, that the machinery to be employed will not be framed after the model of the Press Commissioner's office, an office whose work is performed with much slowness, and crudity of conception as to the items of intelligence which will most interest and instruct the public mind and heart The official machinery for the working of this new scheme for the instruction of the public should be run on the most liberal lines, as to the activity and intelligence of the hands employed in working it The translators of the statements of the objects of a legislative bill and of newspaper articles from the vernacular press, should be men of special attainments in the particular vernacular language on which they are employed, and in the English language, possessing in both languages a good rhetoric as well as scientific knowledge, in order that clearness and ease in the translations might be attained There is one part of the scheme, or, rather, we should say, one result of it, which will probably, embarrass and annoy the Government, or, at all events, some members of it, and that is, the hostile, and even defamatory criticisms which may appear about them and the measures they may propose, or for which they may be responsible, both in the English and the vernacular papers—criticisms which may tend to the publication of contradictions and authoritative denials But such a result, we suppose, is inevitable from the very liberal nature itself of the scheme We have no doubt, however, that time will wear away any friction of the kind, and that the Government and the public, the latter through its recognised exponents in the Press, will soon come to have a fairer understanding than they have at present, and thus the present liberal regime of Lord Ripon's Government will tend to cherish and foster that mutual good will between the rulers and the ruled which it is the paramount object of every good Government to secure

## THE AGE OF EXAMINATIONS

This is an age of examinations, or "exams," for short, for India, and consequently also an age for educational cram of all sorts Tests here, tests there, and tests every where, form the golden gates, as it were, through which alone the youths of India, and, for the matter of that, its old men, can enter into the much coveted precincts of official life In spite of the many already existing tests for the admission of candidates into Government service, the Government of India, the other day, invented a new test for the promotion of clerks already in the service of the Secretariat Under this new instrument of torture, promotion in the Secretariat is to be henceforth controlled It would seem that clerks in the Lower Subordinate service are not to be admitted into the ranks of the Upper Subordinate service in the usual course of promotion by seniority or on vacancies occurring on the demise of incumbents The two departments are to be kept distinct and apart save in very exceptional instances, where a clerk in the Lower department of special merits might be raised to the Upper Instead of the old mode of promotion there is to be an examination every six months, and a regular shifting of the cards amongst the clerks of the Upper division of the Secretariat, on the results of the examination Such indeed, is the craze of the mania which now possesses the Government of India for tests and examinations, as a preliminary for admission into official service But with regard to admission into the service of the state, the Government made a mistake from the very beginning, when it declared that passing the Matriculation Examination of any of the Indian Universities entitled a man at once to a place under Government, if he could obtain one The mistake, in short, was to make what ought to have been a purely University test into an examination qualifying a successful candidate for official service Thus, the very object of a University course was frustrated at the very commencement, if by a University course was meant the culmination of a student's life in taking one or more of the degrees which the Universities profess to confer It has followed that thousands of youths in the country, taking advantage of the fact that passing the Matriculation Examination entitled them to admission into the service of the Government, stopped short at that test, not caring to pursue, or, rather intentionally neglecting to pursue, their studies till they led up to the acquisition of one or more degrees in Arts, that goal at which a true scholastic career should terminate, as it generally does end in the English, German and other European Universities Hence it is that there are thousands of undergraduates in India whose names appear in the University Calendars who ought not to be there, since they have made the Matriculation merely a stepping stone to Government service, and are no whit better than those who have entered the service through the old Uncovenanted Civil Service test or the present Middle School Examination in those intellectual and educational qualifications which go to make an efficient servant of Government Ideas to the foregoing effect have been expressed by a high educational authority in Western India Mr Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College at Poona, where the Educational Commission recently held sittings Mr Oxenham thinks that the University Matriculation Examination should be abolished as a test for admission into the service of Government, and should be retained only and purely as a preliminary test of the candidates' ability and willingness to pursue a scholastic career, till it culminates in taking one of the degrees conferred by the University Mr Oxenham proposes that the Universities should confine themselves entirely to their own legitimate work, namely, the promotion of the higher education and the conferring of those distinctions which are so much coveted by the educated youth of the period, and to attain which many personal sacrifices are frequently made by them He thinks, and very rightly too, that it is a mistake to identify the University tests and admission into the public service, as the educational qualifications needed for discharge of official duties are not of so high and abstract a standard as those needed to run and accomplish a scholastic career There are many branches of knowledge which a youth, destined to earn a livelihood in the service of Government, does not need to acquire, and the time employed upon them, in the endeavour to pass the Matriculation, might well be devoted to more practical subjects In a word, there ought to be a broad and marked distinction between youths who are studying for University honours and those whose aspirations are bounded by the horizon of official service under the Government Mr Oxenham therefore, proposes that there should be a complete separation of the two tests, that the Matriculation examination should really be what it professes to be—namely, the beginning, as it were, of a scholastic career, at the termination of which the student succeeds in acquiring the distinction of membership in his University by taking one of the degrees she confers Mr Oxenham would form a standard of middle class examination for admission into the service of the Government If we understand him aright, the examination he proposes is to be neither at so high a standard as the University Matriculation, nor so low as the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination and is to embrace topics of a practical kind, so much as is embraced in the higher branches of the "three Rs,' an accurate knowledge of which last, after all, constitutes the principal qualification for service under the Government We think Mr Oxenham's idea a very good one, indeed and its practical effect must be satisfactory also, because, when once the Matriculation is abandoned as a test for admission into official service, the honours conferred by the Universities will be sought by young men of means and leisure to pursue a scholastic career, they will not stop short, as the necessitous now do, at the Matriculation, for the purpose of securing some official berth as a source of daily bread while, on the other hand, middle class education will be promoted in the best and most practical shape, that shape, namely, which, while rendering a man more than ordinarily intelligent by the character of his education, enables him to earn a living, and, in the course of time, to attain to some of the highest positions in the service of the state

## THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE AND THE PUBLIC

The bureaucratic tendency of the Government of the Into-India company to jealously exclude the public from any knowledge of their actions and measures, had a mischievous effect on ruling bodies in India, which is felt even at the present far advanced age It was all very well when the British rule in India, at the commencement of the dynasty, was one of the sword, to keep the conquered race in ignorance of the acts and intentions of Government, for there was the growing apprehension that a half subjected people might misconstrue measures intended, possibly for their benefit, and not their ruin But times have changed, and we with them and the educated, cultivated, enlightened loyal Hindu of to-day cannot with any show of reason be treated with the same degree of mistrust as his ancestor of a century ago And yet, our rulers have hitherto adhered almost as tenaciously to the bureaucratic principles of state polity, as ever "John Company' did The public have been scrupulously and religiously excluded from all counsels of state, and of institutions under state control and direction To such a tyrannical and absurd length was the principle carried, that the Press as representing the public, was not admitted within the council chambers of Municipal bodies, though the latter purport to be representative public corporations But gradually the hard and fast rule was relaxed, and the Government are daily becoming more and more tolerant of public opinion and criticism. The doors of municipal chambers were first thrown open to the Reporters of the Press, and then they were admitted to the discussions of the Legislative Councils But it has been a remarkable anomaly, that while the Government of Madras has been endeavouring to diffuse useful and scientific knowledge among the masses,—to promote the education of the people—it has done nothing towards making known widely, the objects and reasons of its educational policy Although the Senate of the Madras University has been in existence since so long ago as 1858, its proceedings have been conducted with the greatest possible secrecy Beyond the text books and the "exams," the student for University honors knows as much of the proceedings, objects, intentions, &c, of the governing educational body in Southern India, as he does of the habits of life of the traditional "man in the moon" The candidate knows that if he passes a certain test for which a certain mysterious invisible body called the senate," appoints text books, he will be eligible for Government appointment and advancement, if he is in luck's way to forge his way through the crowd of other qualified men before him, but that is all! What means the senate propose to adopt to promote real education among the people, in what way they recommend the educated material may be usefully and profitably employed, these, and many other weighty problems of the same nature, have heretofore remained locked secrets to the public without the doors of the senate house, to the people, indeed, most interested in the deliberations of that body It is gratifying to know, therefore, that this unsatisfactory, if not positively unprogressive state of affairs has come to an end At the last meeting of the senate of the Madras University, it was resolved, after some discussion, to admit reporters of the public newspapers, to the councils of that body, and the proceedings of the latter will, therefore, no longer remain a secret and a mystery to the public We cannot do better than conclude this article by quoting the following very sensible remarks of Mr Arundel, President of the Madras Municipality at the discussion in question —"Mr Arundel thought the course proposed was desirable one Hitherto the proceedings of the Senate had been as much of a mystery to the general public as those of the Council of three in Venice He considered publicity desirable, as the debates would be interesting generally, and particularly to the increasing body of Graduates of the University, now spread over the country In the Municipal meetings reporters were admitted and he considered the plan had proved an almost unmixed advantage The point he excepted was that sometimes perhaps speakers addressed themselves to the public instead of the Commission That, however, was not peculiar to them, in the House of Commons it was not unknown, and he thought they must accept the proposal in spite of that drawback The safeguard provided was, in his view, desirable'

## Original and Selected Notes.

According to telegraphic advices received at Calcutta, on Thursday, a moderate cyclone was blowing at Saugor, and in the north-east angle of the Bay of Bengal

The Maharajah of Jeypore who has just been invested with full powers in his State, proceeds almost immediately to Simla, to pay his respects to the Viceroy

In Bombay a fee of two pies is to be levied on all candidates who apply to appear for the University examinations The tax is to be levied to recoup the outlay incurred in the issue of forms

The David Wedderburn, M P who more than once addressed Parliament on Indian subjects and suggested a scheme for establishing agricultural banks, will shortly resign his seat in the house owing to failing health

An exhibition of Indian products and manufactures will be held Jeypore, under the patronage of the Maharajah at the beginning of next year Prizes to the value of at least Rs 5000 will be given but the competition for the prizes will be open only to exhibitors from Rajpootana, Central India the Cis Sutlej States and Divisions of the Punjab and from the Divisions under the Commissioners of Ajmere, Agra and Delhi

"There is reason to believe," says the *Indian Spectator*," that the Ministers will reconsider the question of India's contribution to the cost of the War in Egypt In fact, both the Premier and the Secretary of State have almost come to Mr Fawcett's way of thinking, and if the Government of India hold on for a time, this country may yet be saved a good fraction of her money so generously voted away by others"

Postal currency notes will shortly be issued by the Postal Department, of the value of eight annas, one rupee, and two rupees eight annas, respectively These notes, says a telegram from Simla to the *Bombay Gazette*, may be cashed at any post-office throughout India The charges for encashment will be as follows —One pice for an eight anna note, two pice for a one-rupee note and one anna for a two rupees eight anna note It is expected that the intro-

faction of these notes in addition to the facilities offered to the public will largely increase the postal revenue The date of the issue is not yet fixed

The total population of France, according to the most recent statistics, is 37,672,049, being an increase of 766,260 since 1876 To the increase during five years, from 1876 to 1881 The forty seven large towns of France, having a population of over 30,000, contribute no less than 561,869 Six of these places show a decrease in their population The city of Paris has increased the number of its inhabitants by 14 per cent since the last census, the population now being 2 269,023 Lyons is the second city of the Republic, with over 373 000 inhabitants Marseilles coming next with 360 000, then Bordeaux, with over 221,000 The increase in the population not being in the forty seven principal towns is small, being only 204,391 for nearly 32 000 000 inhabitants

Now that Sir Garnet Wolseley's force at Kassassin is complete we may so expect to hear of an important engagement If the Egyptian force of Tel el Kebir does not number more than 26 000 men Sir Garnet ought to be able to give a good account of it, but we have little doubt the force is larger The opinion is pretty general among military men that the Egyptians have been directed in their attacks on Kassassin by European officers, probably Frenchmen or Italians in Arabi's service The 5,000 Egyptians stationed at Salihieh are evidently intended to threaten our communications between Ismailia and Tel el Kebir The Turkish troops it will be seen are not to be allowed to land in Egypt It is tolerably certain if they went to Egypt, we should have to detach a force to look after them

The Poona session of the Education Commission closed on Monday with the evidence of the Reverend Mr Squires and a Mahratta witness In the evening a great meeting was held in the Town Hall, where Dr Hunter was presented with addresses by the Municipality and other bodies He replied at some length, and spoke of the intense intellectual activity pervading Poona The educated Mahratta intelligence had survived and grown into higher forms of life The Mahratta brain power had left its stamp of genius for administration on every province in India In some parts temporary evils and indiscretions have retarded the sudden development of education but in the Mahratta country it rested on an old solid foundation There was little or no divergence from self Government Education there rested on too old and firm a basis to be liable to anything interference from without No system from other parts of India would be recklessly forced on them Mr Jacob also spoke, and Mr Lee Warner made some remarks about the education of the Mahomedans

## Local and Provincial

The Dewan —Mr Ranga Charlu, C I E, the Dewan, having returned from his short visit to Madras accompanied His Highness the Maharajah to Mysore, in the special train, on the day last

Departure of the Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah His Highness' brother and brother-in law, accompanied by the suite, left Bangalore for Mysore, on Tuesday last, at 12 noon by special train The usual escort of Silladar horse escorted the Maharajah to the station, where a company of Barr Sepoys was drawn up A company of the 10th M N I, with band and colours, was furnished in front of the palace, on His Highness' departure, when a salute of 21 guns was fired by a battery of artillery.

The Newspaper Defamation Case —Judgment in the action for defamation against Messrs A C Houston, J W Hayes, Sr, and R F Hayes, editor, proprietor, and publisher, respectively, of the *Daily Post*, was delivered, on Thursday last, by Major E P. Maltby, District Magistrate, C and M Station, who acquitted and discharged the defendants, on the grounds that the charges had not been made out by the evidence adduced by the complainant, Mr R W Thompson, the editor and proprietor of the *Bangalore Gazette*, and that the defendants had produced evidence sufficient to prove that the passages in the alleged libellous article, in the *Post* of the 13th June last, were not intended to be defamatory of the complainant

Special Test Examinations —The following is the list of Candidates who are declared to have passed the undermentioned Special test Examinations held in May 1882 —

*Test VII A Translation Higher Grade Kanarese*

| | |
|---|---|
| K Kandappa Shetty [illegible] | Bangalore |
| Mascar [illegible] | Do |

*Test VIII B —Translation Lower Grade—Kanarese*

N B —The above Candidates have still to pass in Interpretation [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr [illegible] | Bangalore |
| [illegible] Rao [illegible] | Do |
| [illegible] Bellary | Do |
| [illegible] Gurumurthy | Do |
| M N [illegible] Ananagar | Do |
| [illegible] Subbaiah | Do |

Land A I Lottery —As stated in a previous issue, the first drawing of the Lunatic and Anglo-Indian Lottery takes place on Wednesday next the 20th Instant The Government sanctioners appointed are Messrs S H Vardon I Berry, Venkatavadanger, and Annaji Rao The following letter, addressed to the *Madras Standard*, regarding the publication of the prize lists, will be found of interest —

Sir —If "Pro Bono Public" will pay the charge for advertising the 1,200 prize winners the Lottery Committee will be most happy to comply with his suggestion, but they do not think they would be justified in selling the Association funds with the cost, as all anxious ticket holders have the option of registering their names by forwarding 4 annas for a printed list No names are to be published, as there is a very general objection to such a proceeding

The printed list will of course be forwarded each day after the drawing, to all newspapers, and it will be left to their option to publish them or otherwise

Middle School Examination —We observe from a notification dated August 18th and published in the *Fort St George Gazette* of 5th September, that several changes have been introduced into the middle school examination to be held in December next It seems to us unfair that changes in an examination curriculum should be made so late in the year, and more so that such changes should not be at once communicated to the heads of schools and to the press, as it is only thus that those most interested would be made aware of them We find from the notification in question that the number of compulsory subjects has been reduced from six to five in the case of male candidates and from five to four in the case of female candidates Any candidate, however, may take up one or two extra branches on the payment of an extra fee of one rupee, the choice of such extra subjects being left to the candidate himself Failure in an extra branch will not disqualify a candidate who has obtained the required minimum in the prescribed number of branches from passing Candidates who succeed in passing will be arranged in three classes, those being placed in the first who obtain 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks The second and third classes require 40 and 30 per cent respectively for a pass The portions to be read in some of the prescribed branches have been increased Thus 'Practice' has been added to the Arithmetic The portion of English History which, however, is one of the extra branches has been extended to the accession of Henry VIII The quantity of Geography and Indian History has also been increased, but this last change is not to be brought into force before 1883, All other changes, however, will have effect this year While on this subject we may mention that we have heard complaints of the inconveniences pupils of schools have been put to in procuring vaccination certificates which, by a late order, it is necessary that the candidates should forward with their applications The arrangement made by the Vaccine Department for granting those certificates seem to be most defective —*Standard*

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

Stamped Applications —In future, all miscellaneous petitions addressed to the Conservator of Forests are to bear a court fee stamp of one anna, and all applications for employments, and appeal petitions a stamp of eight annas No notice will be taken of unstamped petitions.—*Vail*

Hindus and Mussulmans at Trichinopoly —One or two native correspondents have written to say that the feeling between the Hindus and Mussulmans at this station is not very amicable, and that a disturbance there is apprehended Colonel Court, however, who is at the head of the Trichinopoly Police, is taking every precaution for the preservation of order —*Ibid*

Stock Notes —From some enquiries made by Treasury Officers it has been found necessary to point out that stock notes are not money, and must not in any way be mixed up with, treasury accounts or balances They are of the nature of stamps, that is, they may be sold at treasuries, when authority to sell them is given by the Accountant General, and the sale proceeds will then appear as treasury receipts, but they may not be received or bought by treasury officers —*Ibid*

A Generous Gift —Her Highness the Maharanees of Vizianagram, having heard that the works for the New Roman Catholic Church at Vizianagram had come to a standstill for want of funds very kindly gave Rs. 2,000, in order to complete it Her Highness previously gave Rs 1,000 to purchase the house and compound in the latter of which the new Church will stand The house forms a convenient and comfortable residence for the priest in charge —*Ibid*

Torch Light Dacoity in Bellary Town —'A Bellarian' writes —"It was reported yesterday morning, that about fifty robbers had entered the house of Pumpapthy Sastry, with torches, and had plundered his house the previous night, at about 12 P M the total amount lost is said to be about Rs 1 000 No such crimes have ever occurred in Bellary before where military, civil and police establishments are maintained to meet such emergencies as these, and it is quite shameful that such a crime as a 'torch light dacoity should occur in this town' —*Ibid*

A Scholarship for the Trivandrum College —We hear from a reliable source that our much esteemed and popular Dewan Peshkar Rama Row has offered 1,500 Rs. to Mr Ross the interest of which (about 5 Rs per mensem) is to be given to any poor Matriculate who wishes to continue his studies It will be remembered that sometime ago he offered another sum of 1 000 Rs to the Presidency College, expressing his desire that its annual interest Rs 16, might be appropriated towards presenting a Gold Medal to the first B A in the presidency The example is worthy of imitation by other Native gentlemen of wealth We trust that next time Mr Rama Row will think of his old benefactress, the Mission Seminary at Nagercoil —*Ibid*

The Doveton College —A correspondent writes —'Mr John Cook, Principal of the Doveton College leaves for Bangalore on the 28th instant The question is who will teach the College students the subjects which Mr Cook has taught them? For the next three months they will have to suffer When Mr Thom went away a native Professor of Mathematics was appointed *pro tem* who was relieved by Mr Cook Why cannot the Committee appoint one now The Doveton Committee have written to England for a Principal to teach Classics and Physics, but there will be no one to teach Mathematics in the College Mr Maddox B A, takes Mr Cooney's place as Classical Master Mr R A Thompson, B A, the English Master leaves at the end of this month, as he has been appointed Head master of the Civil Orphan Asylum As so many changes are about to take place there is reason to fear for the improvement of the College this year "—*Ibid*

The Late Mulhar Rao.—We hear that the Baroda Government has behaved very liberally to all the ex-Gaekwar's servants, each man and woman receiving a gratuity on discharge. It is not generally known that Mr Simpson, the Doveton House intendant, was detailed for duty with the Ranees at their special request, to arrange for their comfort during the long railway journey to Baroda. Some Madras servants also accompanied the party We have good authority for saying that no pressure whatever was brought to bear on the Ranees in their selection of a place of residence, and that they were subjected to no kind of restraint by the Political Officer in Madras, between whom and the ladies there has always been a most friendly understanding On Monday last Messrs Franck and Co, the old-established Mount Road salesmen, held an auction of the furniture, &c, in Doveton House, occupied by the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. The articles brought to the hammer were not even equal in quality to those sometimes sold by that well known and enterprising firm, but, strange to say, that the attendance was very large—Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and many well-to do Soweers were attracted to the sale and Doveton House was not perhaps so largely visited since Mulhar Row occupied it as on the day of the sale of his effects —*Ibid*

The Bellary Dacoity —"Safety" sends us further particulars of the dacoity mentioned in our issue of yesterday's date He says —

Your readers will not believe me when I say that a dacoity has been committed in the Pettah, Bellary Town, at a distance of about 600 yards only from the Central Police Station. Yet it is so. On the night of the 11th instant Monday, at about 12 o'clock, about thirty people armed with sticks and stones, entered a Brahmin's house severely wounded two inmates of the house, carried away gold and silver jewels, and other property, valued at over Rs. 1 000 The affair lasted for about three quarters of an hour torches being lighted up, and stones being pelted over the surrounding houses, and no one, including the police, came to the sufferer's rescue, till all the robbers had run away, in spite of the hue and cry of all the inmates of the house What is to become of Bellary after this? This, be it remembered, is a military station, with a strong police force, and the residence of several Magistrates. All the townsmen of Bellary are filled with consternation, fearing subsequent visits by this gang of dacoits. What the Inspector General of Police and the other authorities are going to do, to detect the real offenders, and prevent repetitions, are things which remain to be seen —*Ibid*

### CALCUTTA

Disturbances Among the Minas in Rajpootana.—Jeypore, September 6 —The Minas have been causing considerable trouble on the Rajpootana railway line recently Eight famous dacoits have been arrested at Beawar, by the Jodhpore troops. The Minas communicated to the Jodhpore Darbar that if the dacoits were not released in eight days they would involve the Maharajah in trouble with the British authorities When eight days expired, the men were not released A council of the Minas was held when it was determined to damage the railway line A gang went to the Jowai bridge the highest one on the line and after arresting all the watchmen, pulled up the rails on it. Another gang destroyed a culvert a few miles further up, with the object of wrecking two passenger trains crossing within a few yards beyond either gap. Fortunately, the damage was discovered in time, else nothing could have saved the trains from total destruction The matter was immediately reported to the Agent, Governor-General for Rajpootana, who ordered out the Emperors Horse to patrol the line for some miles It is stated that the troops killed one dacoit, and arrested 15, while the Maharaja Partab Singh, Prime Minister of Jodhpore, with a considerable force, arrested a number of others Major Powlett the Political Agent, Jodhpore, has been appointed to make special enquiry into the matter.—*Statesman*

## Extracts.

### REVIVAL OF INDIAN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The *Indian Mirror* —Under the wise and far sighted policy, inaugurated, for the first time in the history of British India, by Lord Ripon and Major Baring, the country, once the cradle of the arts and manufactures, is likely again to become their home. From all parts of the Empire, which had been previously celebrated for their manufacturing industries, a constant cry has, for years upon years, been

coming up that Indian art was decaying fast into almost total extinction, and that the artisan class, which is most prosperous in other countries, was sinking into a more hopeless and helpless state of poverty and misery than even the cultivators of the soil The causes of this deplorable state of things are not far to seek The country was flooded with the cheap and worthless products of European manufacture, which like the razors in Wolcott's poem, were made not to shave, but to sell The manufacture of the fairy fabric of the Dacca muslin, once the pride of the beauties of European Courts, has almost become a lost art, the silks of Benares and Berhampore have been driven out of the European markets by the superior products of France and Italy, and even the Cashmere shawls, which at took years to work into colors that deceived nature, are beginning to show signs of that falling off which arises from the want of the liberal patronage of earlier times Lord Ripon's Government has however, opened out a prospect for the revival of Indian arts and manufacture, but it depends upon the public spirit and enterprise of our countrymen whether that revival shall be so complete as to conduce to the material welfare of the country Although the public Departments in India have now been specially enjoined to provide themselves with their supplies locally in every practical case, and it is likely that a healthy impulse will be given to local industries, still we think that our great capitalists do not show that appreciation of the benevolent motives of the Government, which might under the circumstances have been reasonably expected It is for them, if they wish to benefit their country permanently, to establish such manufactures as would enable them to undertake furnishing the Government with those supplies it now draws from Europe The crude materials abound, and are simply being wasted on all sides

## DR. HUNTER AND THE POONA NATIVE LADIES' ASSOCIATION

On Saturday evening the Hon'ble W Hunter attended one of the meetings of the Native Ladies' Association of Poona The Arya Mahila Sabha holds meetings once a month or fortnight, when papers are read and followed by discussions. Mrs Ranade presided and there were present a large number of native ladies, besides children About 280 native ladies were present, almost all of them of the Brahman caste, and all invited Several European ladies and gentlemen were also present, including Mr and Mrs Wedderburn. Mrs Ranade introduced to the meeting Mrs Ramabai, a well known Hindu lady lecturer and Sanskrit scholar, who has spent a great portion of her life in advocating the claims of her country women to education and legitimate liberty

Mrs Ramabai gave a speech and read an address in Marathi Mr Gopal Hari Deshmukh afterwards gave the points of the speech in English The address which Mrs Ramabai read was signed by nearly 50 ladies.

Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade was the next speaker The Hon. W W Hunter concluded his speech with the following remarks.—I do not think there is any province in Northern India where one could look around and see a great assemblage of ladies of good position in society and of high caste, who had come forward to take part in a public meeting with a view to promoting the welfare of their sex Mr Ranade has told us that the education of women in the Mahratta Country, and the liberality shown in regard to their appearing in public, is no new thing I believe it is this old liberal custom which forms the best foundation for a new and larger superstructure of female education. I do not think it possible for an Englishman to suddenly import new family institutions into India We may bring in laws, frame new systems of Government, set up mills introduce steam engines and other mechanical devices; but the people themselves can alone reform their domestic institutions Mr Ranade alluded to the great historical ladies of Western India I have read something of Indian history, and written a little (applause), and I bear testimony to the fact that the most illustrious female names in Indian history belong to this southern side of the Vindhyas, (Applause). Before saying good bye I wish to allude to the last point of Mr Ranade's speech I confess I was not aware that such liberal endowments existed in Bombay for female education. I hope that people in other provinces may also learn their nature and extent I understand Mr. Ranade to have said that the Poona Female Training College has an endowment of Rs. 27,000 given by the chiefs of the Mahratta Country, and that other schools for native girls in Bombay and the neighbourhood have received from native generosity endowments aggregating Rs 50,000 I sincerely trusts that other parts of India will follow the example thus set (Loud applause) —*Gazette*

## THE RECENTLY DECEASED TRAVANCORE PRINCE

We announced in our last issue the death of the eldest brother of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore His Highness, Karah Vurma Rajah was born on the 20th June 1827, and was therefore 55 years and 2 months old at the time of his death which took place a little while after 5 p m on the 21st ultimo For about a fortnight previous, His Highness was suffering from a high fever which baffled all the remedies administered by the Durbar Physician It is said that while this prince was a youth he had a fall from an upstair building and the shock to his mental faculties must have been astonishingly severe for he seldom spoke anything after that although his physical health continued unimpaired Both the late Maha Rajah and the present Sovereign however, felt so keenly the dreadful misfortune that had befallen their brother, who was de facto, the heir to the throne, that they always treated him with respect, amounting to veneration, as their eldest brother but who, by the will of Providence was rendered ineligible for the Sovereignty. Minute guns were fired to the number of 50 from the palace as soon as His Highness died and the whole Court went into mourning All available men of the Brigade and the body guard formed the funeral procession, accompanied of course by the majority of the population of Trevandrum, it moved off a little after 6 p m, the band striking up The Dead March in Saul Among the European gentlemen, there were present three officers of the Brigade, Mr Beasley, and Mr Ferguson, Junior The Cremation ceremonies were conducted by his Highness the Elia Rajah, and at then close the artillery posted hard by fired the Royal Salute and the infantry three volleys over the funeral pile The lamentations, of the people all the way from the palace to the royal cremation ground were heart-rending In his earlier youth, his Highness was admired for his great learning and had always endeared himself, to all those with whom he came in contact by his amiable disposition In consequence of this unlooked for bereavement our correspondent at Trevandrum writes to us that there will be no public demonstrations or even a public Durbar in honor of the Governor's visit His Excellency as arranged could only have had a private interview, with His Highness the Maha Rajah All the public offices were closed for three days We sympathise deeply with the Royal Family of Travancore in the sudden and unlooked for affliction, which has befallen them at a moment when all the arrangements for the reception of the Governor have been marred thereby Trevandrum would have received the Governor in right regal style but as a tribute of respect to the deceased prince as the rightful heir apparent it was simply a matter of imperative necessity that the arrangements for all public festivities should be cancelled Although the deceased prince on account of his mental incapacity could take no part whatever in the administration and was practically a cypher, we cannot forget the fact that blood is thicker than water and that His Highness the Maha Rajah could not consistently with fraternal respect and affection and the formalities of his erced consent to any public rejoicing, within his capital while the ashes of his late brother were only just removed from the cremation ground —*Cochin Argus*

## THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR

JAIPUR, *September* 6—Last night a special Durbar was held at the Residency at which the Maharajah and the Members of his Council were present At the Colonel Walter explained the conditions under which the Maharaja was placed in independent charge of the State He is not supposed to alter any arrangements during the regency, and undertook to make no important change in the administration without consultation with the Resident. To day the Maharaja held a grand Durbar at which the Agent to the Governor-General conferred upon the Maharaja full powers, but nothing transpired about the conditions. The matter is kept secret, and it has transpired that the letter presented at last night's Darbar was purely confidential The darbar had this originality about it Every one who attended was dressed in yellow and red. Colonel Walter having arrived with his staff under the usual salute, and taken his seat, rose again and addressed the Maharajah to the following effect —

Your Highness,—A period of nearly two years has now elapsed since you were placed on the Gadi of your ancestors During that time the Government of the State has been successfully carried on by a Council of regency with your Highness and the Resident as Joint-Presidents In a special communication addressed to you in this place by Colonel Bradford, the Agent to the Governor General, in February 1881, you were informed that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India had expressed his deep anxiety that your Highness should use every endeavour to profit by the opportunities then afforded to you of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the duties of a ruler and learning in what manner the time came for you to take them in hand you might best maintain the reputation of the Jaipur State for enlightened progress which had been bequeathed to you by your honoured predecessor During the period that has elapsed since those words were spoken your Highness has had ample opportunity for making yourself acquainted with the duties which are now about to devolve upon you, and has during the last few months taken an active personal part in the administration On this day you complete your 21st and enter on your 22nd year, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has directed me to invest your Highness with full governing powers It is a great pleasure to me to carry out this duty My acquaintance with the Jaipur State dates back two years prior to the birth of your Highness and I have always felt great interest in its welfare In December 1876, I first rode through the beautiful chasms which guard the entrance to this picturesque city In those days no roads existed and I well remember singing my way whilst winding from Ishmirie to my next encamping ground Since that time many and great changes have taken place, good metalled and bridged roads extending over more than 300 miles enable the traveller to make his journey with ease and comfort whilst the State is traversed for 141 miles by the Rajputana Malwa Railway The city of Jaipur has since the date of its foundation by the famous Maharaja Sawai Jai Sing Bahadur in A D 1728 ever been famous for beauty and elegance and the name of Jai Sing will always be revered as its founder, whilst to the present and future generations the rule of the late lamented Maharaja Sawai Ram Sing Bahadur will be conspicuously marked by the splendid improvements made by his Highness to render Jaipur, what it is now the finest city in India, and in some ways perhaps one of the most beautiful in the world I need not mention the various buildings and institutions erected during his rule, for they are standing memorials to his munificence and architectural taste While so much has been done in and around the city of Jaipur itself the State from whence comes all the wealth that has rendered possible such lavish expenditure, has not been neglected Irrigation works so necessary and important for the protection and preservation of the vast cultivating and other classes in India, where famine periodically exists black shadow over the lands, have been constructed, on which large sums have been expended The country has been opened up, as I said before, by roads, and its prosperity has in consequence considerably increased When I first passed through the State 26 years ago, cultivation was only visible in small scattered patches, now it extends and is yearly extending over the length and breadth of the land and I believe the people to be generally happy and prosperous For all that has been done to extend irrigation and construct works of public utility of every kind within the last few years, Your Highness is much indebted to my friend Major Jacob and those who have served under him The late Maharaja ever took a deep interest in the great work of education as shown by the fine College at Jaipur itself and the various schools that now exist, but though his Highness spent large sums on, and paid great attention to the subject of education, still much remains to be done Education is required for the prince, the noble and the peasant The Mayo College at Ajmir, in which I hope Your Highness will always take a great interest, provides tuition for the young Princes and sons of the nobles of the land Your various institutions in Jaipur itself supply the means of education to the wealthy and to the poor alike, but it is in the interior of the State where education, that is primary education, is needed, and in this one matter alone a vast sphere of usefulness lies open to your Highness Some better system for the proper and speedy dispensation of law and justice throughout the land, the improvement extention and supervision of the police and a better administration of the revenue department of the State, especially the customs, are also questions to which your Highness will do well to pay early and careful attention. I am glad to say that with the many changes and improvements that have taken place not only in Jaipur but in Rajputana generally, there has been a marked and vast change amongst the chiefs themselves When I first entered on political employment, the chiefs of Rajputana held themselves aloof, rarely left their States or even their capitals. Now visits and meetings between the rulers of different States are of frequent occurrence, and to this I attribute one great improvement that is beginning to show itself in this province I allude to the greater facilities now afforded for the arrest and surrender of criminals It has been owing to the freedom with which the bad characters of one State found refuge and protection in another, and neighbouring States, that much of the murder and lawlessness which for so long gave Rajputana a bad name, and which I am sorry to say still exists to some extent, has been possible It is pleasant to note that the good work is progressing, and that during the last year much has been done throughout Rajputana to put down violent crime, but it is only by the Chiefs of each State loyally and heartily determining to assist its neighbours that this great evil can be completely eradicated

Maharaja a great future lies before you, if you do but determine from the outset that it shall be great and good You succeed to no impoverished inheritance The coffers of the State are well filled You possess loyal and trusty councillors, an administration which only requires your Highness careful and watchful supervision to render it equal to the right and just performance of all the many and varied duties that devolve upon it You have an Mujor Prideaux as earnest, and I think trusted, friend, ever ready and anxious to assist you with advice and council You are yet but very young and if you desire, as I feel sure you do desire to become a successful ruler you must never hesitate to ask for and be guided by the advice of those who by their age and experience are well able to assist you at all times and I trust you will place full confidence in and give every support to the members of your council who have carried on the duty of governing the country during your Highness minority His Excellency Lord Ripon will watch with deep interest the manner in which your Highness conducts during the next few years of your life the great and responsible duties which from this date devolve upon you I myself shall always look back with satisfaction to the part I have had performed in the ceremonies of this day, and your Highness may rest assured that I as well as all your other numerous friends, will ever take interest in the future career of your Highness which we all trust may be a long happy and prosperous one

The Maharaja replied as follows —Colonel Walter —The kind favour and friendly feelings of Government towards my ancestral house and the latter's loyalty to Government have continued from a long time The present prosperous condition of the Dhoondhar State is principally owing to the above circumstance The kind favour and affectionate regard with which Government has taken care of myself and my house for the last two years making it over to me now in sound and good condition are to be reckoned with the innumerable benefits which my house has received at the hands of Government When I think over the kindness and friendly concern of the Government in behalf of this State both during the past and for the present, I feel it beyond my power adequately to thank the Government for the same I sincerely trust that the ties of friendship which have united this State with Government will always continue to endure and will be strengthened more and more in time I earnestly pray to God to enable me at all times to act in accordance with my feelings of loyalty and to work out the welfare of this State If God helps me with success in these respects, I shall deem the end of my life fulfilled —*Correspondent to the Englishman*

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MORNING EDITION.

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN

*London 19th September, 5 30 Morning*—The British advanced guard reached Cairo by rail and were cordially received by the natives who were everywhere most abject

The rebellion is considered virtually terminated

The garrison of Damietta is offering to surrender

Upon return of Arabi to Cairo he met with very bad reception from the populace who pelted him in the streets

The British loss in the attack on Tel el Kebir was 24 men killed and 342 wounded and 9 officers killed

*H M evening*—Arabi and Toulba Pacha have been arrested at Cairo whilst inciting the populace to acts of incendiarism and plunder

Sir Garnet Wolseley with a Brigade of Guards is at Zagazig

THE QUEEN'S CONGRATULATIONS

*London 19th September Evening*—The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to the Khedive, at the successful issue of the war

SURRENDER OF KAFRIDOWAR

*London, 18th September Morning*—The Egyptian forces at Kafredowar have dispersed to their homes leaving their arms behind them without waiting to surrender them

RESTORATION OF THE RAILWAY

The Railway from Alexandria to Cairo has been restored

REBEL LEADERS TO BE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL

Twenty rebel leaders have been arrested

The Khedive has issued a decree disbanding the Egyptian army, and arraigning all rebel officers under military law A Court-Martial appointed to try them will be held at Cairo

A REVIEW AT CAIRO

There is to be a grand review at Cairo of the whole British force in Egypt

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT

The Indian Contingent will be the first to leave Egypt

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT

*London, 19th September, Morning*—Tantah has been occupied by the British force

6 000 men of the Abookir garrison have surrendered the remainder deserted

One British Regiment is going to Damietta

AN INVITATION TO THE INDIAN TROOPS

The *Times* of to day, in a leading article, suggests that the Indian Contingent after leaving Egypt, should visit England

SURRENDER OF DAMIETTA

*London, 19th September, Evening*—Abdellal the commander of the Damietta garrison having been informed of the course of events, has telegraphed, offering to surrender

SIR G WOLSELEY AND THE INDIAN CONTINGENT

*Simla, 19th September*—The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from Sir Garnet Wolseley —"Cairo, 18th September —I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of your Excellency the effective assistance rendered to me by General Macpherson and the Contingent from India, which arrived in this country under his command General Macpherson commanding the left wing of my attack on the 13th, showed great ability in handling his troops, while his men during the fight and afterwards on the forward march on Zagazig, showed determination and endurance, and which contributed greatly to the general success of the operations The Native Cavalry Brigade vied with their comrades of the British Cavalry Brigade in pursuit of the enemy, and in a successful march upon and occupation of Cairo"

THE REBEL LEADERS

*London 20th September*—The British Government has informed the Khedive that none of the rebel leaders must be executed without the previous consent of England

THE KHEDIVE'S RETURN TO CAIRO

The Khedive with his Ministers and the British Consul General will proceed to Cairo on Thursday, escorted by Indian troops

THE MILITARY CONVENTION

*Constantinople 19th September*—The British Ambassador has presented a Note to the Porte stating that a military convention is no longer necessary

CORONATION OF THE CZAR

*St Petersburg 19th September*—The Czar has gone to Moscow, it is believed for the purpose of coronation, but the date of ceremony is kept secret

CASUALTIES IN THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS

*Simla 20th September*—Lieutenant Park, of the Black Watch has died of his wounds received at the capture of Tel el Kebir

To the list of casualties already published, should be added Lieutenant Montague, of the Highland Light Infantry, slightly wounded

## THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH 1882

### THE E AND A I LOTTERY

THREE days last week were days of considerable excitement and expectation to a large portion of the public of all classes, not only here in Bangalore, but also in other parts of the Province and in many places far beyond its bounds During Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, great crowds gathered together in Cubbon Park to witness the drawing of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Lottery The arrangements for the purpose made by the committee of management were excellent, and secured that publicity and fairness with which such matters should be conducted A large shamiana was run up at a convenient side of the western wing of the Public Offices, near the entrance to the Durbar Hall. The space thus available was secured by bamboo matting breast high, to prevent the crowd outside rushing in on those conducting the work within The two cask-like wheels, one large and one small, containing the prize tickets and the tickets with the numbers, respectively, were placed on a table on a raised platform, on which the members of the Lottery Committee, the Government scrutinisers, and two or three members of the European police sat at tables, for the purpose of registering the drawings Two persons were employed, one to draw the prize tickets and the other the tickets with the numbers, while the number and value were given out in a loud clear voice, by the crier, so that every one on the spot knew exactly what his ticket turned up The proceedings began at 7 A M and closed at about eleven, each day, the Government scrutinisers locking and sealing up the wheels at the close of each day's drawing The full prize lists have been published in the columns of our local English contemporaries and by some of the Madras papers, so that it is unnecessary for us to repeat them here, as every body knows whether he has been lucky or unlucky. We may note, however, the two best prizes, the first and second, of Rs 5,000 and Rs. 2,500, respectively, went out of Bangalore, to Calcutta, the first No 8,560, being drawn by J H Crawford, of the "Agra Confederacy," Calcutta, and the second, No. 9,916, to Baboo Nobesh Chunder Ghose, of the same city The third prize of Rs 1000 No 48,256, was drawn by C A. O'Hara, infant child of Surgeon Alfred O'Hara, Assistant Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore The two prizes of Rs 500 each fell to Bangalore There was one incident, during the time subscriptions were being collected from the public, which we do not find recorded in any of the accounts given of the Lottery, but which we may note here, as showing the superstitious feeling, or spirit of profanity, by which the subscriber was influenced The individual, who did not give his name and address, sent two rupees to the Lottery Secretary by post, desiring that the ticket should be registered as for the "Blessed Virgin Mary," and that if the ticket turned up a prize, the result should be advertised as for "B V. M" The registering clerk (a native) put down the number as for "Mrs Blessed Virgin Mary" The ticket, we believe, did not turn up a prize, so that the person who made this foolish request, has escaped the notoriety he or she so well deserved.

An irregularity, however, of a very serious nature was discovered on the third day of the drawing, which, we think, vitiates the whole of the drawings, or, at all events, the whole of the drawing for that day When one of the tickets was drawn out, it was found to contain the figure 17,740 on one side and on the reverse side, the figure 17,760 The prize ticket turned up Rs 20 Now, it is obviously absurd to suppose that two numbers could turn up one prize, and it is equally absurd to assume that both numbers, if drawn separately, could have turned up a prize of Rs 20 each, and yet, after a warm discussion, extending over half an hour, the Government scrutinisers proposed and the Lottery Committee consented to award a prize of twenty rupees to each of the numbers Such a solution of the difficulty, we think, is an unwarranted evasion, which does not seem to have struck either the Government scrutinisers or the Lottery Committee, simply because the amount of the prize is so trifling as twenty rupees Suppose this double numbered ticket had turned up the prize of Rs 5,000 or Rs 2,500, or Rs 1,000, or even of Rs 500—two prizes of the last value were *actually* drawn on the third day—would the Government scrutinisers have suggested and the Lottery Committee have so readily accepted a proposal to award an equal sum of money to each number? But whatever proposal the managers of the lottery drawings may make to meet the difficulty, they do not seem to have taken into account the assent to the proposal of the holder or holders of these particular numbers, and the assent of the holders of all the other tickets In a matter of pure chance like a lottery, it is quite arbitrary to decide offhand and fix a value on tickets drawn on mere chance, like the rest of them. The fact is, that the Lottery Committee and the Government scrutinisers cannot escape a charge of gross carelessness in this matter. They should have made a close and minute examination of all the tickets —however tedious the task may have been —before they were placed in the large barrel. The incident on which we are commenting seems to show that the committee and the scrutinisers took it for granted that the tickets had been all correctly numbered, by the clerks employed to write the figures, for, we believe, that to save the expense of printing, the numbers on the tickets were all in manuscript—a fact which should have made the committee and the scrutinisers doubly cautious, before they began the proceedings. Another circumstance to which we would draw attention, is the rarity with which the numbers with two and three figures were turned out of the barrel. On examining the published lists of the three days' drawings, we find that only two numbers with two figures were drawn, namely, 20 and 62, and that only twenty one numbers with three figures were drawn, and as for the remaining numbers, those with five figures very greatly preponderate and the numbers with four figures come next It is contended that the tickets were not properly mixed in the barrel, which had no fly-wheels, or what may be called revolving combs, to stir up the tickets The barrel seems to have been quite smooth within, so that the turns given to it before drawing the tickets did not much affect the disposition of the tickets, and thus the almost monotonous character of the drawing is attributed to this circumstance. All that could be done to the barrel was to give it a tilt up and down and from side to side, to give a variety to the character of the figures drawn out of it, but not with much success, as the result has shown. For this reason and chiefly on account of the unexpected discovery of the double numbered ticket, an irregularity to be attributed entirely to the carelessness of the committee and the scrutinisers, there is much natural discontent and dissatisfaction expressed on all sides, and the suggestion has been freely put forward that all previous drawings, or, certainly, the third day's drawing, should be cancelled, and a fresh drawing should be held. The matter has been reported to the officiating British Resident, who, we understand, is of opinion that the first drawings should be cancelled and the whole thing be gone over again. In this opinion, we agree, and trust, that for the purpose of allaying the reasonable discontent of the public, orders will be issued with this object in view. The committee's and Government scrutinisers' action in the matter, as we have said, is merely a plausible evasion of a difficulty they themselves have created, through their own blameable carelessness, at the beginning.

## THE SALVATION ARMY AND ITS VAGARIES

The Salvation Army has reached Bombay, and has commenced operations, but under not very promising auspices It must be acknowledged that the force is very energetic, for on the very day that it landed, the campaign opened, and it must have been highly amusing to the inhabitants of that place A procession was formed of a number of bullock carts, in which the salvationists took their seats, and a queer sight they must have presented, more especially to the native community Many speculations were ventured as to who they were and among others, it was believed that they were circus wallahs, and from the way in which they were dressed, they must have looked like these people Just fancy Europeans dressed up in long yellow coats cut like those worn by some natives of this country, with close continuations and boots, on their heads turbans, and in the hands of some musical-instruments Like the historical march of Charles the XII, of Sweden, the march of the salvationists began in "military array," and wended its way "through some of the streets of Bombay The queer sight was watched by thousands, and the remarks made were many and curious Those who were made to understand that the processionists had come to this country to convert the people, replied that they had gone the wrong way to work, that they would never be able to make any impression by such tomfoolery Things went on without a breakdown for some time, till a gallant Lieutenant of the force thought it proper to sound the advance on a bugle that he carried with him, while a lady officer who was in one of the carts enlivened the scene by playing on the tambourine This was too much for the police, who told the pious lieutenant to give up his music, for however beautiful he might think it, others might object to it But he thought it his duty to give the public the benefit of his bugle, and so he played on, and the upshot of it was, he was taken into custody On being brought before the Magistrate the next morning, he was fined 20 Rs which he at first refused, to pay, but on being told he would have to go to jail, he paid the money under protest The leader of the force explained that the musical part of the performance was very essential, for by impressing the ear the heart would be reached We hardly think that a bugle and a tambourine would effect much in this way The Magistrate gave words of advice, and told them that they were not acting in the way their Master did It is to be hoped that they will not repeat the scenes of last week, for if they do, the law must be upheld, and they will have to go to prison Salvationists cannot have laws made to suit them, and if they are determined to do foolish things they must suffer for it If they are anxious to fall in with native ideas, and to influence the masses, they should play on the *tom-tom* and instruments which delight the uninstructed They are simply doing things by halves when they play upon English musical instruments

As the salvationists have come from England to attempt the conversion of the people of this land, and have come at their own cost, it is only right on our part that we should give them credit for their good intentions But when we have said this, we have said all that we can in their favour, for a wilder scheme than the one they have got up we have never heard of In the first place, if they think they can influence the masses of the people—the uneducated—by their music and marchings, they are very mistaken, for they cannot compete with what has been seen in the country for thousands of years The untaught villager enjoys the rough music and uncouth processions, but he would laugh at anything that the Salvationists might attempt, and would look upon it as very poor indeed, as almost beneath contempt If they think the prejudices of such people are to give way by such methods as they wish to bring forward, they will find themselves very much mistaken

If on the other hand the salvationists turn to the enlightened portions of the native community, they will not be likely to meet with much more success, in all probability, with less If they are desirous that this class should change their religion, the one that it is desired they should adopt must be put before them in a rational manner, it must not be put in competition with the part of the religion of the masses that they have relinquished, that they look down upon with contempt A native of this class would look at the surroundings of the faith that the Salvationists wish him to embrace, and if he found these odd and grotesque, he would have nothing to do with it He would be satisfied with this portion of it Educated natives are quite willing to listen to any arguments that may be brought forward in favour of the Christian religion, but they must be calmly put forward and must not outrage their sense of what is right and decent We feel sure that the Salvation Army will not be able to make a conquest of India, or any portion of it, it will have to beat a retreat and the best thing it could do would be for it to do this before it entered on a campaign

## General and Selected Notes

The Rajah of Mahmudabad, in the Sitapore District, Oudh, has remitted one lakh of rupees to his tenants out of the balance of rent standing against them

By the death of Sir David Wedderburn Bart Mr William Wedderburn of the Bombay Civil Service and now Judge of Poona, succeeds to a baronetcy

The amount of treasure imported to India through the Suez Canal last July amounted to over 71 lakhs of rupees, against less than 14 lakhs so imported in July, 1881

A General Order issued at Simla states that men wishing to re enlist who are unable to refund their gratuity in full may do so, but, in that case they will forfeit all their past services

It is stated that the report of the Education Commission will be placed in the hands of the Government next spring, and that the new Education Act will be considered during the Simla Session of 1883

The Indian troops will, it is stated, remain in Egypt until everything is settled on a firm basis On Monday last a salute of thirty one guns was fired at Simla to commemorate the victory at Tel el Kebir

The report that it was contemplated to place the Rajputana States under the Government of the North West Provinces, and Central India under the Government of Bombay, is, it is stated, absolutely without foundation Both contingencies are considered as the last changes likely to happen

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay took occasion to refer to the conduct of the Indian troops in Egypt on Wednesday and said he rejoiced that the brave and loyal soldiery of the Indian army bore so distinguished, loyal, and useful a part, entitling them to fraternal comradeship of the English army

The military authorities at Simla do not consider it likely that the Indian troops will be the first to leave India, as announced by Reuter, says the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* Home complications may arise within a week to prevent any troops leaving at all The grand review at Cairo is considered only a move to gain time

A new weekly journal to be entitled "The Central India News is to be published at Mhow from the beginning of next year —" The paper will not represent any particular sect or community, but advocate the interest of all classes and creeds so far as it is consistent with reason, truth, and loyalty The editorial staff will consist of European and Native gentlemen of acknowledged ability and intelligence"

The Sultan's hesitation to ratify the Military Convention with England is stated to be principally due to the receipt of several anonymous letters from Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, threatening him with the loss of the Caliphate should he accede to England's demands, and declaring that though His Majesty had allowed Tunis to be lost the Arabs would not permit the loss of Egypt

In spite of the efforts of the Government of India to use stores produced or manufactured in India the value of Government stores imported continues to show an increase During the first four months of the current official year nearly 79 lakhs worth of Government stores were imported against a little over 77 lakhs worth, in the same period of 1881 The value of paper and pasteboard imported for official use alone exceeded 3½ lakhs

A numerously attended meeting was held at Surat on Thursday night in connexion with the local Government scheme The meeting was convened by the Prajahit Vardhak Sabha, and was presided over by the Nawab of Bahi Addresses were adopted for presentation to the Viceroy and the Bombay Government, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the memorials Government servants, though invited, were conspicuous by their absence

A *Gazette of India* notification directs that any person making a claim for a lost or destroyed stock note should at once produce before the district officer all the evidence he can of the loss, and the note must be absolutely identified If the district officer entertains the application he may forward it to the Comptroller General, and the latter may then direct that the loss of the note be duly advertised, and that after two years its value may be paid

A correspondent writes — A suggestion I wish to make through your columns is that, as University examinations are fast approaching, and thousands of applications are pouring in from all parts of the Presidency, it will be of much service if the Registrar of the University will put the marks allotted to each question This is no innovation, for Bombay and Calcutta Universities have found this system best adapted to the interests of candidates

The Maharajah of Jeypore is about to signalise his elevation to power in a manner strictly in accordance with the policy which has given his State prominent and proud position among the principalities of India An industrial exhibition is to be held at Jeypore in the opening months of the coming year, and contributions are specially invited from the Cis Sutlej States and the various divisions of the Punjab The exhibition is under the patronage of the Maharajah, who will give a considerable sum of money in the shape of prizes

At a meeting of the legislative Council at Simla, on Wednesday, the Hon James Gibb moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the granting of honorary degrees by certain Universities He explained that the power of granting honorary degrees had been conferred on the Calcutta University, and was included in the Bill constituting the Punjab University, and it was therefore considered advisable to give the same powers to the Universities of Madras and Bombay Mr Gibbs also presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill to establish and incorporate the Punjab University

It is settled that the Viceroy leaves Simla for his autumn tour on the 6th November, staying at Pinjore one night and reaching Umballa on the 7th and Lahore on the morning of the 8th His Excellency will stay at Lahore for two days and then visit the salt mines at Mean Thence he goes to Jhelum, and back to Lahore for a stay of three or four days He visits Rupar on the 25th November to open the canal, and thence goes to Lucknow for the Durbar From Lucknow His Excellency will go on to Calcutta, which will be reached about the 4th December After Jhelum, Peshawar may possibly be visited but it is not considered probable

It will be noticed, on reference to our telegraphic news, that the Government of India, in view of the expenditure upon the despatch of the Indian Contingent to Egypt, consider it desirable to strengthen the cash balances by borrowing 2½ crores of rupees When the proposal to send Indian troops was first made there was an idea abroad, that no special loan would be required to cover the cost thereof But upon reference to the Budget Statement made in March last we find that it was expected that a loan of £1,000,000, to £1,500,000 would be required, as during October, November, and December, the cash balances are always lower than at any other period of the year

A correspondent writing on the subject of the proposed B Sc degree at the University says —"All the well wishers of India should do all they can to encourage scientific study if they ardently wish to see this once famed but now degenerated country on a par with other civilized and prosperous countries such as the United States of America and Europe It is next to useless to turn out a body of literary pedants, year after year, quoting Johnson and Shakespeare at leisure, and thus wasting time which might be well utilized in making original researches for which our country affords an ample field, had they been put in possession of the principles and facts of the western sciences which tend to increase national wealth Last year an application was made both to the Senate and to the Government by the students of the Agricultural College for the creation of such a degree in our University The latter thinking the proposal a laudable one, forwarded it to the Senate for their favourable consideration"

## Local and Provincial

Pain at Kolar—Letters from Kolar state that there were heavy falls of rain throughout the district, and that all fears for the ragi crops have been thus removed

The Diwan —We regret to learn from Mysore that Mr C Ranga Charlu, the Dewan, who accompanied His Highness the Maharajah, the other day, to Mysore, is suffering from a relapse of the illness which took him to Madras, in the early part of this month, to recruit his health Dr. McGann is in attendance, and it is hoped that Mr Ranga Charlu will soon recover his health

Return of the Detachment of the 10th N I —Orders have been issued for the return of the detachment of the 10th M N. I sent from here to Salem, during the late riots at the latter place A detachment of the Native Infantry regiment at Trichinopoly will be sent to Salem and there is an evident attention to make Salem a permanent garrison town A special police force also has been organised for the place

The Maharajah's Acrobatic Troupe —The last performance of the Mysore Maharajah's acrobatic troupe was given on Saturday last, in "Clarendon Hall," C and M Station, before a very crowded and appreciative audience The troupe consists chiefly of children who have been trained by and are under the guidance of Kenchenna, Gymnast in chief to His Highness Some of the feats are very daring and graceful, and show great skill in the performers

The S I R Meeting —The meeting of the South India Rifle Association, which is to take place in the ensuing month, is to be carried out on a more extensive scale than in past years The meeting is to take place out of Bangalore, at the new rifle ranges and the camps of the competitors from the regiments in and out of Bangalore, are to be pitched at Hebbal, on the Tumkur road We believe that the S I R A committee are doing their best to make the meeting a brilliant success

Bangalore Sky Races —Sporting of all kinds seems to be the order of the day in the Province just now Chickmaglur and Hassan have gone in for all sorts of manly sports, and Bangalore has had two days' sky races, and there are other sports to come off in the course of this and the ensuing month The sky races took place on the usual race ground, on Thursday and Saturday evening last, and consisted of a

events on each day, all of which were well filled on the card, and afforded much amusement to the large crowds of spectators of all classes of the community gathered at the stand For further particulars, we must refer our readers who are curious in such matters to the local English journals, which contain detailed reports of the races

A Fine on Mysore —The letters which have recently appeared in our columns exposing the practice of touting in Mofussil Courts seem to have had a beneficial effect already At Fyzabad the local pleaders have drawn up a list of the dallals and other hangers-on, and have agreed that any pleader dealing with these men shall be held guilty of Faith, and shall be reported to the District Judge forthwith The Fyzabad pleaders have further petitioned the Judge to nominate a limited number of good petition-writers, and to forbid dallals entering the precincts of the kutcherry If similar measures were generally adopted, poor suitors would soon be enabled to obtain redress in the law courts, without being hopelessly mulct by the unscrupulous practitioners into whose hands they now fall —*Pioneer*

Octroi Collection in the Pettah —Under the present arrangements, which have been in force since the establishing of separate Municipalities for the Pettah and Cantonment, collections of Octroi duties are made by the latter and one third credited to the Pettah The Pettah Board however have recently agitated the question of the collection itself, and the question has recently been fully discussed The Commissioners are of opinion that the separation will neither result in complication nor extra expenditure and have accordingly resolved to submit their proposals for the sanction of the Dewan In order to facilitate the collection of those duties some *[illegible]*-toll houses—will have to be erected, which will not cost much Should the scheme of the Pettah Board be approved of by the Dewan it will be necessary then for the Station Municipality to make some reductions in their establishment, for so large an establishment will not be necessary —*Spectator*

Posting of Civil Hospital Apprentices —We have received the following from the Secretary to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras —With reference to Notification in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 30th May 1882 p 696 inviting candidates for the Grade of Civil Hospital Apprentices, the undermentioned Students having been found, after competitive examination qualified and eligible for the Medical Service, are accordingly admitted as Civil Hospital Apprentices from the 1st October, 1882 and ordered to do duty as under —Malki Nursing Boy, Government College, Mangalore, Civil Dispensary, Mokara Bettanda Muddaiyya, Mercara High School Civil Dispensary, Mercara, K Vasudeva Row, Central College, Bangalore, Garra Hospital Bangalore, A Mahimoni Muddali, Central College, Bangalore, Garra Hospital, Bangalore, P Vencat Subbaiya, Weslayan High School, Bangalore, Garra Hospital, Bangalore, B D Rajavendra Rao, Central College, Bangalore, Garra Hospital Bangalore —*Ibid*

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

Corrections of Revenue —It has been decided that collections on account of revenue shall be made by menigars, who are the authorized officers to receive such payments, and that no fees paid to karnams or other officers shall not be recognised in future —*Mail*

Seethapathi Naidu's Appeal —The appeal preferred by Seethapathi Naidu, ex Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, and transferred for disposal to the file of the High Court, is fixed for hearing for Tuesday the 26th instant, before a bench of two Judges Messrs Innes and Kernan —*Ibid*

The British Victory —In consequence of the victory of the British army in Egypt, an order has been received from the Government of India to fire a salute of thirty one guns The author ities here accordingly fired a salute on the ramparts of Fort St George this morning —*Ibid*

Peon Queries —Under a recent ruling of Government station masters and running guards in the Traffic Department, and running drivers and firemen in the Locomotive Department, are to be allowed house accommodation free All other *employes* occupying Company's buildings will as a rule, pay rent —*Ibid*

Rapeer —With the permission of Government, and under the patronage of the Very Revd Fra N Pagani S J, Pro Vicar Apostolic of Malabar and Canara, an annual raffle in aid of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul's Workshop for the poor, will be held at Calicut in October next, Messrs D'Netto & Co, have been appointed agents in Madras The prizes chiefly consist of money —*Ibid*

The Railway Case —We learn that the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway have appealed to the Government of India to remove the restriction by which the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was declared by the Chief Court of Mysore in the recent Railway case, to be *foreign* territory, even so far as the Railway Act was concerned If the treaty is now modified, the Railway Company will be subjected to the greatest inconvenience and expense in conducting cases like the one in which Sangappa Row was charged with molesting Miss Lane —*Ibid*

Mysore Loan —The Government of Mysore having raised a debenture loan of twenty lakhs of rupees for the construction of a line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptur, and paid to the Government of India a sum of Rs 2,000 as compensation for the stamp duty payable under the Indian Stamp Act on the debenture bonds of the loan when negotiated in British India the Governor General in Council is pleased under Sec 8 of the Indian Stamp Act to remit in the whole of British India the stamp duty payable on the debenture bonds of the loan when negotiated in British India —*Ibid*

Madras Christian College —The want of proper accommodation has long been felt in this institution, and for some years candidates for admission to the school department have been constantly refused on this account Several expedients have been resorted to, to strive as long as possible the necessity for spending upon buildings funds that are greatly needed for other purposes, but the Royal Principal thinks that this necessity can no longer be evaded, and he has accordingly made an appeal to the former students asking for subscriptions to meet the charge of building His intention is to add an examination hall, which may be suitable for lectures and especially for anniversary meetings, a library, new class rooms and other miscellaneous accommodation, the cost of which is roughly estimated at Rs 50,000 One third of this Mr Miller hopes to get from Government, and one third from friends in Britain and other resources and for the remaining third, he venture to look for subscriptions from the Indian public and his desire is that among the subscribers old students should hold a high position —*Ibid*

Handwriting Test —The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations hereby notifies that the Handwriting Test for Matriculated candidates will be held on Tuesday, the 7th December next, at 10 A M —*Standard*

A Presentation —An address and cup will be presented to Mr John Cook, M A, Principal of Doveton College at the college hall tomorrow evening Mr Cook leaves the Doveton College to join the Bangalore Central College —*Ibid*

South Indian Railway —The new time table that is to come into operation on the South Indian Railway from 1st October, will enable the passenger to make a stay of a few minutes at some of the stations It is solved that the morning train from Madras, under the new arrangement, will leave the Egmore station earlier than at present —*Ibid*

The Chingleput District —Mr. Cox, lately acting sub collector of Chingleput, having joined the financial department and posted to the Accountant General's office, Mr Lewis McIver has been appointed sub collector, but as he is on special duty at Salem trying the rioters Mr Fate has been appointed to act as sub collector —*Ibid*

The proposed Agricultural Exhibition —It will be seen from a notice published elsewhere that the proposed agricultural exhibition in Madras is to be held in the month of February next and that prizes to the extent of fourteen thousand rupees are to be awarded With such liberal awards as it is proposed to give, the exhibition ought to be a success —*Ibid*

The late Ex Gaicowar —We believe it to be the intention of the Baroda Government to build a tomb at the place where the remains of Mulhar Row were cremated and to erect a small shoultry where Brahmins will be fed The ex-Rances are now at Nassari, where they are detained owing to the floods between that place and Surat The ex Rances are to be allowed Rs 2,000 a month, but they ask for more —*Ibid*

### BOMBAY

The Maharajah of Bhrampur —It is stated that the bronze statue of the late Maharajah of Bhrampur, which was lately finished in England, has reached Bombay, and it is expected to arrive at Bhrampur shortly It will be unveiled and set up as soon as a splendid building, which is being erected there under special arrangement and supervision, is completed —*Times of India*

The Rao of Cutch —His Highness the young Rao having just entered on his seventeenth year, and having evinced creditable progress in his studies the Government of Bombay with the provisional assent of the Government of India decided on admitting his Highness to an active share in the administration of the State Since the death of his Highness the late Rao Pragmalji Cutch has been governed by a Council of Regency composed of the Political Agent as president, the Dewan, an executive member, and their other members representing the Durbar, the Jareja Bhyad and the metropolitan community of this province The governing body will henceforth be designated the Council of Administration No change in the *personnel* of the Council has been effected, except that Mr Ivan Hirchand the Durbar member a State servant of long standing and experience, tendered his resignation and wanted his seat out of respect to his sovereign To give some *eclat* to the occasion the announcement of the new change was made in a Durbar held in the grand hall of the new palace at 4 p m yesterday, at which were present Colonel Godfellow, the Political Agent, the European officers of the Cantonment Government and Durbar servants stationed in this town, the Jareja Bhyads and other Grasias, and the leading members of the community of Bhuj A few European ladies of the station graced the meeting with their presence —*Ibid*

### CALCUTTA

Rice —The Bengal Government estimates the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta for the first week of September at 20,26,450 maund, of which nine lakhs and three quarters are available for export.—*Indian Daily News*

## Extracts

### UNIVERSITY MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS FOR INDIA

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* describes Dr Hunter's tour as "almost a royal progress, enthusiastic public and official receptions have welcomed him everywhere, scholarships and prizes have been subscribed for and founded in his name' Whatever we may think of this enthusiastic language, "no reasonable doubt," as the correspondent adds "can any long be entertained but that a profound and genuine interest has been awakened in the result of the Commission' This has been very clearly shown that Poona where the address offered has been probably more valuable and more suggestive than any that has yet been taken It is impossible, for instance, to overestimate the importance of the suggestion thrown out by Mr Oxenham Principal of the Deccan College, that the present Matriculation Examination should be altered into a University Middle Class Examination At present the Matriculation Examination serves two distinct purposes It is a University test and it is also a certificate for obtaining employment under Government Mr Oxenham proposes that the colleges should in future make their own arrangement for the admission of students, and that a modified form of the present Matriculation Examination should furnish a standard test of Middle Class, as distinguished from University, education This would, he says, "be found one of the greatest improvements in the system of education since the foundation of the University" Dr Hunter, the President of the Commission, was at once impressed with the great importance of the suggestion, and at his request Mr Oxenham is going to work out the scheme at full length The new examination would set the seal of approval on a school career, and would, it is proposed, include a fair amount of elementary knowledge and some practical study such as book keeping, likely to be immediately useful to the candidate It would be his last examination before going out into the world, and must, of course, be quite different in its nature from any examination preliminary to a University career The one would be intended to test a candidate's actual acquirements - the other only to ascertain his capacity for further education It is the great mistake of higher education in India that all manner of young men attempt a college course here who would never go in for it at home They "scrape through" the Matriculation Examination, they weary the professors, and overburden the classes. They are not students in any sense of the word, their time is simply wasted and they often meet with much mortification by the way It is like teaching the colour blind to paint To inspire them with a love for learning is impossible For the liberal professions, and for men who really mean to turn their studies to account, a University education is no doubt useful but there is no more reason here than at home why young men who are going straight into business or into the lower departments of the Government service should receive a costly and elaborate education at the expense of the State What we want at present are a number of efficient High schools teaching to a fair standard. If Mr Oxenham can devise a working scheme, by which this standard can be maintained by University Middle Class Examinations, as it is now maintained at home, he will give the Education Commission the opportunity of effecting a very notable reform, without infringing in any way on the prerogatives of higher education At present, as he points out, less than one-tenth of those who matriculate proceed to the degree of B. A., and less than one-fourtieth are qualified to do so. It would be far better that this overwhelming majority should be content with a school education, and that a certificate gained in a Middle Class Examination, showing that the *training there had been successful*, should be adopted as a formal guarantee of fitness.

### THE INCOME TAX

One portion of Lord Hartington's speech in introducing the Indian Budget requires special notice He said, "There is much of the wealth of India such as that which is acquired in trade and industrial occupations which does not pay at all events, a fair proportion of taxes to the State, and too large a proportion of the State burdens are borne by the poorest classes. I think the wealthy classes of India should contribute something more than they do now The inequalities and anomalies in the taxation of the people of India cannot be permanently endured, but as the Government has already so much work in hand I think it has exercised a wise discretion in postponing the question of reform until a comprehensive mode of dealing with the subject can be proposed" The only known method of reaching the wealthy classes is, as we stated at the close of last year when the Government of India had the matter under consideration, the reimposition of the income-tax, The remarks of Lord Hartington seem to be a precursor of the income tax, a kind of warning that we should be prepared for it, or prepared to suggest some suitable substitute There can be no doubt that the Government of India were ready to give us the income-tax, in the last budget, repealing the iniquitous license tax, for which there is not the shadow of excuse, being a burden on one small class and falling upon them most inequitably, while producing at the same time a very paltry revenue The injustice of the tax has been so freely admitted by the present Government—as it was by the previous one—that it can hardly be continued a third year on the ground of waiting for a more comprehensive and equitable scheme of taxation. This excuse is getting worn out, and the people of India now want some new excuse for a continuance of taxation admittedly unjust. The hint put forward by Lord Hartington seems to be intended as a warning to prepare for the income-tax, for there is apparently no other way of reaching the wealthy classes, and it certainly is quite true that they should bear a fair share of the burden of the State We say that there is no other way since no other scheme has been proposed for the income-tax, which, in spite of opposition and abuse has been imposed off and on for the past twenty five years. We are, however, of the

opinion that, unpalatable as it is to the wealthy classes of this country, it ought never to be imposed merely to be removed in a year or two If made a part of the permanent taxation of the country, it might, perhaps, in time lose its unpopularity, as practice should bring smoothness of working, and habit will wear away dislike Under any circumstances the licence-tax, which is a heavy burden only on the petty traders who cannot make their complaints known, must be removed. It, therefore, behoves those, if any, who can suggest any means of reaching the wealthy in this country by taxation other than by an income tax, against which, no doubt, there are objections, to bring forward an alternative scheme, for we can only look upon Lord Hartington's statement as a clear warning that the growing wealth of India can no longer be allowed to shirk its fair share of the public burdens.—*Times of India*

## GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS

The following letter has been addressed by Mr D. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the local Governments and Administrations :—

I am directed to invite your attention to the question which has been recently raised in the Legislative Council and in the Press as to the possibility of giving greater publicity to measures under the consideration of the Legislature, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with any suggestions which you may desire to make for the improvement of the existing procedure generally, and in particular in regard to the points to be presently referred to

2. I am in the first place, to observe that more direct steps are already taken by the Government in India than are taken in England to make the Bills before the Legislature known to the public In Bengal, and it is believed in other parts of India, the vernacular Gazettes are sent to all the courts, and are there read by the Pleaders and Mukhtars. Public bodies of weight or influence are consulted on Bills of importance Besides the large Associations to which the Local Government refers direct, there are local Associations which the district officer usually consults Every district and sub-divisional officer is expected, not only to express his own opinion, but also to ascertain the opinions of the natives around him, and, as a matter of fact, the papers which are printed regarding important Bills commonly contain many valuable opinions from Native Associations and from individual native gentlemen

It must, however, be borne in mind that some of the most important Bills which come before the Council, and in particular measures like the great codifying Bills in connection with which this question has arisen, are, no matter how clearly they may be drafted, of such a nature that, even with the aid of the fullest explanations, none but experts can hope to master their contents sufficiently to offer any useful criticism on them Similar measures meet with but little criticism in England outside professional circles, and in India the prospect of obtaining useful criticisms on measures of this class is much diminished by the difficulties of translation to which I am presently to refer

3. The Governor-General in Council would not have it supposed that these observations are made with any view to deprecating further efforts being made to attain the object desired He is, on the contrary, fully sensible that it is the duty of the Government to give the largest practicable amount of publicity to legislative proceedings, and to afford the public ever opportunity of examining them and expressing an opinion upon them, and he is satisfied that more can be done in this respect than is done at present The matter is, however, I am to observe, one which is not altogether in the hands of the Government The Press is the most effective agency for bringing the measures of the Government before the public and securing for them a full discussion Without its co-operation little can be done; and the first aim of the Government accordingly should be to give the Press all the information in its power as to the object and necessity of any proposed legislation

4. Bearing this in mind, the first change in the existing practice which is contemplated by the Government of India is the publication of a fuller and more popular Statement of Objects and Reasons, showing why the measure is required and giving a short history of the circumstances which have led up to it, and an explanation of the effect it is likely to have on the subject-matter and on the people. Pains will in future be taken to make each statement as clear and intelligible to the ordinary uneducated mind as possible, and when the Bill has been brought in, the Bill itself and the Statement of Objects and Reasons and (when the appears desirable) the speech made by the Member in charge in moving for leave to introduce it, will be printed in separate form on cheap paper, so as to be available (with the translations to be presently referred to) for gratuitous distribution to the Press and to such Municipalities, Local Boards and Associations interesting themselves in public questions as it may be considered desirable to supply them to These papers will further be sold at a low price to the public and might be made available for perusal without fee at court houses and kacharis

5 The matter of translations is that which next demands attention, and it is by no means so simple The difficulties of translating the technical wording of our Bills into oriental languages, and especially into such of those language as are so rude and meagre as to require to be supplemented from the Arabic or Sanskrit, are on all hands admitted to be very great Whether these difficulties are at present overcome to the full extent to which it is practicable to overcome, them, the Government of India is not in a position to say It is alleged by recent critics that they are not and the point is one which must be inquired into but however this may be the Governor-General in Council desires that no pains may be spared to make these translations as perfect as the difficulties of the case will permit

The matter is one which in the case of most of the languages into which translations are made, must be dealt with directly by the Local Governments and I am to request that full information may be furnished to the Government of India as to the languages into which Bills Statements of Objects and Reasons and Reports of Select Committees are translated in the territories administered by you as to the nature and cost of the agency by which the work is done as to the means adopted for testing the accuracy of the work and as to the quality of the work and the measures which may be suggested for improving its quality and for ensuring an earlier publication of the translations

6. As regards translations into Urdu, it has been suggested that it might be advantageous to have translations into that language prepared in the translating Branch of this Department for distribution to all those parts of British India in which that language is understood It has been said that, in most parts of the country where the people do not speak any form of Urdu educated persons are generally able to read Urdu or understand it so as to be able to read it in a transliterated version. If this is the case and if Local Governments are of opinion that it would be an advantage to have at least one translation available which would be understood by a considerable number of intelligent persons in each province and which might be relied on as being as good as the ablest translators could make it the Government of India would be prepared to make such arrangements in the Translating Branch of this Department as might be necessary to admit of Urdu translations of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons and Reports being prepared here for distribution throughout British India. I am accordingly to solicit an expression of opinion on this matter

7 Assuming the Statement of Objects and Reasons to have been prepared in the manner above indicated and proper translations of it, and of the Bill, and of any other document it may be desirable to circulate with them, to have been made, the next question that presents itself is that as to the mode in which those documents are to be brought to the notice of the persons whose opinions it is desired to elicit I have already said that it is the intention of the Government of India to have copies of the English versions prepared here for sale at a low price to the public, and for gratuitous distribution in certain quarters. The same thing will have to be done by the Local Governments in regard to the translations prepared under their orders but it remains to be considered to what persons or public bodies these documents, as well as the English versions prepared here, should be distributed gratuitously, and what means should be taken to render them readily available for purchase by the public generally This matter is one to be dealt with by the Local Governments, and I am to request that you will state what steps are at present taken by you in regard to such distribution and sale, and what additional steps it is proposed to take in order to further the object in view, as for example, by submitting copies of the Bills and the papers connected with them to meetings of persons interested in them or otherwise

8 I have already intimated that the Governor General in Council attaches the greatest importance to the co-operation of the Press in this important work, and it has been determined that the comments of the Press, English and Vernacular, shall be more closely watched here than they have heretofore been, and that in some cases abstracts of, and in others full extracts from, newspaper articles shall be circulated to members of the Legislative Council in the same way as regular official communications now are circulated. I am accordingly to request that particular attention may be paid to the matter of distributing copies of Bills and the documents connected with them gratuitously to the Press and that the Government of India may be informed as to what papers, both English and Vernacular, in your province are of sufficient importance to make it desirable that they should be supplied with copies

9 It will be remembered, in connection with this portion of the subject that exception has been taken to the present procedure of the Legislative Council on the ground that, under that procedure sufficient time for forming opinions is not allowed, especially to those who are dependent on translations which can not be brought out for some time after the publication of a Bill and it has been suggested that a rule of business should be framed which would preclude the Select Committees to which all Bills of any importance are referred, from reporting on a Bill until a specified period has elapsed from the date of its publication in the Vernacular languages. Any such hard and fast rule would in the opinion of the Governor General in Council be altogether unworkable The time to be allowed in each instance must depend upon all the circumstances of the case but with a view to imposing a check upon over-haste it has been determined to make a rule of business to the effect that when publication in the vernacular has been ordered by the Council (as it always is in the case of any Bill in which the people are interested) the Select Committee shall in their report, state the date on which the Bill has been published in each language The result of this will be that, if in any case the Committee propose to proceed with a Bill before any particular section of the community has been allowed the time to form its opinion which would ordinarily be considered sufficient, the fact will be brought prominently to notice and some special grounds of urgency will have to be adduced in support of the course proposed

10 With respect to the republishing of Bills as amended in Select Committee, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that as a rule it is only the first or principal Report of a Select Committee that should be published It would be impossible to go on republishing every time a Bill was amended during its passage through the Legislative Council Such a process would infinitely postpone the final passing of Bills, or would prevent very useful changes, such as are constantly suggested at a late stage of a measure being introduced except at the cost of a delay which it might not be worth while to encounter As regards republication in English, this matter seems to be adequately provided for by the rule of business which requires a Select Committee to report weather in their judgement the Bill has been so altered by them as to require republication

11 As regards republication in the vernacular languages, it should be stated that though the rules of business contain no express provision on the point, the more important Bills are at present republished in vernacular as well as in English The question is, whether this practice should not be extended

The Governor-General in Council considers that, as a rule when a Bill is of such a nature that the Council thinks it necessary to order it on its introduction to be published in the vernacular and the Select Committee thinks it has been so altered as to require republication, there should be a republication in the vernacular languages as well as in English But this, I am to observe, is not always so It occasionally happens that the alterations in a Bill which lead the Committee to recommend its republication are alterations merely in drafting or in matters of procedure, and that rebublication is recommended, not because the interests of any persons concerned are supposed to be affected but simply because, owing to the complication of the subject, or to the danger of there being some flaw which would cause a hitch in the working of the Bill as amended it is thought desirable to submit it once more to the judgment of experts. In a case of this sort a republication in English is obviously all that is required

This being so it appears to the Governor-General in Council that it would be impracticable to lay down any hard and fast rules and that the requirements of the case will be best met by adding to the present rules of business a provision to the effect that when the Committee recommend the republication of a Bill originally published in a vernacular language, the republication shall, as a rule take place in the vernacular as well as in English, and that, if in any case the Committee do not consider republication in the vernacular to be necessary they shall give their reasons for that opinion in their Report. When an amended Bill with its accompanying Report is to be republished in the vernacular languages, the Report, it need hardly be said, will be drawn up in the full and popular style which is to be adopted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the publication translation and distribution, and the time to be allowed for the formation and communication of opinions, will be governed by the same rules as in the case of an original Bill

12 In conclusion I am to inform you that this letter will be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Press with a view to eliciting suggestions and I am to request that it may be published also in the local Gazette and communicated to such public bodies and leading members of the Native community as may be expected to give intelligent opinions on the points to which it refers.

I am to request that your reply to this letter may be sent at an early date


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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*
[PRESS TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

REWARDS FOR THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN

*London 29th September*—Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour have been raised to the peerage in recognition of their distinguished services in Egypt

The Post of Governor and Commander in Chief of Gibraltar has been offered to Sir John Adye

TURKEY AND GREECE

*Constantinople 29th September*—Turkey having conceded all points to Greece respecting the frontier dispute the Conference proposed by Russia is therefore abandoned

AGITATION AT MECCA

Considerable agitation exists at Mecca although order has been restored The grand Sherif has been deposed and imprisoned

HEAVY FLOODS IN ITALY

*Rome, 22 September*—Disastrous floods caused by heavy rains have occurred at Verona Thirty lives have been lost

THE KHEDIVE AT CAIRO

*London 29th September Evening*—The Khedive was escorted from Ismailia Palace through Alexandria by a squadron of the British Lancers, and arrived at Cairo at three o'clock this afternoon where he was received by the Duke of Connaught and Sir Garnet Wolseley The route from the station to the Palace was lined by British troops and the city was decorated The populace received His Highness very cordially

BAKER PASHA IN EGYPT

*London 29th September*—The Khedive with the approval of the British Government has invited Baker Pasha to reorganise the Egyptian army

BRITISH POLICY

The declaration of the British Government respecting the policy they intend to follow in Egypt is anxiously awaited by the Powers

The question as to the reassembling of the Conference at Constantinople has been deferred during the exchange of views by the Powers

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY UNWELL

*London 29th September*—Letters received from Egypt state that Sir Garnet Wolseley is unwell

A RECEPTION BY THE KHEDIVE

The Khedive yesterday held a reception which was numerously attended and he took the opportunity of reproving the members of the Ulema for meddling in politics

His Highness refused to receive some Pashas who were desirous of being presented

THE REVIEW OF BRITISH TROOPS

A grand review of the British forces will be held at Cairo on Saturday

THE KHEDIVE'S THANKS

A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley says that the Khedive through him conveys his warmest gratitude to England for her services in suppressing the rebellion in Egypt

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS

*Constantinople, 29th September*—The Porte has issued a Note demanding to know what steps are contemplated regarding the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, since their services are no longer required there

AN EXPLOSION AT CAIRO

*London, 28th September, Evening*—At the Cairo Railway Station this afternoon, an ammunition train exploded spontaneously during the officers' races The explosion is due to the intense heat. The station is now in flames The Arabs and Europeans are flying for safety Thirty lives were lost

BAKER PASHA

*Constantinople 27th September*—Baker Pasha has started for Egypt to assume his new duties, without awaiting the Sultan's acceptance of his resignation

THE SALVATION ARMY

*Brighton, 29th September*—Mr Inverarity applied to-day to Justices Kemball and Pinfey sitting in the Appellate Court that the prosecution of the Salvation Army Case should be sent for with a view to the quashing of the Magistrate's decision The counsel argued that there was no assembly within the meaning of the Section under which the conviction was made and that the Commissioner of Police only had power to regulate and not prohibit procession The Court refused the application, and whilst expressing an opinion that the charge of forming an unlawful assembly had been made out declined to go into the question of the legality of the Commissioner's order

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THE
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1882

## THE END OF THE LOTTERY

The decision of the acting British Resident, Mr Sandford, not to interfere with the results of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Lottery, by ordering a fresh drawing, in spite of numerous petitions which have been forwarded to him by ticket holders in Bangalore, cannot but be matter for painful surprise to people in Bangalore, who were accustomed to regard him as a strictly just, impartial judge, and a lover of fair play Viewed in every light, the recent drawing of the Eurasian lottery was an unsatisfactory, discreditable affair altogether, and the committee of the Eurasian Association must have very little regard, indeed, for themselves when they do not set themselves right before the public, by having the lottery drawn over again, and thus satisfying the public in general, and ticket-holders in particular, that there has been no desire to perpetrate unfairness As exponents of native opinion in this city, we feel constrained to state that the action of the lottery committee in refusing to arrange for another drawing, has stirred up very bitter feelings With the law of libel before our eyes, we should be very sorry to state all that has been said on the subject It is a notorious fact that most of the ticket-holders in Bangalore are natives, and it is nothing but right that when their money was taken, their rights should be respected We are told that No 17740, the lower number on the double ticket which caused all the mischief in the lottery, was a mistake If so, this might easily have been proved at the time and place of drawing Indeed, we are assured that two European members of the local English Press suggested that the drawing should be suspended, immediately the double ticket turned up, and a search made at once, by the Governor at scrutinizers, for No 17740 in the ticket barrel Had this wise and very proper suggestion been adopted, and the *bona fide* ticket, No 17,740 found, and held up, then and there, to the crowd of anxious ticket holders outside the pavilion, all this complication might have been avoided, and matters set right But, the gentlemen who threw out the hint, instead of being thanked by the Committee of the Lottery, were snubbed by one of the members, that member remarking —We don't want suggestions from any newspaper people We are the committee, and we will do as we please !" The Eurasian Association is looking up, truly ! A short time ago, it was in such a bad way about the fortunes of the community it represented, that it petitioned the native Government of Mysore for a free grant of land for colonisation purposes That object gained, it further petitioned its benefactors for permission to hold a lottery for funds to start the colony, and having succeeded here, too, and put the rupees subscribed by a large number of natives in the Province, towards the lottery, in its coffers, its committee coolly tell those subscribers—"We will do as we *please*," which is equivalent to saying,—"We have got your land, and got your money, and you may go about your business, for all we care, you won't get any justice from us" This may be strong language, but it is really inadequate to express the wrong done by the conductors of the lottery towards the ticket-holders This is not our opinion alone Our two leading local contemporaries,—the *Bangalore Spectator* and the *Daily Post*, have published editorials as well as bushels of letters taking the same view of the question as ourselves, and so also have the *Madras Mail*, *Times* and *Standard*, the Calcutta *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and other leading Anglo-Indian papers All agree in denouncing the action of the conductors of the lottery, in refusing another drawing, as simply scandalous So strong is the feeling amongst the Eurasian community, that many of them have assured us that they very much regret to have their names connected with an association like the one which is responsible for the lottery.

The Lottery Committee try to explain away the hitch in connection with the drawing, by declaring that the additional No 17740 on the double ticket, stuck to back with 17700, was a mistake, and was patrially smuggled out by the clerk, when perpetrated But it also appears, that when the Government scrutinisers checked the tickets, prior to setting them before the drawing, they discovered several mistakes, which they corrected on the face of the tickets, *and initialled* ! To say nothing of this careless, slip-shod procedure, the doubtful ticket in dispute bore *no initials whatever* ! Moreover, the Lottery Committee have declared that the *bona fide* ticket, No 17740 was discovered in the barrel, on an examination of the ticket-barrel, after the drawing was concluded. But where was the discovery made, and by whom ? Because, the public in general take nothing *on trust*, even in the words of such high authorities as Mr Standish Lee and his *confreres* of the Eurasian Association

It behoves the Government, under whose authority the Lottery took place, to see fair-play in this matter The Government of India has set its face against lotteries, but when it does accord its sanction and countenance to any particular one, it is incumbent that it should insist upon the drawing being conducted on strictly fair principles As it is, if another drawing does not take place, the majority of ticket holders will consider that they have been "done" out of their money

## THE SALVATIONISTS IN INDIA.

We have no doubt "Major" Tucker and his colleagues have, ere this, found out that salvationist processions in India are a very different matter to what they are at home. Of this, the army appear to have lost sight altogether. They thought, in the innocence of their hearts, probably, that it was only necessary to set foot on "India's coral strand," after giving due notice of their intended arrival, and they would be received with open arms by one and all, be he Mahomedan, Hindu, or Buddhist. But it strikes us they have reckoned without their host, and we shall not be surprised if a system of proselytizing, begun after the manner of the salvationists, were to end in an ignominious defeat We do not mean to cast any unnecessary odium on the doings of any religious body, but we think the gushing fanaticism displayed by the salvationists is more calculated to throw discredit on Christianity than make converts to that religion, for in our opinion opposition to law and good order are opposed to its tenets, and the expressed wishes of its Founder. This is just what the salvationists are doing under the flimsy pretext of preaching the Gospel to the heathens, claiming the right, in common with other religious bodies, of carrying processions through the street. If these processions were conducted in the manner other religious demonstrations of the kind are conducted, alien religionists would have no cause for complaint, but this they are not willing to do, and they have in consequence come in for a degree of mudpelting and abuse, which will, if continued, considerably damp their ardour, and send them back sadder, if not wiser men. It must be apparent to the meanest understanding that the whole affair has been got up with an insane desire for notoriety, and one of "General" Booth's order to the officers of the Salvation Army, which runs as follows, clearly shows this to be the case. "It is to the interest of the service," he says, "to be in the columns of the newspapers as often as possible, *no matter in what way* The italics are ours, but he does not tell us what object is to be gained by the notoriety the newspaper paragraphs secure for his army

Some of our contemporaries are of opinion that the authorities are wrong for having adopted measures to put a stop to the proc

sessions of the Salvation Army through the streets of Bombay, but we fail to see how they could have acted otherwise in the matter. Every man has a right to hold any set of religious opinions he chooses, but he has not the same right to thrust those opinions in the face of others with I-am-better-than-you-kind-of spirit. If the salvationists would do good, there is a quiet way of doing so, and other Missionary bodies have an excellent example in this respect whether they have succeeded in making converts to Christianity to the extent of their anticipation is another question, and one which we will not stop to discuss. What we want to point out is that the mode of procedure adopted by the Salvation Army, for the purpose of converting the natives, is objectionable in the extreme, and likely to cause more mischief than good if persevered in, and as this all who have given evidence in the late case at Bombay are agreed and we think a riot at this juncture would be particularly undesirable, in as much as the Salem *frauds* is only now being dealt with by Government, and it is unpleasant to have another on hand. We understand from the latest telegraphic report to hand, that the salvationists have appealed to the High Court praying that the Magistrate's conviction be quashed. The legal points connected with the case, we are told, were argued the whole day. The appellants contended that the Police Commissioner had no right to stop the procession but only to regulate them. The Court after hearing both sides of the argument declined to alter the Magistrates' order. What further steps the salvationists will take in the face of this decision remains to be seen.

## THE SALVATION ARMY

*(Communicated.)*

Some further particulars regarding the proceedings and the adventures of the small contingent of the Salvation Army, which has taken up its quarters in Bombay transpired during past week. Like most of the efforts of religious zealots without discretion, those of the Salvationists have been shown in a series of resistance to, and defiance of, the law. "Lieutenant" Norman, one of the band, having been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 20, for having blown a cornet in the public streets, without a license from the Commissioner of Police of Bombay, and having paid it, after a few hours' experience in a jail, one would have thought that the Salvationists would have shown themselves more amenable to law and order. Not so, however, their very next act was to break the law and defy its ministers. They had been expressly forbidden to go out in procession through the streets of Bombay, and warned of the consequences of disobedience. In defiance of the prohibition, they started in procession on Sunday morning, the 24th Ultimo. In the morning of that day, the Salvationists had "knee drill," that is to say, prayers kneeling, and then "free and easy," that is, plenty of rhapsodical prattling to whomsoever would listen to them, at a native theatre room. At five in the evening, a procession started, consisting of Major Tucker, Lieutenant Norman, the man of the cornet, and Lieutenant Miss Thompson, the woman of the tambourine, and some others, Major Tucker bearing a banner with the device "Blood and Fire" on it. The crowd of all classes of the population was tremendous and somewhat unruly, and there was every expectation of a public disturbance. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, and they did so, but when the Salvationists were directed to break up the procession, they declined to do so, and were taken into custody, and kept in the tannah the whole of that night, as they refused to find bail. They passed the whole of the time in the chowkey in singing hymns. The next morning, they were placed before the magistrate, charged with creating a disturbance and refusing to obey a lawful order from the police. Mr Cleveland, the Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Major Tucker was spokesman for himself and friends. In the course of the trial, several European police officers deposed that if these processions were not stopped, there would be riots and bloodshed. The Magistrate, Mr Dashabhoy Framjee, gave the case a most patient hearing, and delivered judgment on Wednesday last, when he convicted all the defendants of the charges preferred against them, and sentenced Major Tucker to pay a fine of Rs 50, and Lieutenant Norman and Lieutenant Miss Thompson to pay a fine of Rs 20 each. All the defendants refused to pay the fines, in consequence of which the first defendant was sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment, and the other two defendants to a week's simple imprisonment each. Thus, for the present the Salvationist and their processions have been disposed of, and the streets of Bombay will for the present, be free from the risk of riot and bloodshed, till, perhaps, the Salvationists come out of jail, by serving the whole period, or paying up the fines. We presume they will adopt the latter course, for the simple reason that they are unwilling to risk any break in the notoriety they have managed to secure for themselves. One of the first commands of the "General," Mr Booth, now in England, is to "get into the papers," by any means whatever, and thus keep their eccentric agitation going. In the meanwhile signs are not wanting that the followers of other religions have begun an opposition to this outrageous caricature of the Christian religion, for it has been stated that six Mahomedan priests in Bombay have already begun to set up an opposition shop in answer to the movement of the Salvationists. If these people are not promptly stopped in their insane vagaries, we shall soon have processions and counter-processions on the part of the other religionists in Bombay, and thus the riots and bloodshed anticipated by the police will be realised. "General" Booth has addressed two letters from England, one to the *Bombay Guardian* and the other to the *India Pratish*. In the latter the "General" has "no reason for doubting but that the results in India will be quite as satisfactory as they have been in England, France, America, and Australia." Quoting this passage from General Booth's letter, the *Times of India* very sensibly observes, "but he evidently forgets the great difference which the existence of caste is likely to make. This alone places a wide gulf between them and the natives of India, and a gulf of just such a kind as cannot, we imagine, be bridged by the methods followed by the Salvationists. As religious enthusiasts they may command the respect, and even the reverence, of devout Hindus and Mahomedans, just as the missionaries so frequently command it, but that will not further conversions. The Salvation people have come to India to proselytise on a grand scale, and where the followers of Loyola and Christian missionaries generally have failed, though backed by culture, earnestness, enthusiasm and piety, they hope to succeed by parades, Salvation Army hymns and tambourines!" *Our contemporary* continues—"But even putting naive susceptibilities aside altogether, Christianity is not the peculiar possession of Mr Tucker and his assistants, and the European population of India have as good a right to require of the authorities that anything which is calculated to bring their religion into contempt shall be as summarily dealt with as would be the slaughter of a cow in the Hindu quarters, or the parading of Hindu images in front of a mosque." We do not think the Salvationists will get beyond Bombay, in their attempted "Christian campaign," judging from the decidedly wholesome defeat they have suffered in that city, but should they make similar attempts elsewhere in India, we may be quite sure that the strong arm of the law will as effectually reach and restrain them from becoming public rowdies and bringing an inoffensive and mild religion, like Christianity, into contempt.

## Original and Selected Notes

In consequence of the recent reductions of the Native Army it is said to be probable that several stations in the Bombay Presidency will not, for the future, be garrisoned by troops.

Prince Bismarck is determined on exacting the fullest compensation for the losses sustained by German merchants in Egypt through the recent occurrences there and also in any future cases that may arise.

The *Hindu Patriot* says:—"The success which has attended the efforts of the Indian Contingent will immensely raise the political value of India to England. The Indian arm of the British empire will greatly strengthen the main body."

We hear that Mr Wigram has been deputed on special duty to Salem in connection with the trial of the riot cases at the forthcoming Sessions. Mr Overbury, who has recently returned from furlough, will take Mr Wigram's place at the Coimbatore Sessions Court.

Mr Nanabhai Haridas, Government pleader, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court in place of Mr Justice Melvill, who proceeds to England on pleasure next month. The Hon Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik will act as Government Pleader.

The Simla paper says that coal of a good quality has been discovered at Choor, thirteen miles from the Campbellpoor station on the Punjab Northern State Railway. The extent of the seam has not been ascertained. If this report be true, it will be a matter of the utmost importance to the railways in Northern India.

The *Bombay Gazette* understands that the Government have issued orders with reference to the Salvation Army. It was not desired to interfere with the "Army" except for the purpose of preventing a breach of the peace. Officers are instructed to forbid music, and to prohibit processions, when they have reason to believe that such proceedings will create disturbance.

The Chamber of Commerce at Burma, having memorialised the Governor General in favour of a reduction of the export duty on coffee, on the ground that the present fall in the price of that article causes coffee planters to work at a loss in all districts throughout Java, save in the most fertile ones, the Governor General in reply has declared that under present circumstances any reduction of taxation is inadmissible.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following:—"Upper Egypt is reported to be in an excited state and uneasiness is feared. It is expected that Sir Garnet Wolseley will send troops in that direction from Cairo. Some Bedouins have assaulted a party of British officers who were visiting the Pyramids. Arabi is suffering from serious anxiety. A squadron of Bengal Cavalry arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday to escort the Khedive to Cairo."

Four German expeditions will soon leave Hamburg for America to observe the transit of Venus on December 6, being destined for different points of view on the Northern and Southern Continents. Each party will consist of two proved astronomers, and a student assistant. The points of observation allotted to the Germans are in Connecticut, South Carolina, Costa Rica, and the Straits of Magellan. The observers will remain at their appointed stations several months, and those at Punta Arenas will be attended and assisted by the Imperial gunboat Albatross.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General in Council has been received refusing to accede to the prayer of the memorials from the Calcutta Bar, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association of Calcutta, the British Indian Association, the National Mahomedan Association, and the Vakeels of the High Court, which were accompanied by a Minute, dated the 8th of September 1881, addressed to the Government by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta against the proposed reductions of the salaries of the Puisne Judges of the High Court.

The Railway Conference concluded its business on Tuesday afternoon. The Viceroy entertained the remaining members at dinner on Thursday evening. A satisfactory code of rules has been agreed to in reference to the most important matter in hand—the transfer of rolling stock. Among minor arrangements a system has been agreed upon providing for the through booking of parcels at cheap rates from any one part of India to any other. The minimum charge will be one rupee, which will carry five seers a hundred miles, an additional charge of one anna being made for every additional hundred miles.

A new Club is being started in Calcutta to be called the India Club. The credit of the idea must be given to the Maharajah of Kutch Behar, who is so popular with all classes of both races in Calcutta. The prospectus tells us the present idea of the club is to promote social and intellectual intercourse amongst the educated natives of India, and perhaps it is as well to restrict its members to natives at starting. The club starts under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Calcutta, Major Baring, Sir S Bayley, the Maharajah of Travancore, Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitra, Dr Rajendra Lalla Mitra and others, and is to be managed by a Council consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents and twenty two members.

In conferring peerages on Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour, says *Madras Mail*, that Mr Gladstone's Government are probably only conforming to public expectations. At the same time we must say that the Commanders of both our Army and Navy were fortunate in the circumstances that they fought with the eyes of all Europe upon them. They both succeeded brilliantly in the operations they undertook, but in neither case were the operations of the most formidable character. The bombardment of Alexandria, however, has unquestionably conferred fresh prestige on the British Navy, as the capture of Tel-el-kebir has on the British Army, and the British Government do well to show foreign Powers that the achievements of our Admirals and Generals are fully appreciated. Sir Garnet Wolseley only entered the Army in 1852, and is not old yet.

Says the *Statesman*:—"Since his arrival in India the Marquis of Ripon has been devoting considerable attention to questions affecting the local Volunteer force, and, recognising the value of the movement, his Lordship has expressed his desires of encouraging it in every way in his power. As one step towards popularising the force, his Lordship is most anxious to secure for the most prominent officers similar privileges to those now enjoyed by the officers of the home Volunteer force, and that Her Majesty is to be asked to sanction the distribution of a number of Crosses of the Star of India and Imperial Tropic. The Viceroy has the matter in hand, and he has already been in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India in Council on the subject, and, though difficulties have arisen, they are not likely to interfere with the carrying out of Lord Ripon's wishes."

On the 18th instant the Arya Somaj, Lucknow, sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—"We must heartily congratulate your Excellency upon complete success of Her Majesty's arms in Egypt." The private Secretary to the Viceroy telegraphed back:—"His Excellency desires me to convey his thanks to the Society for their loyal message." The Talukdars of Oudh have through the Right Amir Hassan Khan of Mahmudabad, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for submission to Her Majesty:—"The Talukdars of Oudh cannot adequately express their heart felt joy at the complete collapse of the military revolt in Egypt, and the great triumph of the British arms. The war was undertaken to protect the Indian subjects of her Imperial Majesty, and we do not find words to express our gratitude to our beloved Sovereign. That she may live long in peace and happiness is the heartfelt prayer of her devoted subjects the Talukdars of Oudh."

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* issued on Saturday states that the military operations in Egypt having been brought to a successful close by British forces under Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Viceroy desires to express the gratification of the Government of India that the Indian Division of the Expeditionary Force has taken an honourable and important part in those operations, and has fully maintained the

reputation of the Indian Army. His Excellency also notices with approbation the desire evinced by all branches and classes of Her Majesty's Indian Army to be allowed the opportunity of sharing in this expedition, as testified to by the reports received from various quarters and the numerous offers of local corps to volunteer for service in Egypt. The Governor-General has also had much satisfaction in receiving numerous offers of contributions in men and money for employment on the expedition from the princes of India. His Excellency cordially recognises this proof of their loyalty to the Government of the Queen-Empress.

REGARDING "short lengths" of piece goods, the *Times of India* wishes to bring to the notice of importers in Calcutta, Madras, and at Rome, a resolution which was finally passed on the 17th instant by the "Bombay Native Piece-Goods Dealers' Association," a resolution which will be hailed with satisfaction by all right-thinking merchants here and in Manchester, and no which the native dealers of Calcutta and Madras would do well to imitate. The native dealers, pledge themselves that after the 1st November next the actual number of yards must be stamped on each piece, and that they will not purchase any goods bearing improper yard stamps. English merchants in other parts of India will be rejoiced to hear of such a resolution being passed by the natives themselves, and also that it is certain to be carried out. "The Native Chamber," for such as the Association virtually is, came into existence when the native dealers found that it was absolutely necessary—owing to their buying goods in sterling prices, first cost in Manchester, to which all charges actually incurred including the current rate of freight—for them to take the first step to oppose the Freight Conference at home, which from charging 55s. to 10s per ton or freight, had, in combination with all the lines of steamers trading with this port, advanced rates to 60s. and 65s

## Local and Provincial.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.—Ram Iswamy Iyer, Amildar of the Chamarajpatna Taluk, having resumed charge of the Taluk on the afternoon of the 11th September 1882, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in Notification No. 104 of the 8th idem is cancelled.

SIR JAMES GORDON, K.C.S.I.—We learn that Sir James Gordon, British Resident of this Province, leaves England to-morrow the third instant expecting to reach Bombay on the 26th of this month and arrive in Bangalore on the 28th, when Mr. Sandford, after giving over charge of the Residency, will proceed to Europe on furlough.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Candidates for the Middle School Examination, to be held in December next, who have not paid an extra fee for an extra branch or branches under Rule 2 of the Notification of the 8th instant, are required either to pay the extra fee at once and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary, U. C. S. Examinations, Madras, or intimate to the same the particular branch which they wish to be struck out of their applications.

THE DIWAN.—The Dewan, Mr. Runga Charlu, we are glad to learn from Mysore is much better and on the way to improvement in his health. His medical adviser, however, has recommended complete rest from work, for which purpose, Mr. Runga Charlu is to take three months' leave. It is stated that Mr. Shesadri Iyer, B.A., B.L., will do "current duties of the office"—which is a curious periphrasis, we suppose, or the statement that Mr. Shasadri Iyer is to be "acting Dewan."

THE DASARA.—All public Offices in the Province will be closed on account of the Dasara holidays from the 18th October next, the 6th day of the Dasara, to the 25th October, both days inclusive. Arrangements should be made by Heads of Offices for despatch of emergent business. This Notification does not cancel the holiday allowed for the first day of the Dasara.

Under the authority of His Highness the Maha Raja's Government, the Acting Chief Judge directs that all Civil Courts in the Mysore State be closed on account of the Dasara holidays for a period of 8 days from the 18th to the 25th October 1882, both days inclusive.

S. I. R. A. MEETING.—The opening day of the annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association will take place on Thursday next, the 5th instant, at the new Rifle ranges, constructed out of the Municipal limits of Bangalore, on the road to Hebbal. Regular rows upon rows of tents, forming quite a large encampment, have been pitched at convenient spots along the road, and look like a little canvas town. The meeting, we believe, will last for fifteen days, at the end of which the prizes will be distributed. Major A. A. Saunders, the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, who has been Honorary Secretary to the S. I. R. A. for very many years, has retired from the service, his successor being Major Symons, who has now taken up the duties of Secretary to the Association. The sight of the encampment on the Hebbal road will be well worth a visit, during the meeting.

ADDRESS TO MR C. WATERS, M. A.—On Tuesday afternoon last, an interesting event took place, in the hall of the Central College, when the teachers and students, both past and present, presented an address to Mr Charles Waters M. A., the Principal of the institution, who retires after a connection with it of sixteen years. There was a very large attendance both of natives and Europeans on the occasion. The Revd J. Hudson, B. A., was voted to the chair, and after he had said a few words regarding Mr. Waters' work in the college, during the sixteen years, Mr S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar read an address in English to Mr. Waters, which was enclosed in a beautifully silver chased casket, which was handed over to Mr. Waters, while, at the same time, a pair of elegant silver engraved scent bottles were presented to Mrs Waters Mr. Ramkrishna Row, an ex-student of the college, then made a long, but warm address, in behalf of the old students, in the course of which announced that the old students and others interested in the higher education in the Province, were taking active steps to perpetuate Mr Waters' memory, by the establishing a prize or scholarship in the College.

ASSAULTING A SOLDIER.—On the evening of the 26th August last, there appears to have been a row created by four or five soldiers of the 43rd Regiment, in the place known as Cooke's Parcherry, C. and M. Station, one result of which was that a soldier named Peacock received a severe cut in the head, which kept him fifteen days in hospital. When the soldier got out of hospital, he laid a charge of assault against one Rahmon Khan, a constable of B Division, Cantonment police, alleging that the accused it was who struck him across the head with a long stick, at the end of which was an iron ferule, and that the wound in his head was caused by the blow. The defendant, on the other hand, said the complainant was one of four soldiers who were fighting with each other in Cooke's parcherry, on the evening of the 26th August, all of them being more or less drunk; that the complainant ran away when the police attempted to arrest him, that he was pursued, and that during the pursuit, he tripped and fell into a stone drain, thus cutting his head. The story told by the complainant certainly pointed to a most unprovoked and cruel assault on him by police, but, on the case coming on for hearing, before Major Maltby, the District Magistrate, C and M. Station, on Friday last, the complainant's witnesses—all East Indians of the lower orders—failed to make out the case, some of them, indeed, corroborating the statement of the defence, that the complainant came by the cut in his head by a fall into a stone drain. The magistrate gave the case a long and patient hearing, and the defendant having called a number of witnesses in support of his plea, he was acquitted and discharged.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS.

MR KRISHNA RAO, B. A., has not been appointed Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Travancore, as stated, but he is appointed to a subordinate post in the Huzur English office there.—*Mail*

SIR MADHAVA ROW.—Sir T Madava Row, we read in a Bombay paper, is going away this week on three months' privilege leave. Khan Bahadur Cazi Shabudin will act as Dewan during Sir Madava's absence.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical College will re-open on Monday next, after the midsummer vacation. Eighty Candidates in the Civil Department have applied for admission into the H. M.'s degree, but of these only twenty-five have paid the prescribed fees. Fifty old and fifteen new students will also join the College.—*Ibid.*

POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—The Postal Money Order Offices will be opened from the 1st proximo, from which date all the District Post Offices throughout the Presidency will receive and cash money orders This will be a great boon to the public, as in the present case, the cashing of money orders at the General Post Office to people residing in remote parts of Madras, puts people to great inconvenience and trouble.—*Ibid*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.—The Superintendent of Government Farms pointed out recently that Government subordinates who had joined the Agricultural College ought to be placed on the same footing as School Masters undergoing a course of instruction in a Normal Institution, so far as the period spent at the College being allowed to count as service towards pension The Government, concurring in the views expressed by Mr. Robertson, have ruled that, the time spent by Government servants at the Agricultural College shall count towards service for pension, as the education imparted, though directly of immediate advantage to the student himself, would eventually benefit the State.—*Ibid*

*EXTENSION OF THE VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM* TO REGISTERED LETTERS.—With effect from the 1st proximo, registered letters will be received at all Post Offices for transmission under the value-payable system, in the same way as parcels and registered book packets, that is, the sender of a registered letter may, at the time of posting it, declare the value of its contents with a view to its realisation from the addressee and payment to him (the sender.) Value-payable registered letters may also be insured. The sender of a value-payable article (whether it be a letter, book packet, or parcel) will be required to fill up a form of memorandum containing the following information, viz:—(a)—The name and address of the addressee. (b)—The value to be recovered from the addressee. (c)—His (the sender's) signature and address Forms of memorandum can be obtained *gratis* at the Post Office.—*Ibid.*

PROPOSED REVISION OF FEES TO LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.—Mr. Maskell, Registrar of the Presidency Small Cause Court, has asked the Attornies to supply him with their views and suggestions if any on the proposed revision of the scale of fees to be allowed to legal practitioners in the Madras Court of Small Causes in cases above Rs 1,000, under the rules made by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners Act. The following is the proposed amendment among the fees laid down:—

*Counsel.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In suits exceeding Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,500 ... ... | 75 |
| In suits exceeding Rs 1,500 ... ... | 85 |

*Attornies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In suits exceeding Rs 750, and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 .. ... .. | 51 |
| In suits exceeding Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,500 , .. ... | 60 |
| In suits exceeding Rs 1,500 ... | 75 |

*Scale of Pleaders' fees.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In suits exceeding Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,500 . ... ... | 50 |
| In suits exceeding Rs 1,500 ... ... | 60 |

## Extracts.

### THE SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

The following reply of Lord Hartington to a memorial regarding the salaries of the High Court judges has been received in Calcutta:—

India Office, London, 3rd August, 1882

To His Excellency, etc.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—In my despatch of the 27th of April last, No 13, I replied to your Excellency's letters of the 6th, 13th, and 27th of February, Nos. 5, 8, and 10, relating to the assimilation of the salaries of the puisne judges of the High Court at Calcutta to those of the judges in the other High Courts, and I expressed my inability to modify the orders contained in my despatch of the 3rd February 1881, No. 7.

2 In a letter, dated the 9th of May, N. 16, you forward a memorial from another member of the Bengal Civil Service, in precisely the same terms as those previously transmitted, which, the efore, calls for no special comment.

3 Your letter, No. 15, of the same date, however, forwards a memorial on the same subject, signed on behalf of the Calcutta Bar, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association of Calcutta, the British Indian Association, the National Mahomedan Association and the vakeels of the High Court, and accompanied by a minute, dated 8th of September 1881, addressed to your Government by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

4. Although your Excellency is well aware of the reasons which led her Majesty's Government, to issue the instructions that have drawn forth the protests, I think that a memorial representing so many important interests calls for a somewhat fuller explanation than was given in my despatch of the 27th of April of the reasons for the original orders being passed, and for my adherence to them.

5. In the summer of 1879, when the pressure on the finances of India compelled the Government to curtail its expenditure in every possible manner, the attention of Parliament was directed among other matters to the reduction of the Home charges, and, on the part of the Secretary of State in Council, Mr. Stanhope gave an assurance to the House of Commons that no opportunity should be lost in reducing them as much as possible. Accordingly, Viscount Cranbrook appointed a special committee, comprising certain members of the Council of India, and presided over by one of the Under-Secretaries of State, to consider what reduction appeared feasible in the charges borne upon the Home Accounts, and in relation to appointments to offices in India made by the Secretary of State

6. In their first report the committee recommended *the reduction of the passage and* outfit allowances granted to many high officers including the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Members of Council, the Commanders-in-Chief, the Bishops, the Chief Justices at Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and the Puisne Judges, and the necessary Act of Parliament was passed for effecting such of these reductions as required legislative sanction.

7 The second report of the committee dealt with the salaries of the same high officers, and changes were recommended, in those of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, of Members of Council appointed from England, of the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bomby, and of the Puisne Judges.

8 The Act of Parliament, passed in 1861 for the establishments of the High Court, empowers the Secretary of State in Council to fix the salaries of the judges of the High Courts and from to time to time to alter them. It was, however, thought by Lord Cranbrook to be desirable that the opinion of the Government of India should be requested as to the proposed alteration of judicial salaries, and accordingly that Government was consulted on the question whether in future the puisne judges of the High Court of Calcutta should receive a higher salary than the puisne judges of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces The Government of India, in reply, stated, that they were divided in opinion, the majority considering that the assimilation should not be made, and the minority holding that there was no longer any reason for the difference They, therefore, added that they left the question to the decision of the Secretary of State. Thereupon I carefully considered the whole subject in Council, and I determined on upholding the view arrived at by the special committee, and by lord Cranbrook.

9. It is, I hope, unnecessary for me to state that my predecessor cannot have intended, nor assuredly did intend, to throw any slur whatever on the High Court of Calcutta. There are, it must be obvious, grave antecedent objections to giving different remunerations to officers of equal dignity, performing the same or very similar duties in various parts of India. And in the case of judges of the High Court, the inequality was the more striking on account of the great assimilation of Indian law and procedure which has been effected by the abundant Indian legislation of recent years. I cannot admit, with the memorialists, that the equality of salaries between the high courts has any tendency to lead to the appointment of an inferior class of judges, and to imperil the efficient administration of justice. If I were to refer to such an argument, I should cast, by implication, an unmerited slight on the gentlemen who have accepted appointments in the High Courts other than at Calcutta. In this view I may observe that the only Chief Justice of Calcutta, who has, since the assumption of the government by her Majesty, been appointed from the Bench in India, began his career in that country as a puisne judge at Bombay. The reasoning of the memorialists might, in fact, be applied with equal propriety to the administration of the government generally, of the army, and of ecclesiastical matters, since, as *I have already stated*, the same orders which affect the puisne judge, affect also the salary of

outfit of Governors, and Members of Council, of the Commanders-in Chief and of the Bishops

10 I have further to observe that a considerable portion of the puisne judges of the High Court are appointed by her Majesty from the bar in England, and that nothing whatever has occurred here which could lead me to suppose that any difficulty would be experienced in obtaining for the High Court of Calcutta baristers of equal efficiency with those who have served on the Bench of late years I have every reason to believe that the salaries and pensions of High Court judges on the scale of Madras and Bombay are regarded in this country as very liberal, and they are certainly in excess of those offered for judicial service in other dependencies or colonies of her Majesty, even in those which are situated within the tropics

11 The assimilation of salaries is also complained of as interfering with the expectations of those Covenanted Civil Servants in Bengal who not having yet been appointed to the Calcutta High Court, have selected the judicial branch of the service and who therefore claim a species of vested interest in the maintenance of the higher salaries I have already informed your Excellency that any interest which can reasonably be considered as vested, as, for example, the expectation of a Civil Servant, who has temporarily officiated in the High Court, ought to entitle him to the older salary, if he be appointed to the Bench by the Crown But I am of opinion that the mere fact of having selected the judicial service cannot give any claim except to the salary of a puisne judge as it is fixed at the moment of appointment to the High Court The argument to the contrary is of much wider reach than those who employ it appear to suppose Very important proposals for judicial reform in Bengal have been under discussion of late years between the Government of India and her Majesty's Government Any one of them would, in my judgment, entail some reduction in the number of civil servants appointed to the High Court, and would, therefore, interfere with expectancies more than any equalization of salaries would do It is impossible, therefore, for me to admit the cogency of reasoning which, if allowed, might either put out Judicial reform or defer it till every one who had an expectation, however remote, of a seat on the Bench of the High Court had passed out of the Civil Service of Bengal

12 It has been already stated to your Excellency that the exact salary of the Indian puisne Judges has not yet been finally fixed by me I think it, however expedient to explain the manner in which the amount of salary named in certain despatches was arrived at, Rs. 43,200 a year It is provided by the law that not less than one third of the judges in each of the High Courts shall be selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, and in practice that proportion is exceeded Under the regulations such Judges contributed 4 per cent on their salaries towards a provision for their pensions as Civil Servants, though, equally with the barrister Judges, who made no such contribution, they were entitled to pensions in accordance with the rules under the High Courts Act Thus it happened that one half of the puisne judges at Madras, Bombay and Allahabad received salaries of Rs 43,000, while the other half drew only Rs 43,200, the whole being entitled to similar rates of pension after similar periods of service on the Bench It was therefore, considered that the opportunity should be taken of placing all the European puisne judges on an equality, and as no reason existed for increasing the salary of the civilian judges, the rate of pay was fixed for all such judges, in all the High Courts at Rs 43 200, no contribution for pension being required in future.

13. I propose to address your Excellency separately on the subject of the salary of the native judges of the High Courts.

14 I request that you will communicate a copy of this despatch to the various memorialists, with an expression of the regret Her Majesty's Government feel being compelled to refuse a compliance with their request —I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

HARTINGTON

## THE CLAIMS OF AN INDIAN PRINCE

The *Times* gives prominence to what it calls a "somewhat singular letter" from Maharajah Duleep Singh It is as follows —

Sir,—As the era of doing justice and restoration appears to have dawned, judging from the recent truly liberal and noble act of the present Liberal Government, headed by, now, the great Gladstone the Just, I am encouraged to lay before the British nation, through the medium of the *Times* the injustice which I have suffered in the hope that although generosity may not be lavished upon me to the same extent as has been bestowed upon King Cetywayo, yet that some magnanimity might be shown towards me by this great Christian Empire

When I succeeded to the throne of the Punjab I was only an infant, and the Khalsa soldiery becoming more and more mutinous and overbearing during both my uncle's and my mother's Regencies at last, unprovoked crossed the Sutlej and attacked the friendly British Power and was completely defeated and entirely routed by the English army

Had at that time my dominions been annexed to the British territories, I would have now not a word to say, for I was at that time an independent Chief at the head of an independent people and any penalty which might have been then inflicted would have been perfectly just but that kind, true English gentleman the late Lord Hardinge in consideration of the friendship which had existed between the British Empire and the "Lion of the Punjab," replaced me on my throne and the diamond Koh i noor on my arm at one of the Durbars The Council of Regency which was then created to govern the country during my minority finding that it was not in their power to rule the Punjab unaided applied for assistance to the representative of the British Government who after stipulating for absolute power to control every Government department entered into the Bhyrowal Treaty with me by which was guaranteed that I should be protected on my throne until I attained the age of 16 years, the British also furnishing troops both for the above object and preservation of peace in the country, in consideration of a certain sum to be paid to them annually by my Durbar, for the maintenance of that force

Thus the British nation with open eyes, assumed my guardianship the nature of which is clearly defined in a proclamation subsequently issued by Lord Hardinge's orders on the 20th of August 1847, which declares that the tender age of the Maharajah Duleep Singh causes him to feel the interest of a father in the education and guardianship of the young Prince —(*vide* Punjab Papers at the British Museum)

Two English officers carrying letters bearing my signature were despatched by the British Resident in conjunction with my Durbar to take possession of the fortress of Multan and the surrounding district in my name, but my servant, Moolraj refusing to acknowledge my authority, caused them to be put to death whereupon both the late Sir F Currie and the brave Sir Herbert Edwardes most urgently requested the Commander-in Chief of the British forces at Simla as there were not sufficient English soldiers at Lahore at the time, to send some European troops without delay in order to crush this rebellion in the bud as they affirmed that the consequences could not be calculated which might follow if it were allowed to spread, but the late Lord Gough, with the concurrence of the late Marquis of Dalhousie refused to comply with their wishes alleging the unhealthiness of the season as his reason for doing so

My case at that time was exactly similar to what the Khedives is at this moment, Arabby being in his present position to his master what Moolraj was to me—viz, a rebel

At last very tardily, the British Government sent troops (as I been done in Egypt) to quell the rebellion, which had by that time vastly increased in the Punjab, and who entered my territories, headed by a proclamation issued by Lord Dalhousie's orders, to the following effect —

"Inclosure 8 in No. 42 —To the subjects, servants, and dependents of the late sovereign State, and residents of all classes and castes, whether Sikhs, Mussulmans or others within the territories of Maharajah Duleep Singh Where as certain evil disposed persons and traitors have excited rebellion and insurrection, and have seduced portions of the population of the Punjab from their allegiance, and have raised an armed opposition to the British authority, and whereas the condign punishment of the insurgents is necessary therefore the British Army, under the command of the Right Hon the Commander-in Chief has entered the Punjab districts The army will not return to its cantonments until the full punishment of all insurgents has been effected, all opposition to the constituted authority put down, and obedience and order have been re-established "

Thus it is clear from the above that the British Commander-in-Chief did not enter my dominions as a conqueror, nor the army to stay there, and, therefore it is not correct to assert as some do, that the Punjab was a military conquest

"And whereas it is not the desire of the British Government that those who are innocent of the above offences, who have taken no part secretly or openly, in the disturbances, and who have remained faithful in their obedience to the Government of Maharajah Duleep Singh should suffer with the guilty

But after order was restored and finding only a helpless child to deal with, and the temptation being too strong, Lord Dalhousie annexed the Punjab instead of carrying out the solemn compact entered into by the British Government at Bhyrowal sold almost all my personal as well as all my private property, consisting of jewels gold and silver plate, even some of my wearing apparel and household furniture and distributed the proceeds, amounting (I was told) to £200 000, as prize money among those very troops who had come to put down a rebellion against my authority

Thus I the innocent who never lifted up even my little finger against the British Government was made to suffer in the same manner with my own subjects who would not acknowledge my authority in spite of the declaration of the above quoted Proclamation that it is not the desire of the British Government that the innocent should suffer with the guilty

Lord Dalhousie in writing to the Secret Committee of the late Court of Directors, in order to justify his unjust act among other arguments employs the following He says —

It has been objected that the present dynasty in the Punjab cannot with justice be subverted since the Maharajah Duleep Singh being yet a minor, can hardly be held responsible for the acts of the nation With deference to those by whom the views have been entertained I must dissent entirely from the soundness of this doctrine It is, I venture to think, altogether untenable as a principle it has been disregarded heretofore in practice and disregarded in the case of the Maharajah Duleep Singh When in 1845 the Khalsa army invaded our territories the Maharajah was not held to be free from responsibility, no was he exempted from the consequences of the acts of the people On the contrary the Government of India confiscated to itself the richest provinces of the Maharajah's kingdom and was applauded for the moderation which had exacted no more If the Maharajah was not exempted from responsibility on the plea of his tender years at the age of eight he cannot on that plea be entitled to exemption from a like responsibility now that he is three years older

But in thus arguing his Lordship became blind to the fact that in 1845 when the Khalsa army invaded the British territories I was an independent Chief but after the ratification of the Bhyrowal Treaty I was made the ward of the British nation, and how could I under these circumstances be held responsible for the neglect of my guardians in not crushing Moolraj's rebellion at once the necessity of doing which was clearly and repeatedly pointed out by the British Resident at Lahore

Again his Lordship says The British Government has rigidly observed the obligation which the treaty imposed on them and fully acted up to the spirit and letter of its contract No doubt all this was or may have been true, except so far that neither peace was preserved in the country nor was I protected on my throne till I attained the age of 16 years two very important stipulations of that treaty

He further alleges—' In return for the aid of the British troops they (my Durbar) bound themselves to pay to us a subsidy of 22 lakhs (£220 000) per annum from the day when that treaty was signed to the present hour not one rupee has ever been paid

Now, the above statement is not correct, because of the following despatch which exists —" Inclosure No 5 in No 23 the Acting Resident at Lahore affirms, " The Durbar has paid into this treasury gold to the value of Rs 13,06,837 0a 6p' (£13,0,837 13s 1d, taking the value of a rupee at 2s.)

Likewise Lord Dalhousie alludes to Sirdar Chutter Singh's conduct Enclosure 19 in No 36 and show those who care to look for it the reprimand which Captain Abbott then received from the Resident for his treatment of that Chief, who, after that, with his sons without doubt, believed that the Bhyrowal treaty was not going to be carried out, and, judging from the events which followed, were they right in their views or were they not ?

1 Thus I have been most unjustly deprived of my kingdom, yielding, as shown by Lord Dalhousie's own computation in (I think) 1850 a surplus revenue of some £700,000, and no doubt now vastly exceeds that sum

2, I have also been prevented, unjustly, from receiving the rentals of my private estates (*vide* Parliament's 'History of the Sikhs,' compiled for the Government of India) in the Punjab, amounting to some £100,000 per annum since 1849 although my private property is not confiscated by the terms of the annexation which I was compelled to sign by my guardians when I was a minor, and therefore I presume it is an illegal document, and I am still the lawful Sovereign of the Punjab

this is of no moment for I am quite content to be the subject of my most gracious Sovereign, no matter how it was brought about for her graciousness towards me has been boundless

3 All my personal property has also been taken from me excepting £20 000 worth, which I was informed by the late Sir John Lawrence was permitted to be taken with me to Futtehgarh when I was exiled and the rest, amounting to some £200 000, disposed of as stated before. What is still more unjust in my case is that most of my servants who remained faithful to me were permitted to retain all their personal and private property and to enjoy the rentals of their landed estates (or jagheers) given to them by me and my predecessors, which is I, their master who did not even lift up my little finger against the British nation was not considered worthy to be treated on the same footing of equality with them because I suppose, my so being that I happened to be the ward of a Christian Power

The enormous British liberality permits a life stipend of £2 000 per annum, which is reduced by certain charges (known to the proper authorities) to some £1 000, to be paid to me from the revenues of India

Lately, an Act of Parliament has been passed by which some months hence the munificent sum of some £2 000 will be added to my above stated available income, but on the absolute condition that my estates must be sold at my death, thus causing my dearly-loved English home to be broken up and compelling my descendants to seek some other asylum

A very meagre provision considering of what and how I have been deprived, has also been made for my successors

If one righteous man was found in the two most wicked cities of the world I pray God that at least one honorable, just, and noble Englishman may be forthcoming out of this Christian land of liberty and justice to advocate my cause in Parliament, otherwise what chance have I of obtaining justice considering that my despoiler, guardian judge, advocate, and jury is the British nation itself ?

Generous and Christian Englishmen, accord me a just and liberal treatment for the sake of the fame of your nation, of which I have now the honour to be a naturalized member for it is more blessed to give than to take

I have the honour to remain Sir, your most obliged servant

DULEEP SINGH

Elveden hall, Thetford, Suffolk, Aug 28.

*ADVERTISEMENTS*

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BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882. No. 40.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### EUROPE.

THE REVIEW AT CAIRO.

*London, 1st October.*—The review at Cairo yesterday was a great success The troops took two hours defiling past The natives were much impressed with the sight.

RETURN OF TROOPS

The Indian troops will leave Egypt immediately.

The Guards leave on the 30th October.

THE EXPLOSION.

Eight Arabs have been arrested for extending the fire caused by the late explosion.

A MEDAL FOR THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN

*London, 2nd October, Morning.*—It has been decided to grant a medal for the Egyptian campaign.

NATIVE OFFICERS TO VISIT ENGLAND

A certain number of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the Indian forces engaged in Egypt, are to come to England to receive the medal from the hands of the Queen.

BAKAR PASHA.

Baker Pasha has arrived at Cairo.

THE REVIEW AT CAIRO.

The number of troops reviewed on Saturday at Cairo was 18,000.

RETURN OF SIR G WOLSELEY.

*London, 3rd October*—The latest advices from Egypt state that Sir. Garnet Wolseley is expected to leave for England on the 20th October.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

Action is to be taken immediately with respect to a scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptian Army.

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

## NOTICE.

**Mysore State Railway.**

CHEAP FARES TO MYSORE

FOR

**The DASARA.**

Third Class Return Tickets will be issued from all Stations on the Mysore State Railway *to Mysore at one and half single fares for the Double Journey*, commencing from 16th October to 21st October 1882 inclusive. These Tickets will be available for return on any day up to and inclusive of 24th October 1882, after which date the Tickets will be forfeited.

BANGALORE, 5th October, 1882. } (Sd.) W. SOUTH,
*Traffic Superintendent, Mysore State Railway.*

## WANTED

*A Fresh or Second-hand-copy of the*

**1st Vol. of Wheeler's History of India.**

Please address with price, &c.,

*The Manager of the "Karnataka Prakasika," Bangalore.*

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to draw the special attention of a large number of our subscribers to the fact that they have not paid up their subscriptions for many months past, and that when we look at our long list of defaulters, the reflections we make about them are simply not pleasant. The subscription to our journal is very small,—eight annas a month, or Rupees Five per annum, in advance, and if even this trifling amount is not paid in *time*, but is allowed to roll up into arrears, month after month, how are we to go on with our work? To obtain subscribers to our journal, we use every endeavour, but to *subscribe* is one thing, and *not* to pay is another and a most unfortunate fact to us. Every one who honours us by becoming a subscriber to the *Karnataka Prakasika*, should remember the very sensible proverb, that "he gives twice who gives quickly," and he who subscribes quickly and is tardy in paying up, can hardly be called a well-wishing subscriber. We trust that this hint will be taken by those who are defaulters, and that they will speedily send in their arrears of subscriptions.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

## THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FROM EGYPT TO ENGLAND.

THE Liberal Government, under the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, seems to be capable of as much political folly as its well abused predecessor, the Conservative Government, under the late Earl Beaconsfield. When the latter keen and astute diplomat and statesman hit upon the "happy knought" of adding to the titles of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria that of Empress of India, his lordship was roundly abused, as displaying his naturally inordinate vanity, and as making an unnecessary boast of the might and prowess of the British nation. And it was further contended that the title of "Kaiser-i-Hind" would not increase by one jot the respect and reverence and loyalty of the Indian people towards the British Queen. All this and more was said at the time that the great and projected and proposed the grand Delhi pageant, and animadversions on his policy did not cease even after the Delhi Assemblage had become an accomplished fact, and Her Majesty had fully assumed the imperial cognomen. Earl Beaconsfield's policy, as we are now aware, was productive of considerable public good. At all events, there has been no loss after the expenditure of all the money on the Delhi Assemblage; and yet, there are circumstances in the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield which are open to severe criticism and just comment. His successors, the Gladstone Ministry, though they will not acknowledge the fact, are endeavouring to imitate his example, in displaying the might and glory of England to the world in general and to India in particular. Lord Beaconsfield during the Russo-Turkish war, brought the troops from India as far as Cyprus and Malta; but Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were at first determined that they should go many steps further and be brought to England itself. It was proposed, at first, that several regiments of the Indian Contingent, serving in Egypt, or, at all events, detachments of regiments of all arms, *should be conveyed to England.* The motives for such a step were not explained, and indeed, they do not seem capable of distinct explanation, as they appear rather mixed and vague. The prevailing idea seems to have been that the Indian troops should become possessed of a personal knowledge of the might and majesty of Great Britain. Such knowledge, it was supposed, would add fuel to the fire of loyalty already burning in the bosoms of the Indian sepoys. There was also another but unacknowledged motive, namely, that Her Majesty the Queen and the members of the Royal Family (except the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, who have been to India and know what purely Indian troops are) *might behold with their* own eyes the Queen's Indian forces. Both sets of motives, we think, were more fanciful and sentimental than practical, we mean, productive of any practical results. Her Majesty's Indian army is truly loyal and devoted to her cause, and it did not require a trip to England, there to see the power and prestige of Kaiser-i-Hind, in order to make them more loyal and devoted. Luckily for the Indian Contingent, political sentiment came in collision with the question of expenditure. It would have cost a most disproportionate amount to the advantage, if any, to be gained thereby, to convey the regiments composing the purely Indian portion of the contingent furnished by this country, or even detachments, to England, and, probably, a considerable number of the men would have fallen ill from the unaccustomed climate which they would have been called upon to endure—a contingency not thought of at all at the time when the inconsiderate measure was proposed, but which has been now, happily, avoided, by the abandonment of the sentimental idea. It has now been determined, according to a telegram, that "a certain number of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the Indian forces engaged in Egypt, are to go to England to receive the medal from the hands of the Queen." We think that Her Majesty's Government has acted wisely in abandoning the original expensive and rather Quixotic idea of conveying the whole of the Indian Contingent to England. In our opinion, the object of stirring up the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and of affording pleasure to the Queen by a sight of her Indian troops, will have been accomplished by this more restricted measure. It will certainly cost less and equally answer the sentimental political purpose which was at the bottom of the original idea. Of course, it will be rather a boast with the selected few amongst the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers that they have beheld with their own eyes the gracious face and heard with their own ears the encouraging voice of Kaiser-i-Hind; but amongst the things inevitable is the principle that many are called but few are chosen. Whether the selected sepoys will be happier for their chance may be questioned. To slightly parody the well-known lines of Pope—

> Order is Heaven's first law, and this confest,
> Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
> More rich in gazing on the Queen, but hence
> To argue they'll be happier, shocks all common sense!

## THE SALVATION ARMY.

WE would direct the special attention of our native readers to an article entitled —"Gutter Dervishes," which we extract elsewhere in our columns, this morning, from the well known English journal, the *World*. The text of the *World's* just and trenchant observations is the "Salvation Army," and its doings in England and elsewhere in Europe, and it will be seen from the tenor of those observations that, even in England, where there is so wide an extent of religious toleration, the Salvationists are beginning to be received with suspicion, and the system to be sharply scrutinised which associates young men and women in *such close contact as to tend to the most* miserable results by and by. Even to those educated natives who are not well acquainted with the doctrines and practice of Christians, the strangeness of the language employed by the Salvationists to advertise their peculiar views and system must be striking. Whatever may be the ignorance of natives on many points regarding Christianity, on one point they have perfect assurance, both from the Christian scriptures and the practice of genuine Christians, namely, that the Christian religion is a religion of peace, of kindness, of gentle words and gentle deeds, opposed to noise and confusion, to excitement and phrenzy, to all intents and purposes, an unemotional religion, for the most part; so that when the Salvationists offer, instead of these, a complete military system, with military noise and clamour—bass drums, and cornets, and tambourines, and such like —they present for the acceptance of people a Christianity quite unlike to that to which the world is accustomed, a religion quite as unacceptable to the educated East as to the educated West. But when the Salvationists come out to this country and try to force their peculiar views, tenets, and practices on the common people of India, Hindu conservatism, Mahomedan conservatism, and all other forms of religious conservatism with which this country abounds, are ready to take offence, and to look upon the action of the Salvationists, which may be harmless enough in Europe, as directly levelled against each form of Oriental religion. Hence, we are not surprised that the reception of the Salvationists in the city of Bombay, has been "warm," in the contrary sense of that word, and that there have been rows and threats of rows, in the public streets, so much so that the police has been obliged to actively interfere, and the Salvationists have had a bad time of it under such action. Hence, we are not surprised that, according to a telegram, the Mahomedans of Bombay have begun to use physical force, where, at first, they attempted a movement only by counter-preaching against the Salvationists' gospel. According to a telegram of the 3rd Instant, from Bombay, "the Mussulmans have commenced disturbances in connection with the

Salvationists. On Sunday, 3,000 Mussulmans collected round the tent of the Salvation Army, cut the ropes, smashed chairs, and flung stones. The police dispersed them with some difficulty" We are glad to learn that "three of the ring leaders were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment"—the first to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, the second to seven days, and the third to pay a fine of Rs. 10 It will thus be seen that British justice is impartial When the Salvationists were offenders against the law, they were placed before the magistrate, fined on conviction, and when they refused to pay the fines, were sent to prison Now that the Mahomedan populace has went only attacked the Salvationists on their own premises—which the populace had no right to do—justice has not been slow in meting out just punishment It is pitiable, however, to think that a city, a populous great city, full of commercial and other business, each section of its vast population pursuing its own avocations and business, in peace and quietness, in the strict observance of law and order, should be disturbed by those who profess themselves to be peaceable and peace-loving Christians We do not defend the riotous Mussulmans of Bombay. They have no excuse whatever for having disturbed the public peace, in the manner they did, on premises they had no right to enter, as we have said; but it is evident that but for the ill advised, ill conceived, and ill-conducted expedition of the Salvationists to Bombay, that city would never have been the scene of disturbances of the public peace, which are a scandal to Christian civilisation, anywhere, especially in India.

The best course for the small band of the Salvation Army, which has sought to "invade" India, beginning at Bombay, to adopt, would be to give up the "campaign" and return to England, where the opportunities for "victory" are so much wider and easier The Salvationists ought, indeed, to be encouraged to take this very sensible step. It would seem, however, that the folks in Calcutta are less wise and peace-loving than those in Bombay, for we read, in a published telegram, that "a public meeting will be held shortly under the auspices of certain missionaries and Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, sympathising with the Salvationists in Bombay, especially with reference to the recent legal proceedings taken against them there." We do not suppose that any sympathetic meeting of any portion of the public in Calcutta, will influence the conduct of the public in Bombay, or, in any the slightest way, move the police and magistracy of Bombay from the line of action they have very justly adopted, and, for the matter of that, do we suppose that the police and magistracy of Calcutta would follow a different course, when the time for action arrives, should the Salvationists remove their big tent and transfer their "war chariots" to the city of Palaces But here, indeed, is a serious complication looming in the not distant future A combination of the Christian missionaries of Calcutta and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen of the "New Dispensation" Brahmo Somaj, is not a new thing in the history of religious life in India, because there are Christian missionaries in India, as elsewhere, who do not seem to understand their own religion, and are swayed about by every new wind of doctrine, and dream of assimilating every religious novelty to the orthodox creed in which they have been trained and instructed, and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's religion is "eclectic," that is to say, a religion, whose component parts are gathered from the four quarters of the globe, here a little, and there a little,—Mahomet, Confucius, Christ, Buddha, Moses, Brahma, the Rishis, the African Fetish, and Negro Mumbo Jumbo —all being fused, or attempted to be fused, in one conglomerate mass, but producing "confusion worse confounded" Chunder Sen's religion, besides, is saltatory He "dances," and he calls upon his followers to "dance," with heroes and demi-gods and saints, both Oriental and Occidental, and it is, therefore, not surprising that he should feel a "sympathy" with, and respond to the call of, the big drum, the cornet-a piston, and the tambourine of the Salvationists, and that he should be drawn by a natural instinct to their insane marchings and counter-marchings, and their processions in "war chariots," made up of country carts yoked to bullocks But *where* is this sort of stuff to end? Should the Salvationists shake off the dust of their feet against the city of Bombay, and fly to Calcutta, what disgusting breaches of the public peace will there not be, when the Christian missionaries, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen and the Salvationists are arrayed against the police, the Magistracy, and the lovers of law and order and public decency, in the City of Palaces?

## Original and Selected Notes.

A CONTEMPORARY says it is believed that His Excellency the Viceroy is strongly opposed to India furnishing any part of the garrison for Egypt

FOUR estimates, amounting to Rs 1,92,810, for improvements to the Buckingham Canal, have been sanctioned against the annual grants to the division

We learn that Messrs. T Rama Row, A Ramachendra Row Sahib and E Norton have been appointed examiners for the ensuing B L and M L Degree Examinations

A NEW translation with introduction and note of the Manava-dharmasastra, the Laws of Manu, has been undertaken by Dr A C Burnell for Messrs Trubner & "Oriental Series"

THE *Indian Mirror* remarks that "so long as the Indian people are not fully and fairly represented in the Legislative Councils of the Empire, it is not possible to expect that their feelings and wishes can be adequately reflected in the laws that may, from time to time, be passed for the better government of the country."

WE hear that the Punjab Government have under consideration a scheme for sending home every year two or three picked native engineers in order that they may improve their technical skill It is the general complaint against native engineers at present that they are cast in stereotype moulds, and have no idea of variety of design It is thought that a visit to England might remedy this

MORE attention is paid to astronomy in the Bombay University than in the Madras University, evidently We read that the subject selected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal is "Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that Science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and modern Europe"

OUR readers are aware of the fact that the appeal of Seethapathi ex Tahsildar of Conjeveram against his conviction by the District Magistrate of North Arcot was heard before a full bench consisting of Mr Justices Innes, Kernan and Muthusawmy Ayer, last week, when the Court house was overcrowded with people of all classes and castes Their Lordships have, we are informed, directed the District Magistrate of Chittore to take the evidences of a lad referred to by the bandyman who was one of the prosecution witnesses and of one Rajo if that be a very different person from the lad, and to cross examine Devarajulu Naidu and the bandy man if necessary

BOMBAY 5th *Oct* —The *Bombay Gazette's* special correspondent states that Cairo was perfectly quiet when the British arrived there The streets had been watered, and the gaol in Cairo, being ascertained that Arabi was in Cairo, Colonel Stuart, A A G to the Cavalry Division, demanded his surrender of the Prefect of Police After some demur, that it was as much as his life was worth to be the bearer of such a message, the Prefect consented to acquaint Arabi with the demand, but he need apparently have felt no dread, for Arabi, bowing to circumstances, was not long in driving up and surrendering unconditionally. The great prize was quickly put under a strong guard in Abbassieh barracks, two armed men being always in the same room with him

THE Ripon-Baring administration of India has proved a staunch advocate of the Industries in India Here is a further contribution to that cause —

"In pursuance of the policy of encouraging local industries, the Viceroy lately had under consideration the principles which ought to regulate the action of Government in matters of Jail manufactures and industries. He considered that although the jail labour may be made productive, it should be carfully directed in such channels as to interfere as little as possible with the growth of private industries Details for giving effect to this scheme, including the prohibition and use of steam machinery, the restriction to European hand machinery, and the discouragement of their multifarious employment have been published in Saturday's *Gazette of India* The printing and lithographing hitherto done in jails, will as far as possible, be made over to private presses"

THE full programme of the Viceroy's tour is as follows —On Monday, Nov 6, H E leaves Simla and stops at Pinjore for the night, on the 7th he arrives at Umballa, and leaves for Lahore by the night train, on the 8th he arrives at Lahore and holds a levee at noon, on the 9th he leaves Lahore for Miani, and halts for a night at Pinddadan Khan, on the 10th he goes into camp at Dumpur on Jhelum, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th he halts at Durapur, on the 14th he returns to Jhelum, and on to Tangrote, on the 15th he halts at Tangrote, on the 16th he returns to Jhelum and proceeds to Attock by the night train, on the 17th he arrives at Attock, and goes on to Peshawur, returning to Lahore by the night train, on the 18th morning he arrives at Lahore and on the 19th, 20th, 21st halts at Lahore, he leaves for Rupar by the night train on the 23rd and arrives at Rupar on the morning of the 24th He there opens the Canal, leaves for Lucknow in the evening of the 25th, and arrives at Lucknow in the evening From the 26th to 30th he halts at Lucknow, holding a levee on the 27th and on the 1st December he leaves Lucknow by the night train, and arrives at Calcutta on the evening of the 2nd It is noticed that all covers intended to reach the Viceroy or party during the tour should be addressed to Governor General's camp without the addition of any post-town All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent to the Head quarters Department for which it is intended

## Local and Provincial.

BANGALORE POST OFFICE —AN estimate amounting to Rs 5,760 for additions to the Bangalore Post Office, has been sanctioned for execution —*Madras Standard*

TRAVELING POST OFFICE —Mr T G Smith, Travelling Postmaster, whose head quarters were at Bangalore, has been transferred to Erode Mr Hebbard Travelling Post master, has taken Mr Smith's place

AN AMILDAR FOR THE C AND M STATION —It is reported that an Amildar for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be appointed for the purpose of collecting the revenues assigned to the British Government, under the Rendition Treaty.

COLONEL A C HAY —We believe that Colonel A C Hay, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram division, will remain in the service of the Mysore state for another three years, but not, we are told, in his present post, but as Military Secretary to the Maharajah

COLONEL T G CLARKE —We believe that Colonel T G Clarke, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nagar Division, will shortly leave the Province on two years' furlough, at the end of which he retires from the service of the Mysore state What arrangement has been made for a successor has not transpired

S I R A MEETING, VOLUNTEER TEAMS —The following teams from Indian Volunteer corps have arrived to take part in the present meeting of the S I R A, namely —Madras Infantry Volunteers, Madras Duke's Own Artillery, Neilgherry Rifles, Bombay Volunteers and great Indian Peninsula (Railway) Volunteers

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT —It is understood, we believe, that Colonel James Pearse, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore district, is to remain at his post to the end of the present month, when he will be relieved by a native officer, some say, Mr Narasimmengar, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, but the report requires confirmation

MYSORE D P W —The policy of having none but natives in the Mysore state service has been extended even to the subordinate branch of the D P W Two European subordinate officers, now employed on the State Railway, Messrs H J Engledowe and J Barr, have been transferred to Lucknow, to be employed on the Nosmuch Railway

HEADQUARTERS, POLICE FORCE, C AND M STATION.—The rooms now occupied by the Superintendent of Police, C and M. Station, in the same house with the Civil and Sessions Court, being found too incommodious for both departments, the Superintendent's office will be removed to the premises on the Broadway, lately vacated by the Second Magistrate of the station

NATIVE REGIMENTAL GIRLS SCHOOLS —Sir Frederick Roberts, C in C of Madras, has directed the Superintendent of Army schools to place himself in communication with the Commandants of Native Infantry corps, to make rules and regulations for the establishment of Girls' schools in the native Army of the Madras Presidency (including the Mysore Division) similar to those in the Bombay Presidency.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN TO MADRAS — His Excellency the Governor will leave Ootacamund on the 25th instant, travelling from Ooty to Mysore, where he will visit the Maharajah His Excellency will stay at Mysore till the 29th, when he will proceed to Bangalore, where he will spend a couple of days On the 2nd November, he will proceed to Oossoor, and on the 4th November, he will arrive in Madras

THE COMET —For three mornings during the past week, especially on Friday morning, the comet was seen in a clear cloudless sky, and presented a magnificent spectacle. The nucleus was seen with great distinctness, and was splendidly brilliant, while the "tail" of the comet was amply beautiful, with its coruscations of light and gem-like sparks, as it were We failed, however, to notice the curves of the tail, separating from each other, as given in a sketch of the celestial visitant we saw in a recent issue of the *Madras Mail*, though, towards the end of the tail, there seemed to be a slight separation into curves in opposite directions The present comet is amongst the rarest of its kind, and the most brilliant that has been seen during the past 70 years The generality of the heavenly bodies, it would seem, have their tails pointing downwards, towards the earth, while the comet now visible has a "magnificent sweep of a tail" pointing upwards, towards the sky, while the nucleus points earthwards

THE DASSARAH GATHERING —The following order has been circulated to all Deputy Commissioners by the Dewan With reference to the Dewan's Proceedings No. 4394-4401—120 of the 28th August 1881, the Deputy Commissioners are requested to arrange for the attendance of the representative ryots and merchants for their Districts, at the approaching Annual Meeting, which will be held immediately after the close of the Dassara The gentlemen who attended on the last occasion will, as a rule, be deputed, but in cases in which they are unable to come, others may be selected in their lead and their names reported The Deputy Commissioners may also send additionally any few others whose deputation the people may consider to be for their interest The Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Kadur are requested to communicate with the Planters' Association, and ascertain whether any of their members are desirous of attending the Meeting The list of all the gentlemen who are to attend should as usual be sent beforehand at an early date

THE DASSARAH —It would appear that the Dassarah festival is to be celebrated with great pomp and circumstance this year, at Mysore, by His Highness the Maharajah We learn from Mysore that His Highness has sent invitations to H E. the Governor of Madras, H E the Commander-in Chief, to Lieutenant General Payn, commanding the Mysore Division, to Mr J D Sandford, acting British Resident, and to Mr C G Plumer, Chief Judge, and a number of other European civil and military officers at Bangalore and elsewhere in the Province, so that Mysore town will be quite full of European visitors for a week A very large number of Native guests, too, have been invited All the guests will arrive, it is expected, by the 18th Instant Extensive accommodation for both Europeans and Natives are being made. Like last year, there will be a representative gathering of all classes of the community, at which the Dewan will deliver a big speech, in which the past year's administration will be reviewed and a programme of the future set forth.

THE S I R A MEETING —The preparations for the grand annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association were completed on Wednesday, and a meeting was opened on Thursday last, at 6 A M., in the presence of the officiating British Resident and the Lieutenant General commanding the Mysore Division, Mrs Payn, the wife of the general, firing of a rifle, which had been sighted, adjusted, and secured for her, by

the Honorary Secretary of the S I R A, Major Symmonds All the competing teams, both Volunteers and Regulars, have arrived and taken up the quarters assigned to them in the great encampment on the Hobbal road A field telegraph office has been established in camp, and is available for messages to and fro, up to the Assistant Adjutant's office, cantonment, and a mile further, all round The office at both ends will transmit messages as above, from 9 A. M to 12 noon, and, again, from 2 P M to 7 P M, till the close of the meeting, free of charge A telephone also has been set up between camp and cantonment, a distance of 4 miles, there being two terminus, one at the Sappers and Miners barracks, and the other at the Brigade office The medical charge of the camp has been placed under a doctor and an apothecary

## General Summary

### MADRAS

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM —Mr H B Grigg Director of Public Instruction, has brought to the special notice of Government the action of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, in awarding a monthly scholarship of Rs 25 to a Brahmin graduate, Nistala Ramaswami, to enable him to prosecute his studies in the Madras Medical College The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is much pleased to hear of this fresh instance of the Maharajah's enlightened liberality —*Ibid*

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION —The total number of candidates registered for this examination in December next is nearly 7,500 Of these nearly 6 000 are male and 180 female pupils and 1,300 are male and 30 female private candidates The number of male pupils exceeds that of last year by more than a thousand on the other hand private male candidates are fewer by 600 and there is an unexpected decrease in the number of female pupils, of whom at last December's examination there were 229 —*Ibid*

A NEWSPAPER FOR COORG —The Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, recently enquired of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg whether he had any objections to supplying vernacular newspaper in Coorg with information of an official character In reply the Officiating Chief Commissioner has reported that there are no vernacular papers published in that province but that he saw no reason why well-conducted journals should not be supplied with official reports and other papers of interest to the general public There is ample scope for a vernacular paper in Coorg and it should be worth a capitalist's while to start one —*Ibid*

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION —The public sessions of the Education Commission for the Madras Presidency will be opened in the Senate House of the Madras University on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock The Director of Public Instruction and the Collectors of Tanjore Trichinopoly and Madura have been requested by the Madras Government to make known to all persons interested in education that the Hon ble W W Hunter C S I LL D President of the Education Commission will probably visit the undermentioned places on the dates noted —Kumbakonam 13th October 1882 Madura 14th—forenoon by train—Trichinopoly and Tanjore about 19th October Negapatam about the 20th if possible, Dr Hunter would like to see gentlemen European and Native, from Trichinopoly, either at Tanjore, Madura or Negapatam Dr Hunter will especially be glad to meet at the places named native gentlemen unconnected with the public service, to consult with on the subject of his mission —*Ibid*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK RULES —Government have sanctioned the following modifications in the Post Office Savings Bank Rules —*Interest on Deposits* —Under existing rules interest is allowed on the minimum balance at credit of an account between the 1st and 24th of a month. Consequently, a depositor cannot receive interest for the month in which his deposit is made This is felt to be a hardship, and it has been decided to alter the rule, and assimilate it to the District Savings Bank Rules With effect, therefore, from the 1st October 1882, interest will be allowed on the lowest balance of an account between the close of the 4th day and the end of the month *Public Accounts.*—Secretaries and Managers of charitable institutions and associations, such as dispensaries, schools, benevolent societies, &c., will, from 1st October 1882, be allowed to open accounts in Post Office Savings Banks *Purchase of Government Securities* —The facilities afforded to depositors in Post Office savings Banks for the purchase and sale of Government securities through the agency of the Post Office will be extended to persons who are not depositors —*Ibid*

SIR T MADHAVA ROW —Our Baroda correspondent writes —" Rajah Sir T Madava Row, K C S I, left on Wednesday for Bombay, *en route* for Madras, where the Dewan will spend two months at least Full military honours were paid and a large gathering of officials and friends at the station to see the last (for a time at least) of the departing Dewan H H the Maharajah has appointed Mr Anandrao Barve City Judge, to be Military Secretary in place of Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehanghir, C I E who will in future devote all his time to the Settlement Department, in which a large amount of work yet remains to be done though an immense number of claims have been already disposed of. Another, and well informed, correspondent writes under date of the 27th instant —His Excellency Rajah S r T Madava Row, K C S I, the Dewan left for Madras by this evening's passenger train on three months' privilege leave At the railway station to see him off there were assembled all the important officers, sardars and darakdars of the State Representing the Agent Governor-General were Captain W P Kennedy Assistant Agent Governor-General, and Rao Bahadur Lelp Purshotam bhai, the Native Assistant at the Residency Outside the railway station were drawn up a company of infantry and a squadron of the Green Russala of H H the Gaekwar's Regular Forces When the Dewan arrived at the station the military presented arms and the band played The Dewan conversed with all present and from what was apparent on the faces of the assembled multitude one feeling showed itself prominently—that Sir Madava Row's departure was not agreeable It is generally rumoured that the Dewan will retire after the expiration of his leave How far this is true has to be corroborated by events Whatever may be the result Sir Madava Row has assuredly won the hearts of the Baroda people H H the Gaekwar intends it is reported, to personally acquaint himself with the state of his country by making a tour this cold season in the Kari Division It is to be productive of much material good to the subject population by His Highness's consideration of the incidence of certain vexatious taxes with a view to their ultimate abolition Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C I E will act during the Dewan's absence, and his views relating to those vexatious taxes ought to be valuable and will doubtless carry weight —*Times of India*

DIAMOND MINES —A correspondent writes — Since the discovery of the diamond mines in Bellary, a report has got abroad that crystals have been discovered in Utwar, the native state near a newly-established railway station Could you or any of your readers inform me if any further information is available about these mines —*Standard*

PRESIDENCY LEGISLATION —The Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side, has given notice, that advocates, vakils and attorneys of the High Court, members of the Civil Service of less than seven years standing, and Subordinate Judges who may be desirous of being appointed examiners of the Pleadership examination, to be held in January next, must send in their applications to the Registrar before the 15th instant —*Ibid*

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS —The Matriculation and other examinations of the Madras University will come off very shortly The principal of the Presidency College will send up about fifty candidates for the Matriculation examination, about thirty for the First in-Arts and about twenty five for the B A examination It is expected that the Presidency College will pass a fairly good number of candidates at the coming examinations.—*Ibid*

THE ARMS ACT —The Government of India have passed a rule in connection with Arms Act to the effect, that licenses may be granted to cultivators and other persons, without payment of fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved, to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license, that such are required for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility —*Ibid.*

HINDU WOMEN'S RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION —The usual fortnightly meeting of the" Hindu Women's Re-marriage Association" was held on the 28th ultimo, at No 4, Cooum Road, Western Bank, Comaleswarenpeta. M R Ry Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonatha Row Garu and P Chentsal Row PantaluGaru and several others were present Many letters received during the previous fortnight were read by the Secretary and disposed of Of these, one was from the Native Association, Nagapatam, approving the view held by the Re-marriage Association and promising to do the needful in furthering the objects of the latter Association M R Ry Dewan Bahadur Raghoonatha Row Garu then briefly explained a portion of the law on marriage showing the illegality of early and child marriages. He said that nuptials alone conclude marriage, and that before nuptials the bride is in law no wife He also referred to the folly of wasting money on marriage processions and that a small sum was quite sufficient for the purposes of the law to celebrate a marriage The meeting was adjourned to Thursday fortnight.—*Ibid*

## Extracts.

### RAILWAY EXTENSION IN HYDERABAD

The writer of City notes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says —It is announced that the Nizam of Hyderabad is again to appear in this market as a borrower of money to make a railway Half of the capital will be debenture money, but the entire sum is to bear the Nizam's guarantee of 5 per cent. for twenty years. Half a million of the debenture money is to be used to "convert" the existing 6 per cent railway debt of the Hyderabad State, and the line it represents will pass under the control of the company With the remainder of the money a new line will be built running northwards from the capital to a point where it may apparently be joined to the southern branch of the Great Indian Peninsular line A branch will also diverge eastward towards the Godavery, so that Hyderabad will be pretty well intersected with railways. The whole system is estimated to cost about £10,000 a mile. It is further stated, which is a very high estimate indeed, considering that the Nizam grants all the land for nothing and that the labour will probably be cheap It is to be a broad gauge line, however, which counts for something The Rothschilds, we hear, may be expected to launch this new venture soon and there is little doubt that their prestige and the Nizam's good credit will cause the money to be subscribed at once To show his good faith the Nizam will always keep, as now, two years' interest on deposit in London He shares half excess profits with the company till his advances are paid off, then it gets all

### PANDITA RAMABAI

Pandit Ramabai was examined before the Education Commission the other day In her examination she disclosed some facts regarding her own life which may be very interesting to the reader She said —

I was born at Mangalore Zillah in a forest named Ganga Mul, on a plateau of the Western Ghauts in April 1858. My father, a learned Pandit and Sanskrit scholar, a native of the village of Mul Horanjee, at the foot of said plateau whose his residence in the forest above mentioned. My mother having been taught by my father was also very learned in Sanskrit, she taught me Sanskrit when I was only nine years of age Though I was not formally taught Marathi yet hearing my father and mother speak in it and being in the habit of reading newspapers and books in that language, I acquired a correct knowledge of it In this manner I acquired the knowledge of Kanarese, Hindustani and Bengali while travelling about From earliest years I always had a love for books My father and mother did not do with me as others were in the habit of doing with their daughters, i e throw me away (literally " throw me into the well of ignorance") by giving me in marriage in infancy In this matter my parents were both of one mind I was with my parents till I attained the age of sixteen when both died in 1874 within month and a half of each other After this my brother and I travelled about the country We went to the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Assam and Bengal and other lands. We lectured in the large cities on female education, i e, that before marriage girls should be instructed in Sanskrit and their vernacular according to our Shastras. Afterwards my brother died I was then alone in the world. I got married. On the 4th of February last, my husband was carried off with cholera sixteen months after our marriage My little daughter is now one year old The above is a short account of my life. It will thus appear that my parents and brother being learned people, my husband also being M A., LL B., and a vakil, I had many opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject of female education in the different parts of the country above mentioned. I am the child of a man who had to suffer a great deal on account of advocating female education and had to discuss the subject amidst great opposition, as well as carry out his own principles My brother and I had, on this account, if at is to say, on account of persecution for the cause of female education, to leave our home and travel through distant lands often in want and distress. We thus spent our time in advocating this cause according to the ancient Shastras I consider it my duty, the very end of my life, to maintain this cause, and to advocate the proper position of women in this land

### THE LEGAL PRACTITIONER'S ACT

The High Court has sanctioned the following addenda to, and amendments in, the Rules framed under the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879 and published under date 13th March 1882

1 Section 9, para 1 —After the words,—"To qualify for a Pleadership of the First Grade, a candidate must have evinced such proficiency as to have obtained not less than two-fifths of the aggregate marks assigned by the Examination Board to the several subjects of the examination," add the words,—" Provided that no candidate shall be considered to have qualified for a Pleadership of the First Grade unless he shall have obtained not less than four-tenths of the maximum marks assigned by the Examination Board to the subjects of Civil and Criminal Procedure severally "

Section 9 para 2 —After the words,—" To qualify for a Pleadership of the Second Grade a candidate must have obtained at least one-fourth of the aggregate marks assigned by the Examination Board to the several subjects of the examination," add the words,—" Provided that no candidate shall be considered to have qualified for a Pleadership of the Second Grade unless he shall have obtained not less than three-tenths of the maximum marks assigned by the Examination Board to the subjects of Civil and Criminal Procedure severally,"

2. Section 15 —After the words,—" The application must be accompanied by the necessary documents and papers in original with the receipt of the Officer in charge of a Government Treasury, for" omit the words—" At least one half of the fee required previous to examination"—and substitute therefore, the words—" the full fee for the examination required by Section 26 of the Rules "

Section, 17—After the words,—" The Judge or Registrar shall cause a notice of his having received such extracts to be posted on a notice-board in the Court-house, and shall deliver them to the candidates on application," add the words —" And it shall be the duty of the candidate on the day fixed for the examination to produce such extract, when called upon to the Officer appointed by Government to preside and superintend at the Examination

Section 18 of the Rules is cancelled (being superseded by the amendments sactioned in Rules 15 and 17)

### SIR T MADHAVRAO'S FAREWELL TO BARODA.

We are glad to hear that after all Baroda is to be freed from the presence of the much beslauded Indian Statesman, Sir T Madhavrao. Our correspondent at Baroda gave us the glad-some news two days back, but we did not believe it at the time, thoughwas too good to be true. But when the same has been repeated, especially by the *Times of India* in its yesterday's issue, we feel that there need be no hesitation now in accepting the news as true. The Baroda people, we believe, as well as those who wish well of that State with its really patriotic ruler, will breathe once more freely. Whatever opinion one may have of the real character of the work done in Baroda there will not be any two opinions as to the wisdom of Sir T Madhavrao in taking the step he has done. He has preserved himself from a disagreeable rupture with a young Prince who, as the *Times* says "has suddenly developed an extraordinarily strong will." Of course the *Times* goes into moaning on the occasion of the Sir T Madhavrao administration breathing its last, it sheds also bitter tears at the abrupt departure of its pet statesman. Its grief might have been innocent, we could very well have dropped a veil over it, but the

grief of the *Times* leans it to speak in unbecoming terms of the young Rajah who is doing his best to extricate, as best as he can, his state from the mess in which the five year's Administration of the Anglicised Statesman had left it "The young *Gackwar*" moans the *Times* "is believed to be determined to surround himself with Mahratta Officials;" and the paper looks very prophetically at the future of a State which has the misfortune of being governed by a young raw youth just out of the leading strings of his tutor, who has not appreciation enough for the qualities of this Madrasee political prodigee. The very name *Mahratta* has a very odious stink for the nostrils of the super excellent sons of the *Times* We wonder how it did not at once rush into the following conclusions "The Maharajah wants Mahratta officials. There is a paper at Poona which is called *Mahratta*, therefore certes, that paper which wrote strong articles against the retiring statesman and prepared the mind of the young Raja, as it were, for the change, must have had something to do with it" But to return, with Sir T Madhavrao the whole batch of the imported gentlemen will probably disperse Then it will be a hard task, but not beyond his power, for young Rajah to choose his new administrators Especially the choice of a Dewan will be watched with interest by the well-wishers of the "model prince." It will be a fit one Dame Rumour whispers in our ear.—*Mahratta.*

## JAIL MANUFACTURES AND PRIVATE TRADERS.

SIMLA, 23rd *Sept*—The *Gazette of India* contains a long resolution on the principles which ought to regulate the action of Government in the matter of jail manufactures The decision of the Prison Conference of 1877 was to the effect, that if the labour of prisoners was devoted chiefly to the production of articles required by Government, no serious question need arise as to the competition of jails with private trade They also recommended that jail superintendents should look for a profit to one or two industries conducted on a large scale that multifarious manufacturers should be discouraged; and that bodies of masons and carpenters should be organised at central jails. These conclusions were generally approved at the time, but since then the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the importance of removing all obstacles to the *spontaneous development* of manufacturing industries, and it is clearly recognised that the greatest wants of India is the creation of industrial pursuits as pointed out by the Famine Commission At present there is strong evidence that in many places jail labour supplants and competes with private industry to a serious extent It is said that by selling articles of jail manufacture Government is able by so much to relieve tax payers of the cost of jails, but not only is this calculation of profits uncertain, but there is a fallacy involved in supposing that anything which checks productive employment of capital, and, therefore, the accumulation of wealth can possibly benefit the Government Another argument is that the outturn of jail manufactures is too limited to affect private trade, but this argument must be accepted with great caution. What private traders fear is not only what Government does, but what with practically unlimited capital it might do. Complaints from private traders regarding jail competition are by no means unfrequent and it is admitted in reports now before the Government that in some cases jail manufactures undersell private traders. The Governor-General concurs in the view that jail labours should be productive, but there is a difference between making it productive and making it as productive as possible, as for instance, by the use of steam machinery Extra-mural labour is undoubtedly the best method of employing convicts, and although this involves strong police guards and other expenses there are no insuperable difficulties. The Governor-General requests that the local Governments will now consider, in connexion with the Public Works Departments, on what public works, whether under State or private management, convict labour can be most suitably employed The introduction of steam machinery in future is strictly prohibited and the few jails in which it exists must dispose of it in an early date Even machinery driven by convict labour must be sparingly used. There should be certain authorised industries of a local character, and no others should be allowed without the sanction of Government. *Jails* must compete for custom on equal terms with other suppliers after meeting all the jail requirements. Government departments may be supplied as well as traders, wholesale or retail, but sales to private consumers should be discouraged The Governor-General trusts these reforms will be carried into effect by the 1st of April next It is thought probable that railway and other private companies would be glad to employ convict labour —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

## THE AFFAIRS OF INDIAN PRINCES

In a significant article which obviously owes its inspiration to official sources, the leading journal says the restoration of Berar is not an event likely to take place so long as present circumstances remain unchanged The objections to the restoration are 'so numerous and so well founded that there is no real doubt as to the only decision to which the Government of India can ever come, and the Nizam is told that he has no cause to complain because the merits of English administration have sufficed to raise one of his most neglected provinces from a condition of disturbance and distress to such a point of prosperity that its revenue more than suffices to defray the cost of a small army, nor do his advisers pretend to deny that the surplus is duly placed to his credit "When grievances are in course of discussion in the palaces of Hyderabad and on the banks of the Musa it would, perhaps, be as well if a little thought were given to the many advantages and the great sense of security now enjoyed As our ally, the Nizam stands at the head of the feudatories of India, and in all essentials he is his own master Under any other dispensation of supreme power in Hindustan, it is very doubtful whether a State that would but for us have been the certain prey of the Mahrattas would be now enjoying such a practical independence as Hyderabad does, and some scepticism is also allowable as to whether the Nizam would under any different management, be in possession of the many privileges and the great personal dignity he can still claim as his own."

Dr M D Kavanagh, the counsel engaged by Prince Serfojee Rajah of Tanjore, and by Sadashow Rao, nephew of the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, has sent out a statement for circulation in the press, from which it appears that he has had correspondence with the India Office with regard to the claims of his clients Prince Serfojee, he explains, claims the throne of Tanjore on the grounds of adoption and that his adoption was recognised by the local Government In reply to Dr Kavanagh's request that the Secretary of State for India in Council will pass orders on a memorial addressed to the Government of Madras in respect of the claims of Serfojee Rajah, Lord Hartington says he 'must decline to anticipate the action of the local Government on the memorial' As regards Baroda, Dr Kavanagh's memorial to Lord Hartington urges that the present Gaekwar is neither legitimately nor illegitimately connected with the Gaekwari House; and he contends that his installation was opposed to Hindoo laws and customs and contrary to Lord Canning's proclamation To this also Lord Hartington replies that he 'must decline to anticipate the action of the local Government on the memorial'

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, whose curious appeal to 'the generous English nation' and the Government headed by the great Gladstone the Just' obtained so much attention last week is not so short of pocket money as to be unable to afford himself one of the most expensive of luxuries, viz, a contest for a seat in the House of Commons His Highness announces his intention to oppose the return of Mr Arthur Pease, the sitting Liberal member for Whitby, so that if successful, "great Gladstone the Just" will be deprived of a supporter When the Maharajah was a tenant of Lord Normanby's at Mulgrave Castle, he was a familiar figure in the streets of Whitby, and as a good sportsman and a liberal neighbour In an address to the electors the Prince says he was asked to oppose Mr W H Gladstone, the eldest son of the Premier, but was obliged to decline the invitation for the reason that he was not then prepared. Now, however, he is determined to be in good time "Should I," his Highness proceeds, 'be so fortunate as to secure your confidence, it shall be the chief pleasure of my life to serve you to the best of my ability with regard to all local matters But on questions in which vital interests of the nation are concerned, I must beg of you kindly to grant me the freedom of voting according to my judgment, because my Sovereign has heaped upon me a debt of gratitude of such magnitude, by her boundless graciousness towards me, that were every drop of my blood to be shed in her service it would not half repay it. Therefore, I am determined, come what may, to help forward only those measures which will promote the welfare of her vast empire"—*Times of India*

## GUTTER DERVISHES

Under this heading the *World* has the following article on the Salvation Army —We have not hitherto made any direct comments upon the Salvation Army and their doings, because we preferred not to deal with the subject till adequate data for an opinion on the nature and results of Mr Booth's enterprise were forthcoming That period has now arrived, and the public ought not any longer to tolerate the scandal to decency and religion constituted by the Salvationist posters, that stare out at us from a hundred hoardings The *War Cry*, with its profane parodies of the 'lines in the bills of the daily press—such as the 'Bombardment of the Forts of Beelzebub' and the 'storming of Satan's stronghold'—is a comparatively harmless sort of buffoonery which draws a vulgar laugh from the street rowdy, but which makes the judicious grieve Mr Booth's placards are of an altogether different order, and are calculated directly to bring religion into something worse than contempt If obscene announcements are not allowed to offend the public eye at street corners, it is hard to see why these *blasphemies proclamation should be suffered* a larger license Here is one of them —

Monday, at 2 30, in Barracks Yankee Lass will sing talk for Jesus with other officers,
6 30 Soldiers meet at Barracks for
PARADE IN FULL UNIFORM
Red Handkerchiefs, White Aprons and Jackets.
GREAT DOIN SALL THE WEEK TERMS OF PEACE GIVEN TO ALL REBELS

Of Darking By Male and Female Warriors. The Army Doctor will attend to the Wounded By order of King Jesus and Major Cadman

Many persons, who have no sympathy with the Salvationists and their doings have hesitated to condemn them on the ground that they were or might be, doing good among the dregs of the population It was pitiable that men and women, young and old, should march through the streets of towns, and should degrade the highest and holiest of names by their frenzied antics. But if these exhibitions kept drunkards out of gin shops, and tamed the brutal passions of professional wife-beaters, they were not to be lightly spoken of When it was said that the proceedings of the Salvationists were all borne in good taste, we were reminded that they were not intended for the edification of the upper classes, but for the spiritual instruction and improvement of the lower, that to those there was nothing irreverent in Mr Booth's antics, and that just as knowledge must be made easy for young people, so religion must be made popular for the mob. It was the boast of Sunrise that he brought philosophy down from the garrets to men it is the boast of the Salvationists to have degraded spiritual faith from the shrine to the gutter

What are the practical results which have attended the crusade of the Salvation Army? It is possible that some of the men and women who execute 'knee-drill' under the orders of 'Major Cadman' for the time kept from drunkenness and other vices But the relapse is certain A fabric of moral habit cannot be reared upon a foundation of emotional enthusiasm The reaction is sure to come and its result will be as dangerous as, and indentical with, the original vice There is a story of an American revivalist whose health was seriously impaired by the excessive and continuous demands which his religious ceremonial made upon his physical constitution He was at last brought to so low an ebb that he was obliged to consult a doctor The Physician told him that if he attended another camp meeting his life would not worth a cent It is in the nature of things impossible that a number of the young of both sexes should be gathered together under the peculiar circumstances that Salvationism encourages without mischief It ought to be borne in mind that the Salvationist preachers are not concerned to inculcate the special virtues of ethical purity They appeal, not to the moral sense of their congregations, but to their impulses They trade upon their hopes and fears They superinduce a state of coarsely delirious ecstasy, and hail it as the dawn of a new spiritual birth The multitude ought to be taught their duty towards God and their neighbour in a manner in which, it is true, the Church does not teach them But do the Salvationists teach them any better? Is there any reason to believe that the Gospel according to Mr Booth is likely to succeed where the preachers and teachers of Establishment have failed? We may be told that the meetings, the drills, the marchings and counter-marchings of the Salvation Army provide an effective antidote to the attractions of various places of amusement It may be said with more truth that one form of mischievous pastime takes the place of another A ditty sung to the tune of the famous lyric in *Pinafore*, about the 'ruler of the Queen's navee,' and relating how Elijah was taken up to heaven in a fiery van, is not likely to be much more elevating than the original of which it is a parody In the same way, a chorus which exhorts those who cannot find admission through 'the gates of pearl' to 'get over the garden wall,' so far as it produces any effect at all, produces one which is hostile to religion and to reverence If the Salvation Army is said to be fighting the music halls with its own weapons, we may at once say that these weapons are less objectionable when wielded by the sinners than by the saints

Yet 'General' Booth and his friends receive the patronage of many of the bishops and clergy of the Established Church That indeed, is the most discouraging feature in the whole business It is a confession, by the chief authorities of the English Church, that the spiritual machinery, over which they preside, is not adequate to deal with the foes whom it is their business to combat On the other hand, it gives the Salvationists a preposterously high opinion of their *own service to religion*, and it confers upon 'General' Booth and his men just that prestige which is effective as a popular advertisement Religion must have fallen upon evil days, and must have lost its hold upon the minds of the working classes to a deplorable degree, if it has no power to attract or to charm without this impious fooling The phenomenon now being witnessed is nothing less than the enforcement of the truths of Christianity by the tactics of Jingoism or, as it would be more correct to say the replacement of spiritual faith by a pseudo-military excitement and parade of martial ceremonial in the mind of the mob The whole jargon of the Salvationists is borrowed from the vocabulary of Jingoism, and it would be not a bit less shocking for a music-hall singer to chant Bishop Ken's famous hymn to the last new comic tune of the day, with blackened face and bones in hand, than it is to witness the jumpings and hear the yellings of those dervishes of the gutter Bishop after bishop, and clergyman after clergyman, while admitting that the Salvationists may display a tendency to excess, dwell upon the magnitude of their service to religion Do they know anything of the criticisms passed by the uneducated classes themselves upon Mr Booth and his followers? It is precisely the men and women whom it is thought that the Salvationists keep out of public houses and prisons, who speak with the greatest contempt of the exhibition now witnessed on Sunday and throughout the week in the streets of almost every great town in the United Kingdom Clerks of the inferior order, shopboys, and maidservants, give up their work and join the Salvation Army for the sake of the excitement of the thing. They are paid a little money by its officers upon this they exist for a time, and after a few weeks, when the novelty of the existence has worn off they return to their occupations full of sneers and contempt for all they have seen and done If there was the slightest reason to believe that true religion was being popularized among the masses, we should say nothing But such reason exists and the only influence which 'General' Booth and his men are diffusing about them is one of contempt for the Christianity they burlesque and the faith they degrade

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

SIR GARNET'S REPORT

*London, 7th October*—The *Gazette* publishes a despatch of Sir Garnet Wolseley describing the capture of Tel-el Kebir In it Sir Garnet specially commends the conduct of our young troops. Our total loss is put down at 459 men

MILITARY CHANGES

The 63rd and 72nd Regiments have been transferred from the Indian to the British Military establishment

THE FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, vice Lord Tenterden, deceased

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

*London, 8th October*—There is a revival of agrarian murders and attempts to murder in the west of Ireland

PAY OF EGYPTIAN OFFICERS

The increased pay which was granted to Egyptian Officers by the Khedive, under terrorism during the crisis which preceded the rebellion, has been formally revoked

REVIVAL OF FANATICISM

Fanaticism has been revived at Tantah and in the interior The notables have sent a petition praying for the retention of British troops

ENGLAND AND TURKEY

*Constantinople, 8th October*—Lord Dufferin has replied to the Sultan in friendly terms, that our troops will be withdrawn from Egypt as soon as the complete pacification of that country is ensured

TROOPS LEAVING EGYPT

*London, 10th October*—The British troops are rapidly leaving Egypt

THE MASSACRES AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Alexandria massacres has commenced its sittings.

TOO VAGUE FOR THE TURK

*Constantinople, 9th October*—The Porte considers Lord Dufferin's Note regarding the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt too vague

THE INDIAN LOAN

*London, 10th October*—Tenders for the new 4 per cent Indian debenture loan at 100/13 and upwards, will receive 9 per cent The total amount of tenders is four million pounds

THE ROHILKUND KUMAON RAILWAY

The capital of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, amounting to £200,000, has been fully subscribed

TREATMENT OF ARABI

*London, 11th October*—Rumours are current that Arabi has been severely maltreated in prison The British authorities are instituting enquiries The Egyptian authorities are raising difficulties, English counsel are defending the rebel leaders.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

An extensive seizure of arms has been made at Tantah

A WELCOME TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT

*Bombay, 12th October*—A large and influentially attended meeting was held here last night to take steps to provide the Indian Contingent with a complimentary entertainment on their arrival from Egypt Mr Justice Bayley presided A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and a subscription is opened A donation of one thousand Rupees was announced from the Thakore of Chownuggur, about three thousand in addition being subscribed in the room

The Governor and Commander-in Chief express their approval of the project, which it is expected, will be a great success

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

*London, 12th October*—The rumours that Arabi had been maltreated in prison are unfounded The Egyptian Minister of the Interior has refused to allow English counsel to defend Arabi Sir Edward Malet has appealed to Lord Granville in the matter

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We have to draw the special attention of a large number of our subscribers to the fact that they have not paid up their subscriptions for some months past, and that when we look at our long list of defaulters, the reflections we make about them are simply not pleasant The subscription to our journal is very small—eight annas a month, or Rupees Five per annum, in advance, and if even this trifling amount is not paid in time, but is allowed to roll up into arrears, month after month, how are we to go on with our work? To obtain subscribers to our journal, we use every endeavour, but to *subscribe* is one thing, and *not* to pay is another and a most unfortunate fact to us Every one who honours us by becoming a subscriber to the *Karnataka Prakasika*, should remember the very sensible proverb, that "he gives twice who gives quickly," and he who subscribes quickly and is tardy in paying up, can hardly be called a well-wishing subscriber We trust that this hint will be taken by those who are defaulters, and that they will speedily send in their arrears of subscriptions

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1882

## THE RYOTS' MEETING

As at the last festivities, the Dewan will again, this year, endeavour to improve the occasion of the Dassarah by addressing the assembled ryots at Mysore, on matters of State affecting their interests as owners of the soil and loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharajah Besides affording the learned Dewan an opportunity of airing his eloquence, we can't say that much good is likely to come from such an address, so long, at least, as those who are addressed are not taken into the confidence of the speaker There is too much of reservation in Mr Runga Charlu's utterances for them to be of any real practical value We do not mean to say for a moment that he should reveal to the people State secrets which public policy requires should be kept "dark" But the Mysore Government have really few, if any, State secrets to boast of, and there are many subjects of public interest, with reference to the policy and intentions of the powers that be, with respect to the Province, which the Dewan might advantageously enlarge upon The most trivial actions and purposes of the Government of Mysore, are at present shrouded in mystery There is, for instance, the question of the retention of the services of European superior officials in the State service The period of eighteen months for which they were engaged to serve the Maharajah when their services were transferred from the Mysore Commission to the Mysore State, expired on the 30th of last month, and yet everybody who are not behind the scenes, are in perfect ignorance as to what is to be done with them The announcement will come as a surprise, as most of the Mysore Government's orders prove to be There are matters, too, connected with public works and irrigation revenue, education, and so on, which the Dewan might appropriately and usefully take as texts for his address But what we would dwell chiefly upon in our present article, is the agricultural policy of the Dewan in connection with the annual meeting of ryots in Mysore, which he organised Mr Runga Charlu professes to aim at improving the status and condition of these people, and of developing the resources of the country But the plan he has adopted of carrying these laudable intentions into effect, can hardly recommend itself The Dewan seems to think that it is quite sufficient that a few improved modern ploughs and other implements of agriculture should be exhibited, yearly, at Mysore, during the Dassarah, and that the ryots will fall in love with them at first sight, and adopt them for themselves But as a matter of fact, the average ryot cannot tell the difference between a wheel barrow and an English plough What is wanted to improve the occasion in question, and to add a feature of great interest to the festivities, is the holding of an agricultural exhibition In Northern India, agricultural exhibitions, in rural districts, have been held with great success, and been productive of lasting good Such exhibitions provoke a spirit of healthy rivalry among the agricultural classes, and induce them to improve the breed of their cattle, and other live stock, and to adopt superior implements and modes of cultivation We all know what good results have attended the horticultural and market shows held annually in *Bangalore Flora's*, market-gardeners, butchers, and poultry farmers have vied with each other in producing the best articles, knowing full well that the most successful exhibitor might expect to be the most largely patronised, and so it would be if agricultural exhibitions were held at such large annual gatherings as the *Dassarah*. If a Professor of agriculture from Cirencester was sent into the Districts to instruct the ryots in improved modes of cultivation, they would probably regard him with suspicion, and object strongly against any moral coercion being brought to bear on them to induce them to abandon their patriarchal, time-honored customs. But in the case of an agricultural exhibition, it would be totally different. The ryots would be asked to exhibit their produce, and prizes and honorable mentions would be awarded to those who exhibited the best. This would be an incentive to them to improve their produce, and a spirit of enquiry, and thirst for instruction would be roused. We offer these suggestions for the consideration of the Dewan, and feel confident if our recommendations are adopted, they will prove beneficial in promoting the interests and welfare of the most important, class of the Maharajah's subjects—the Ryots, and in attaching additional interest to the *Dassarah* festivities

## EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN THE STATE SERVICE

In another column will be found an extract from the *Bangalore Spectator*, in which it will be seen our contemporary makes positive statements with regard to the retirement of certain European officers from the service of the Mysore state and the retention of the services of others. First, with respect to the three European medical officers, whose services are to be retained for the next three years There can, we think, be no objections to this arrangement, as amongst the pressing needs of the Province, is the want of European medical skill, especially in the towns in the interior But why not utilise the services of one at least of these European medical men in a manner which may have some permanent effect on the country at large, by providing the inhabitants with skilled medical advice and attendance, in the persons of men locally educated for their profession? We have, from time to time, in these columns, advocated the formation and establishment of a medical school, which might be presided over by a medical man of European education, assisted by a number of men from the subordinate medical service of Madras, into which institution students might be admitted and duly trained and qualified for the exercise of one of the noblest professions a man could choose. We are aware of the appointment of a Parsee *Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery* from the Grant Medical College in Bombay, but

the gentleman's functions, we believe, only extend to the lecturing and supervision of a class of medical students, selected amongst the students of the Central College, Bangalore, but it is evident that such a measure is inadequate for the purpose which we advocate, namely, the establishment of a special and distinct medical school for the Province The system of sending students from Mysore to the Medical College of Madras, thence drafting those qualified for service in the state, does not answer as well as was expected The system is cumbrous and expensive, and does not adequately supply the medical wants of the Province As the revenues of the state are expended in the support of a King Central College at Bangalore, and of high schools in the several principal towns, why, should not the same revenues be applied in the support of a special medical school, for the purpose of supplying the urgent demand there is for qualified medical men in the Province? We have a medical officer for the Maharajah who is also Chemical Examiner and Superintendent of the Jail in Mysore The Resident has a medical officer and the Central Jail, Bangalore, is looked after by another, but for the wants of the general public there is no such provision made We think that some such provision should be made The revenues of the state can well afford to bear the cost of such an institution as we advocate It is, indeed, the duty of the state to provide for medical aid and advice in the ills to which its subjects are heir, in common with the subjects of other governments

The next item alluded to by our local contemporary is the Forest Department Mr Hutchins, the present head of that department, it is stated, is to remain on, under the sanction of the Government of India but why his salary should be increased to Rs 700 a month, is not clear, nor has any reason for the measure been assigned Some months ago, the public were led to believe, from a published official paper emanating from the Dewan, that the expenditure in the Forest Department, like that in the Mysore Department of Public Works was to be greatly reduced, by the abolition of highly paid appointments We cannot, therefore, account for the determination which has been come to, to retain Mr Hutchins' services on an increased salary And why should the Government of India "insist" upon the increase, as our contemporary states If, as is perfectly well known, the Mysore state exchequer cannot afford to pay big salaries to officials in the service, and if the Forest Department can be managed on a far less expensive scale than it has hitherto been, why should there be this increase of expenditure? The principle of procedure in the management of the state economy seems to be an extinction of small appointments and the curtailment of small salaries, whereas the shears of retrenchment should be applied to the higher and larger salaried appointments

There are two Surveys in the Province, the Revenue Survey and the Topographical Survey. The former is an indigenous, local institution, the latter an importation by the Government of India according to our contemporary, the European officers connected with the first department are to keep their places, pending the return of certain statements called for by the Government of India, while the second named department is to be allowed to continue till it finishes its work, though, at its conclusion, the revenues of the Mysore state are not to be burdened with the payment of pensions to the European officers The Revenue Survey will have, of course, to stand fast, whatever may be the statistical returns called for by the Supreme Government, though, we presume, those returns will, to a great extent, influence the future financial arrangements of the department, and, we suppose, many of the European officers of the higher grades will have to quit the service. It is also necessary that the Topographical Survey should finish its work in the Province, and it is but a fair arrangement that no part of the pensions payable to the retiring European officers should be charged to the revenues of the state The Mysore state exchequer has too many burdens of the kind to bear already

It is further stated by our contemporary that the Supreme Government insist upon the retirement of Messrs L Ricketts and H Hudson, the former being Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, and the latter being Deputy Accountant General, besides holding the appointments of Comptroller, Registrar General of Assurances, and having charge of the Mysore Government Press Mr Ricketts has been for very many years connected with the Mysore state service, and is an officer of large experience and knowledge but his disconnection will not be viewed with regret by his subordinates, and as all the European officers of the higher grades have been called upon to retire we suppose no distinction can be made in favour of any one of them The appointment of Deputy Accountant General of the Province, on the other hand, is a sheer wastage of money, as such an appointment is not necessary at all An intelligent and experienced Native Assistant Commissioner is quite able to discharge the duties of the office and he would do it for less than half the salary which is paid to the present incumbent As for the other appointments which it is Mr Hudson's good fortune to hold, they may be conferred upon intelligent subordinates in the service, who would be glad of the promotion, and cost the state far less in the shape of salaries The Government of India, we think, is acting in the best interests of the state, in insisting upon the retirement of two such highly paid European officers as the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Deputy Accountant General The European officers of the Department of Public Works are to be allowed to remain for three years longer, but as there are but a very few of them, and the total amount of their salaries is not very large, we think there could be no objection to their retention for the time mentioned more especially as they will be instrumental in forming and educating as it were, the upper native subordinates, Assistant Engineers, Sub Engineers and others who are to form the strength hereafter of the Mysore Department of Public Works On the whole, we are of opinion, that the Government of India is acting fairly by the Mysore state in the steps it has taken with regard to the departments of the state service

## Original and Selected Notes

TENDERS for Kurrachee Harbour Board debentures to the extent of Rs 71,000 are invited

THE Marchioness of Ripon does not accompany the Viceroy to Lahore, but remains at Simla joining the party at Umballa *en route* to Lucknow

THE new census calculations will show that, within the limits of the Empire no fewer than 132 separate and distinct languages are spoken

THE Government of Travancore have received nearly two hundred English ploughs and intend to sell them to the land owners of Nanjenad Here is a little state showing the Indian Government a good example

A SUGGESTION as to the propriety of giving a warm welcome to the Indian Contingent, when they arrive in Bombay, is to be carried into effect A committee is now being formed to organize the proper arrangements. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay very cordially approves of the suggestion, and has promised his support

THE affair of Tel-el-Kebir recalls the defence of Plevna. Truly the difference was great between the work the Russian Commander had to do and that which fell to Sir Garnet Wolseley Osman Pasha defeated the Russians at Plevna three times in July, twice in September, once in October, and once in November. In these defeats the Russians lost more men than the entire army that appeared before Tel-el-Kebir, and took it in fifteen minutes.

THE Sessions cases began at Salem the other day When they will end is quite another affair In the first case there are 40 witnesses for the prosecution, and 200 for the defence! The lawyers are having a fine time of it, and half of the Madras bar have migrated to Salem Mr Spring Branson, Mr Willie Grant, and Mr Pritchard are engaged in the defence of the rioters, and Mr Shephard, the Government Pleader, and Mr Wedderburn, appear for the prosecution

SIR HENRY NORMAN is at Cairo inquiring into the question of the expense which will probably fall upon India for the campaign At present the idea that India will have to pay the whole expenses of the Indian Contingent appears likely to be carried out Colonel Upperton is going on private leave, and Colonel Pennington, 17th Bengal Lancers accompanies the Indian troops to England The visit will last a fortnight Baker Pasha is opposed to the recruitment of the native service in Egypt

THE report on Forest Administration in the Central Provinces shows that the forest area at the disposal of Government at the close of the year 1881 2 was 19,719 square miles, of which 289 square miles was unreserved The increase in unreserved forest has been eight square miles while the increase of area under first class reserves amounted to fifty three square miles Both the Chief Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests agree in believing that there is a growing respect for the forest law among the people

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a contemporary, recommends as a substitute for flogging in jail a punishment devised by Dr Chamarette the Superintendent of the Yeotmal Prison It appears that the district jails in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are not provided with solitary cells It has, therefore, been found difficult to discover a method of punishment which could effectually replace the rattan Dr Chamarette, last year, "resorted to the device of making prisoners grind corn in a standing position, the millstones being on a raised platform" The results were entirely satisfactory

On a reconsideration of the matter His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that the head quarters of the South Indian Railway should be established at Trichinopoly, and is pleased to sanction the estimate amounting to Rs 1 57,133, of the cost of constructing the necessary buildings at Trichinopoly for the location of the offices of the Agent, Chief Auditor, and Chief Engineer of the line at that station, chargeable against the Capital Account of the South Indian Railway The Locomotive Department must however, for the present at least, remain at Negapatam

REFERRING to the Sultan's proclamation of Arabi as a rebel, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says—"As to the ultimate result of the Proclamation on the Mussulman population of Turkey, it would be hazardous to make predictions But I may remark that the first impression on the public of Stamboul has not been very favourable They know that until a very recent period, Arabi received encouragement from Constantinople, and they have been taught by the inspired Native Press to sympathize with the insurrection, and condemn the action of England It will require, therefore, some times for them to change their views and sympathies, though aided in their conversion by inspired organs, which now contradict unblushingly all they previously preached"

WITH all his faults Rajah Sir T Madava Row was very useful to Baroda and the *Indian Spectator* fears his loss to the State will not be easily supplied "We all know under what circumstances he came to Baroda, but few know how generously he devoted his mature experience to the development of the resources of the Gaekwar's territory For a Hindu Sir Madava Row has proved himself a most liberal administrator. We have never sought to conceal his failings—his want of sincerity and firmness But a career like Sir Madava's is not favourable to the growth of those qualities He loved to have power centred in himself, but we do him bare justice when we say that he wielded his power wisely and well so far as circumstances would permit His 'doglustition policy,' as Colonel Barton had the temerity to call it, in relation to the Mahikanta States, shows that, at any rate, he was a faithful servant of Baroda It is asked what led to his resignation We believe it was mainly his inordinate desire for control and his inability to always exercise it well also his confidence in the unworthy and his weak forgiving nature These are not faults, perhaps, of which the brilliant administrator need be ashamed But they doubtless marred his popularity and led to misunderstanding with His Highness the Maharajah and others The way in which Sir Madava's faithless servitors are said to have treated the royal family is likely to rankle in the hearts of the Maharattas for long"

## Local and Provincial

MR VIJAYENDRA RAO—The Secretary to the Dewan, Mr Vijayendra Rao, left Bangalore for Mysore town on Thursday morning, last

QOS AND M—Colonel C G Smith Commanding Queen's Own Sappers and Miners who recently went on furlough, has returned to Bangalore, and assumed charge of the regiment

THE SALVATION ARMY—We understand from our contemporary of the local *Spectator*, that some missionaries in Bangalore have written to the Salvation Army people at Bombay, asking them to come over to Bangalore If they do come we shall have plenty of amusement, a very rare thing in our station

THE DASSARAH HOLIDAYS—The Traffic Manager of the Mysore State Railway has notified that third class return tickets between Bangalore and Mysore, will be issued from this day, Monday, to enable the public to go to the latter place, during the Dassarah holidays But why not also issue *first* and *second* class return tickets? There are very large numbers of respectable natives who would prefer travelling in the latter class of carriages and would not mind the expense

RETURN OF THE 4TH M N I—The 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, which formed part of the reserved force on the Indian Contingent for service in Egypt, and which was detained at Aden, returned to Bangalore, by two special troop trains, on the morning of Wednesday last from Madras, whither the regiment arrived the week previous in the steamer *Clan Macdonald* The corps consisted of 8 European officers, 15 Native officers, 1 Hospital Assistant, and 722 rank and file

THE S I R A MEETING—The meeting of the South India Rifle Association which began on the 9th instant, continues to be held and will come to a termination tomorrow, Tuesday, the 17th instant, when the prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors, by Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in Chief of the Madras Army, who will be here on the morning of Tuesday, accompanied by Lady Roberts Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts will be guests of Mr and Mrs Sandford, at Government House In connection with the S I R A, we note the fact that a testimonial and address for which steps are being taken are to be presented to Major Aubrey Saunders, Honorary Secretary of the Association for very many years, and to whose untiring exertions it is mainly owing that the Association is in so flourishing a condition

EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN THE MYSORE SERVICE—We understand that the Supreme Government has given its sanction to the further retention of certain officers under the Mysore Government. A period of 3 years has been sanctioned for the three Medical officers, Mr.

Hutchins of the Forest is to be allowed to stay on, but the Supreme Government insist on this officer's salary being raised to Rs 700 per mensem. The Revenue Survey officers are to stay, pending statements called for by Government, the Topographical Survey will finish its work, but the Mysore State is to bear no part of the pension to officers The Supreme Government insist on the retirement of Messrs Ricketts and Hudson from its service on pension The D P W officers will remain for another three years, it being optional with them to retire before that time from the Mysore service —*Spectator.*

A THREATENED DACOITY —A strange story reaches us from Seringapatam, which, if true, shows that robbers in the Province are a daring lot It would seem that there is a band of dacoits at Seringapatam, with a daring leader at their head, who all know that there is a large quantity of silver loot to be had in the Mahrattah's treasury in the taluk The leader of the dacoits, it would appear, wrote a polite letter to the Amildar of the taluk, informing him that on a given day, or, rather, night, he and his merry men would pay a visit, armed, to the taluk treasury, overpower the guard and take away as much of the treasure as they could carry The astonished Amildar reported the matter to head quarters, whence orders were issued that the police guard should be trebled and well armed, and a watch kept for the arrival of the dacoits They have not, however, turned up as yet, and it does not appear likely that they will come Either the leader of the dacoit must be a fool to give notice of his intended raid, or some unknown wag is "having a rise" out of the Amildar It is true, however, that there is a band of dacoits in the Seringapatam taluk

A DISHONEST HOTEL KEEPER —For some years past, a man named Ramalingum kept a boarding house, in Chickpettah, for those who have no other means of getting their daily food The man succeeded in obtaining a large number of boarders, who paid him according to the quality and quantity of the meals they ordered, and for which many of them paid in advance The boarders, in accordance with the usual custom, brought an extra cloth and drinking vessels each, which were left in a room of the house For some few days, things went on well, but one morning, last week, one of the boarders called at the house, at five o'clock, in order to order his meal early, as he wished to leave by train that morning To his surprise, he found the "man of the house" had decamped, taking with him all the cloths and drinking vessels left behind by the boarders His information of the circumstance was given to the police, and a search for the dishonest caterer instituted, resulting in his arrest while on his way to Hebbagodi, in the Anekal Taluk, when all the drinking vessels and cloths he had stolen were found in his possession He was brought back to Bangalore and lodged in the lock up, pending his trial, which will take place before the First Class Magistrate of the Division

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

THE Chettiers of *Madras* are quarrelling now, it seems They have been for some time past divided into two factions, we are informed, and one faction objects to the other being allowed to pass through the streets in procession while playing tom toms and displaying "insignia of caste" To-morrow, it is stated, there will probably be a procession in Black Town, and one faction has appealed to the police to prevent it. We have no doubt that the matter will be fairly dealt with by the police It certainly is not creditable to the Chettiers that such a state of affairs exists —*Mail*

EXCITEMENT AT GOOTY —The little town of Gooty was threatened to be attacked last night (the 12th instant) by about 160 men who were seen coming up the Railway station road, towards the Gooty town The Deputy Collector and his energetic Tahsildar lost no time in collecting men from all branches of the Revenue and Police forces, and had some posted round the town, while about twenty armed with guns, sticks, &c, marched to a clump of trees where the rioters were supposed to be hidden After searching for about two hours, information was received that the rioters were in Sir Thomas Munro's Chattram The Chattram was searched, and about 100 peons of the Survey Department of Poona going to Bangalore were found, these poor innocent people were the supposed rioters —*Ibid*

CASH BALANCES.—Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September —1880 Rs 11, 81,40,000, 1881 Rs 12,87,20,000, 1882 Rs, 12,73 90 000 —*Statesman*

MEDICAL COLLEGE —There are now eight female students attending the Madras Medical College, six were on the roll up to the close of the session on the 30th June last, and two were admitted on the opening of the college last Monday Both came from Bengal, one having passed the Matriculation and the other the F A examination of the Bengal University —*Ibid*

VETERINARY INFIRMARY —Under Section 1, Act IV of 1879, the Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to declare the Veterinary Infirmary at Sadapet in the Chingleput District, an Infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which an offence has been committed under Section 55 of Madras Act VIII of 1867, and to nominate the Veterinary Lecturer for the time being at the Saidapet Agricultural School the officer to give certificates of discharge from the said Infirmary —*Ibid*

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE WITHIN A RADIUS OF FIVE MILES FROM HEAD QUARTERS —It has now been finally settled that an officer travelling on duty outside a radius of five miles from head quarters, or halting place, is entitled to mileage allowance, unless he is at the same time drawing extra tentage, and as it is no the intention of Government to mulct an officer of his travelling allowance because he is energetic enough to do in one day that for which two or even three would be fairly allowed the time a journey may occupy should not be brought to bear on the question —*Ibid*

APPOINTMENTS ON RETURN FROM FURLOUGH —On such cases generally the Government of India remark that an officer, on return from furlough cannot be held entitled to claim that the Government shall at once provide him with a suitable situation In such cases the public convenience must be consulted, and the officer concerned must, if necessary, submit to such delays as may be required in the interests of the public service. If, for instance, it is possible to avoid the inconvenience of a transfer by requiring the officer to wait a reasonable time for some appointment which is about to fall vacant it appears that the Government is fully entitled to require him so to wait, the subsidiary leave of the officer concerned being, if necessary, extended, subject to the limitations prescribed by the rules.—*Ibid*

SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE *re* EX TAHSILDAR OF CONJEEVERAM —Yesterday, before Justices Innes and Kernan, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr Bradley Norton, counsel in behalf of Seethapathi Naidu, ex Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, made an application to their lordships for a suspension of sentence, (the appellant now undergoing incarceration in the Vellore Central Jail), if not, to permit the ex Tahsildar to be brought without chains to dock in the court of the District Magistrate at Chittoor, during the hearing of additional evidence ordered by the High Court, to be taken in the presence of the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, and further to allow 3rd prisoner to produce fresh evidence Their lordships refused to suspend sentence but granted permission for the ex Tahsildar to be brought without chains to the District Magistrate's Court, and as regards the other application to produce fresh evidence, Justices Innes and Kernan said that they could not pass any order, because Mr Justice Muthusamy Iyer who was one of the three judges who heard the appeal, was not present, and therefore the application might be renewed to-morrow, Thursday, the 12th instant. Mr Norton next applied that the case at Chittoor be adjourned, to which request their lordships remarked that he (Mr Norton) could apply to the Magistrate himself, or it might be done by anybody else at Chittoor —*Ibid*

### BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY RESOLUTION ON LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT —The reply of the Government of India to the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on local self government appears in to day's *Gazette of India* The Government of India remarks that among the reports of Commissioners, Collectors, and other officers which accompany the Resolution, there is no record of any reference to native or non official opinion His Excellency has perused with regret the remarks of the Government of Bombay, and finds it difficult to understand how the latter have so seriously misapprehended the plain statement of the views and intentions of the Government of India as set forth in their Resolution of May 1st So far from proposing to make the elected members in all cases the representatives of the mass of the ratepayers as stated by the Bombay Government, the determination of qualifications for electors and modes of election was left entirely to the local Governments. The Governor-General in Council cannot regard the proposal that Collectors should continue as a rule to be presidents of municipalities and committees as anything more than a temporary arrangement, and trusts that the experiment which the Bombay Government declare themselves willing to make of appointing non official presidents will be tried in an ungrudging spirit Other objections are also dealt with in detail —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

## Extracts

### THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND THE DURGA PUJAH HOLIDAYS

The *Indian Mirror* —The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, has, it seems, been making a fresh and more vigorous attempt to re-open a question which the Government of India had expressly declared to have been finally closed by its last decision. It appears to us that the Chamber would have acted more reasonably, if it had contented itself with acquiescing in the Judgment of the Government, especially as the Managers of the Exchange Banks, which may fairly be supposed to be at the same disadvantage as any other branches of the mercantile body, have expressed their resolution to close their place of business for twelve days, just like the Government offices. But while in no way concerned with Banks which have set so excellent an example of moderation and considerateness, we desire to offer the heart felt thanks of the whole Hindu community of Bengal to Lord Ripon's Government for its firm rejection of its former decision in terms which leave no room for the further revival of a prolonged controversy pursued of late years, to no practical ends The Durga Pujah holidays have for generations been a recognised institution in Bengal, and it looks as if they will continue to be a recognised institution, so long as moderation, considerateness and sympathy with the people prevail in the Councils of the Government Apart from its religious aspect this national festival serves to strengthen and perpetuate that national feeling which a wise and liberal Government should encourage as a means of confirming national union and developing national prosperity, both the surest stay and support of an Empire which has struck deep root in the heart of the Hindu races Surely, it is not the duty any more than the destiny of any nation only to amass wealth Business, doubtless, claims the largest portion of its time and energies But it should be remembered that some season must be set apart for rest, for relaxation, and for those social duties which it is impossible to attend to, except perfunctorily amidst the absorbing engagements of the present struggle for existence

### AMERICA *vs* BOMBAY

The *Times of India.*—Can the trade of Bombay compete with that of America in a good season? This is a question which was frequently asked during the past year and which will now be sure to be answered The remarkable growth of the exports of cotton and wheat the past season was no doubt owing in part to peculiar circumstances. Taking the twelve months ending July last Bombay exported 14,92 000 bales of cotton against 892,000 bales for the preceding twelve months, and the values stood at Rs. 13,96 59,000 against Rs 8,81,89,000 Besides the above export, the number of bales of cotton consumed by the mills in this Presidency amounted approximately to 350,000 bales. In wheat we shipped 547,350 tons (2,240 lbs.) against 263,200 tons in the preceding twelve months, the value here was Rs. 4,85,24 000, against 2,72,54,000. If we go back to the twelve months preceding, the growth appears still greater, as for the year ending 31st July 1880 our export of wheat was only 71,000 tons of value of Rs 72,41,000. The Bombay crops were exceptionally good the European and American crops were exceptionally bad, Bombay had not only a large amount of produce to ship, but markets eager to receive it The stock here was abundant and prices in Europe were very high, as not only their own crops had failed, but that of America was the smallest known for years. The opportunity for India was a rare one, and Bombay was not slow to avail of it Things have now changed, and it remains to be seen whether Bombay can compete with America in supplying Europe with wheat and cotton when harvest every where are abundant. Taking the whole world, it is doubtful if ever before there was such a bountiful harvest as this year In England the crops are pronounced the best for certainly seven years. In France it is said that never before have the reports been of all round so favourable. From Italy, Austria and Germany the reports are also favourable, and for the Turkish provinces very satisfactory indeed In Russia the harvest is reported to be an average one With short food crops last year, we gave Europe above 500 000 tons of wheat, what can we do when their harvests are good? With a short crop of cotton in America our exports jumped from 900,000 to about 1,500,000 bales. What can we do against a bumper American crop? There can be but little doubt that our cotton crop will go forward though a number of new mills will be starting within the year, thus increasing our local consumption Nor need we fear the competition in wheat if we can only secure the co-operation of the railway companies It will be remembered that eighteen months ago the G I P Railway increased its grain rates, though at that time the cost of bringing wheat from Jubbulpore to Bombay, a distance of 616 miles, exceeded considerably the cost of taking wheat from Chicago to Liverpool, a distance of 4,000 miles. Matters have now changed, and the trade can fairly ask the railway company to reduce their rates again to meet the altered condition of the trade. The railway company should be able to realize the identity of interest between themselves and the merchants, they can do much to encourage the trade of Bombay in securing a share in the supply of grain to Europe Coming to the question of Bombay's ability to compete with America, we do not doubt that Bombay will go on with its shipments of wheat With a reduction to the old railway rates, and with prices here what they were six or seven years ago, wheat will go forward freely, in spite of the abundant crops in Europe and America. We do not, therefore, doubt India's ability to compete with America even though the latter has bumper crops But it is essential that every charge be reduced to a minimum, and that the railways appreciate the changed condition of trade

### VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

When we look back from the time of Raja Bhoja to the time of which we are now speaking, nothing but sorrow and shame overpower us India, which first gave birth to the famous philosophers of old and to such kings as Raja Bhoja and others who showered their presents on learned men and made to shed their unextinguishable lustre, has become the dwelling place of men who without any feeling of remorse allow their native literature to die Sad recollection! How is it that a language which was held in the greatest veneration, once the medium of communication among the people of India and in which language the famous law-givers, philosophers and poets expressed their thoughts, how is it that such a language—Sanskrit—is thus neglected and left to decay Is it owing to want of patrons, after those good old times or want of a reading public? The answer is for want of both From the time that the great Macedonian crossed the Indus, foreign invasions began to eat into the vitals of the Indian nation Of those, the Moslem reign had caused the most deadly havoc So, in that reign of terror, when horror and death threatened the people at every moment, the people had to care more for their lives This stood as a bar to the people in their educational career But is it no shame for the children of this soil that they should not break loose from the lethargy by which they were bound and not feel for the loss? The large Sanskri

College at Oxford, Max Muller's and Monier William's translations of Sanskrit works, above all the spread of Sanskrit education in Germany and the establishment of Sanskrit classes in Government Colleges and the special privileges allowed to the Sanskrit reading youth in the University—all these bear testimony that the governing class desire to encourage the study of that language But the encouragement we have just mentioned is very little. The colleges and schools which the Government have established are where pupils can have a sound education in the vernacular To rise *truly* learned men in vernacular the institutions must purely impart vernacular instruction and no more. The next question that naturally suggests itself to us is where are we to find pupils who would read purely vernacular literature when we see that three fourths of the reading population study the English language? Step into a village and there you will see how many poor souls are pining in poverty and lead a low miserable life sunk in ignorance These must be the materials to work with and where alone such institutions as we propose will thrive Leaving this, the next thing will be to find out the supporters of such institutions. This question is easily answered. Just as ancient kings were founders of colleges and schools and patrons of learned men, our own rich countrymen of the present day should rise from their sleep and feel that it is their duty to do this We believe, that India, in spite of its poverty, contains a few that can afford to take in hands the business. The two states of Travancore and Mysore and even the "mirasdars" of Pudnacotta, the economist of Baroda who has lately done away with the vernacular college which was for some years in existence, the projectors of Native High Schools at Kumbaconum, the rich Mirasdhars and land holders who pay an annual tribute as bribes to the revenue authorities, all these can afford to start and give a new life to the languages that have almost come to the verge of their graves.—*A correspondent of the Hindu*

## MADRAS HIGH COURT

### SEETHAPATHY NAIDU'S APPEAL

*Friday 13th October*

(Before Justices Innes, Kernan and Muthu Sawmy Aiyar.)

Mr. Bradley Norton, on behalf of Seethapathy Naidu, and Gopaul Naidu, to-day renewed, before a full bench, his application for leave to call witnesses for the defence in the above appeal. The learned counsel stated that on Wednesday last, he had appeared at Vellore before Mr Stuart, the District Magistrate of North Arcot, in pursuance of notice that the case would be proceeded with on that date. The District Magistrate, however, declined to examine the witnesses, who were all present, together with both prisoners, and in spite of counsel's protest, adjourned the further hearing till the 21st October, at Palmaner, stating as his reason that the Government Pleader, who was engaged at Salem, had applied for an adjournment, and that in the absence of Mr Shephard, he (the Magistrate) was not disposed to enter into the case Mr Norton stated that he had strongly opposed the adjournment on the ground of the gross hardship such a proceeding would entail upon the prisoners, one of whom had been brought from the jail at Chittoor, that it was unreasonable to delay the case for so long a time, and to fix Palmaner as the place of hearing, seeing that it would entail a journey of twenty-seven miles across country. He objected also on the ground that although he had himself applied the day before to the High Court for an adjournment, it had been refused him, and finally, that the convenience of the Government Pleader could scarcely be set off against the convenience of the accused Mr Shephard had received ample notice of the date of hearing, and it was his duty or the duty of Government whom he represented to see that proper arrangements were made for the due attendance of some gentleman on behalf of the prosecution. Mr Norton asked the High Court to direct that the enquiry should take place at Vellore. He further asked that Ramanuja Pillai, an assistant writer at Pachappah's, should be examined to prove the alibi set up by Gopaul Naidu; and that two signallers stationed respectively at the Tindivanam and Mailum railway stations, might be called, the one to prove that on the morning of the 10th Gopaul Naidu had received from him a post card at Tindivanam for delivery to his friend at Mailum, and the other to prove the receipt of the card on the same date from Gopaul Naidu Mr Norton urged that the proof of the alibi intimately concerned Seethapathy also, inasmuch as its success would throw very grave doubts upon the whole of the story of prosecution. Mr Norton next stated that in the record of the proceedings before Mr Cox there appeared a report from the police, wherein it was stated that on the 5th July, 1882, Seethapathy's house had been again searched and among other papers found were certain copies of arrears bills connected with the village of Vadagaput. Mr Norton said he had been verbally instructed by Seethapathy that these were copies which had been furnished to him by order of Mr Farmer, while that official was carrying on his departmental enquiry into the Tahsildar's conduct, and that they would be found to relate to the very lists upon which Mr Cox had principally based his judgment, the destruction of which it was alleged it was the prime interest of Seethapathy to effect Mr Norton asked that Messrs Price, Farmer and Cox might be called to verify the statement which, if true, destroyed the whole foundation of the charge against his client, because if Seethapathy had stolen the records with a view to destroy the evidence upon which Mr. Cox had founded his opinion, he could scarcely permit a copy of that document to exist and to fall into the hands of the police Mr Norton further asked that a plan should be produced of the streets in Conjeveram wherein Devarajulu and the Tahsildar reside, that the High Court should itself take the additional evidence, and in conclusion prays for a suspension of the rigorous portion of the sentence upon both prisoners pending the termination of the appeal

Their Lordships refused the latter request, and declined to admit evidence with regard to the copies of the Vadagaput paper found in the house of the friend of Seethapathy, They intimated that the date of the finding of the paper (5th July) weakened the effect of whatever arguments might be drawn from their existence in favor of the prisoner They consented to the introduction of Ramanuja Pillai and the two signallers into the enquiry, ordered an ordnance plan of Conjeveram to be procured, and directed the District Magistrate of North Arcot to try the case at Vellore with as little delay as possible.—*Mail*

## ECONOMY IN TRAVANCORE

The Dewan of Travancore is carrying out a policy of economy While the different departments are being organised and are giving place to new and efficient men who are to draw large salaries, in some directions very great economy is practiced and these are alluded to by the Cochin papers. The Dewan has cut down expenditure on account of State advertising Under the old systems, notification on account of the Travancore Government were published in all the Madras, Cochin and Bombay papers. But at present it is complained that the Dewan declines even to give the Cochin papers a share of State support When anything is to be made known to the mercantile public, or if Travancore wants salt, as it is a large purchaser of that commodity for sale in the different districts of the province, or if it has cardamoms to sell or forest produce to dispose of, it is done not by public advertisement, which is the system adopted by all Governments and administrations, but circulars are issued in the name of the Dewan to all leading merchants on the west coast calling their attention to the fact that the Travancore authorities want salt, or have cardamoms to dispose of The plan is objected to on the ground that this is not giving public notice of the wants of the Government and that consequently competition is not invited as it ought to be and as is customary with all public bodies, Governments and administrations In Travancore, the Hon'ble Mr Ramiengar may do as he pleases with the consent of H H the Maharajah and who dare question him So far he may have right on his side and he may, by pursuing his present policy, be doing what he considers to be just and equitable. But why should the representative official of the "model state" in India or in Southern India, pursue a policy detrimental to the interests of the state in respect to small matters like this? It is true that if we take care of our pies the rupees will take care of themselves—*if* we are particular in small matters we shall surely be very circumspect in great ones. It is however one thing to pursue a cheese-paring policy and another to be extravagant. The Dewan may, with advantage, be more liberal with the Malabar Coast papers than he has been.—*Standard*

## MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

The Paris Academy of Medicine has condensed into the following sixteen propositions the most important hygienic rules for the care and management of infants:—

I During the first year the only suitable nourishment for an infant is its own mother's milk, or that of a healthy wet nurse Sucking should be repeated every two hours, less frequently at nights

II When it is impossible to give breast milk, either from the mother or a suitable nurse, cow's or goat's milk given tepid, reduced at first one half by the addition of water slightly sweetened, and after a few weeks one-fourth only, is the next best substitute.

III In giving milk to an infant always use glass or earthenware vessels, not metallic ones, and always observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in their management, rinsing whenever used Always avoid tests of cloth or sponge, so frequently used to appease hunger or quiet crying

IV Avoid carefully all those nostrums and compounds so freely advertised as superior to natural food

V Never forget that artificial nourishment, whether by *nursing bottle or spoon* (without the breast), increases to an alarming degree the chances of producing sickness and death

VI It is always dangerous (especially during the first two months of its life) to give an infant solid food of any kind—such as bread, cakes, meat, vegetables or fruit

VII Only after the seventh month, and when the mother's milk is not sufficient to nourish the child, should broths be allowed After the first year is ended, then it is appropriate to give light broths or pups with milk and bread dried flour, rice, and farinaceous articles, to prepare for weaning A child ought not to be weaned until it has cut its first twelve or thirteen teeth, and then only when in perfect health

VIII An infant should be washed and dressed every morning before being nursed or fed In bathing a child, temper the water to the weather, carefully cleanse the body, and especially the private parts which require great cleanliness and care, the head should be carefully freed from all scales and crusts which may form Where the belly band is used it should be kept on for at least a month

IX An infant's clothing should always be so arranged as to leave the limbs freedom of motion, and not to compress any portion of the body

X An infant's clothing should be studiously adapted to the weather, avoiding at all times exposure to the injurious effects of sudden change in the temperature without proper covering, but nurseries and sleeping apartments should invariably be well ventilated

XI An infant should not be taken into the open air before the fifteenth day after birth, and then only in mild fair whether

XII It is objectionable to have an infant sleep in the same bed either with its mother or nurse

XIII No mother should be in too great a hurry to have a child walk, lest it crawl and accustom itself to rising on articles of furniture or assisted by the arms of a careful attendant, great care should be taken not to use baby carriages, &c, too early

XIV No trifling ailments in infants, such as colics, frequent vomiting, diarrhoea, coughs, &c, if persistent, should be neglected—a physician's advice should be at once obtained

XV In cases of suspected pregnancy, either of mother or nurse, the child should be weaned at once

XVI A child ought to be vaccinated after the fifth month, or earlier should small pox be prevalent.—*Mail*

## THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

The Hon'ble Dr Hunter spoke to the following effect to the Students at the Presidency College, on the occasion of his visit on Friday last —

The Hon'ble Dr Hunter said that he really felt a great diffidence in addressing the audience before him, for he found from the able speech of the Principal, that he was probably speaking to some future prime minister, legislator, or Dewan He congratulated the College on producing such men—men who were successfully governing the Native States of Southern India But the object of the Commission was to see and hear, not to speak, and he would venture to make only a very few remarks A great deal had been said about the imperilled interests of higher education Well, he for one, believed that higher education was at this moment of the greatest importance to India, it was the class of education for which there was the chief demand, and any blow at higher education would be a mortal act to the progress of the country All he could say on behalf of his colleagues and himself was, that blow would not be struck by the Education Commission (Loud cheers). He could answer at any rate for the Madras members, the faithful representatives of this most conservative province Of the four Madras Members of the Commission, the two sitting on his extreme right and extreme left were the heads of great Colleges, who had spent their lives in the work of higher education. The gentleman sitting next to him on the left, a distinguished member of the Educational Department, was naturally imbued with its policy, and strongly represented its views. The only remaining member of the Commission present was Professor Ranganada Mudeliar, on his right. "Well, gentlemen, if your learned Professor is the guilty party destined to conduct the attack on higher education, all I can say is, that I have quite mistaken his character (Laughter) Professor Ranganada was a student of the College He headed the list of graduates for his year He has taught with brilliant success as Professor of Philosophy, as Professor of History, and as Professor of Mathematics in this College, and he is recognised as one of the most accomplished men whom high education in India has produced, (Cheers) I leave it to you gentlemen, who know him intimately, to say whether he is likely to prove a traitor to the cause which he has served so well (Loud cheering) Madras has the reputation of clinging to old ways of life, and I have been much struck by the survival of one of the ancient Indo-Germanic forms of worship I mean Hero-worship But in this Presidency the old faith has taken a new form Your popular heroes are not generals or administrators, but schoolmasters As I looked at the noble statue which you have raised to this College to its great Principal, Mr Powell, I could not help reflecting how few Englishmen in India receive such an honor Administrators come and go, are respected or otherwise while they are here, and then are forgotten But your great schoolmasters, like Mr Powell are the Pugl dimen whom you select for your permanent reverence and love (Loud cheers) I am sorry that your present learned Principal, Mr Thomson has been unable to give evidence before the Commission, owing to his absence in England His place, however, has been ably filled by Dr Duncan, your acting Principal, although we should have preferred to receive the evidence of both! Dr Hunter then concluded by an eloquent appeal to the students to maintain the high reputation of their College, and year by year to add new names to the roll of distinguished men whom this seat of learning had produced The speaker resumed his seat amid loud applause, and asked Dr Duncan for a holiday on Monday and Tuesday This being agreed to he said that he had heard that owning that the students were very zealous in their attendance, so he begged them to excuse him for having obtained from their Principal a stern command that the College should be closed on Monday and Tuesday next, and that they should be condemned to a holiday for those two days (loud cheers)

In going round the library Dr Hunter spent some time in the examination of the Sanskrit Manuscripts. He regretted the absence of Dr. Oppert, the Sanskrit Professor, now in England, and thanked the acting Sanskrit Professor for bringing out these ancient treasures of the College.—*Mail*


*ADVERTISEMENTS*

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## ELECRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*( From the Daily Papers )*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE SALEM RIOTS.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE CASE.

Judgment was delivered to-day. The ollowing is summary :—

The riots were the result of organized ians by means of meetings. The prosecution evidence was generally reliable, while the defence evidence was unreliable The seventh prisoner (Moothuswamy Pillay, Sub-Overseer, Salem) and eleventh prisoner (Comiah Chetty, weaver, Salem) are acquitted.

The first prisoner (Soondrum Chetty, merchant, Shivapott) is sentenced to transportation for life

The second prisoner (Soobroya Moodelliar, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Salem) is sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

The third and fourth prisoners (Venkatachellum Moodelliar, local Fund Overseer, and Munikum Moodelliar, Native Surgeon, Shivapott) are sentenced to seven years' transportation

The fifth and sixth prisoners (Gopalsawmy Moodelliar, Village Munsiff, Shivapott, and Rungasawmy Chetty, Village Munsiff, Salem) are sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The eighth and ninth prisoners (Coomarasawmy Iyen, Clerk, Collector's Office, and Gurusamiah Iyen, Clerk, Central Jail, are sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The tenth prisoner (Moran Varadah Chetty, merchant, the cripple, Salem) is sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 10,000

The twelfth prisoner (Moran Ramasawmy Chetty, merchant, weaver, Salem) is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs.2,000.

The thirteenth prisoner (Permadum Venkatarama Chetty, merchant, weaver, Salem) is sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000

The fourteenth prisoner (Shummugam, Achary, Arrack-shopkeeper, Shivapott) is sentenced to three years' imprisonment

If the fines are collected, Rs 5,000 are to be paid to the Mahommadans of Shivapett, on condition of their consenting to the removal of their mosque from the present site, the balance to be paid to Mahommadans and Hindus, whose property was destroyed in other parts of the town.

We hear that appeals against the sentences will be filed on Monday and applications made for suspension of sentences pending appeal.

### ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

*Bombay, 20th October.*—The first batch of regular troops from Egypt arrived yesterday, in the *Deccan*. They included H-I Royal Artillery, and details of other regiments Amongst the officers arrived are Sir Baker Russel, Colonels Moore, Lowe, Straubenzi, and Captain Creagh, A. D. C. to the Viceroy. The subscriptions to the entertainment fund are very liberal. The Town Council yesterday, voted Rs. 5,000 towards the fund. The entertainment comes off next Thursday, and will consist of athletic and other sports, with illuminations in the evening.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1882.

### MYSOREAN LIBERALITY.

We do not know why the Mysore Province and its people are more unfortunate than other regions and peoples in India. It is, nevertheless, true that hardly anything for the popular good comes into the Province from abroad, and any good that ought to arise within her own borders is taken away to places where the inhabitants have plenty of good already, at all events, do not require that Mysore should supply it. Indeed, the Province of Mysore reminds us strongly of the saying that "to him that hath shall more be given, and to him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath." The worst feature of this misfortune to Mysore is, that her own sons are the people whose hands, so to speak, are raised against her. In other words, instead of Mysoreans endeavouring to do all the good they can, to their own country, an unnatural state of things hardly to be found elsewhere. In short, the cry of Mysore for the Mysoreans, seems to us to be more a sham than otherwise, when we find the intelligent, the educated, the rich, amongst Mysoreans do so little for their country and less fortunate countrymen. For instance, it is a palpable fact that the Mysore Province is not so rich in medical and educational institutions, that it can afford to lose any contributions from the public which would go towards the support of such institutions, and hence that man is entitled to be considered a benefactor to his country and fellow countrymen, who gives from his abundance to such an extent, as that his benefaction is really felt and acknowledged, in many different ways, by the members of the community to which he belongs Taking Bangalore alone for the purposes of illustration, we have pleasure in recalling to mind the few benefactors—too few and far between—who have not only "built themselves a name," but have conferred lasting benefits upon the members of their community. We mention such names as Rai Bahadur Govindoo Chetty, Rai Bahadur Arcot Narrainswamy Moodelliar, and Rai Bahadur Mullappah Chetty, the last named having, by his princely liberality, afforded the women and children of all classes of the Bangalore community relief, for the want of which many of them met with preventable death. We refer to the Pettah Lying-in-hospital, an institution which will do more to perpetuate the memory of Mullappah Chetty, than if he had fed a million Brahmins in the course of his life. These, then, are men whose names are worthy of record, since their deeds are such as will really and substantially benefit generations yet to come, after they themselves have been peacefully gathered to their fathers, as one of them was taken the other day. But there are others, again, in the Province who are educated and rich, have plenty to spare out of their large incomes and fortunes, who have done nothing in a charitable, beneficent way, by which the Province and its people may be benefited. They appear to look on with stolid indifference to what is happening around them, and the noble examples that natives in other parts of India are constantly affording them. They do not seem to care whether their country is flourishing or not, whether it goes backwards or forwards in the path of progress. Some few there are who would rather give their donations and subscriptions elsewhere, than for the benefit of their own country. Lately, the son and heir of the leading Mysorean who had attained high positions in the state service, and reaped much honour and consideration, gave away a very large sum of money in the shape of scholarships for students in the Bengal Presidency, one of the most richly endowed parts of India in all that concerns the education of the rising generations. The money was to be apportioned in so many scholarships for the benefit of Bengalee youths studying in some of the colleges and schools of the Presidency. The announcement of this eccentric benefaction first appeared in the columns of the Calcutta *Statesman*, and was repeated in various other Indian newspapers. It has never been contradicted, even by the young native gentleman whom it most concerns. He has, in short, allowed so positive and detailed a statement, as to the disposal of a part of the fortune inherited from his father, for the preservation of the memory of that father, to go uncontradicted, throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is a very curious way, indeed, to perpetuate the memory of a man, by founding munificent scholarships in Bengal, a man who was, during life, a Mysorean amongst Mysoreans. And then, Bengal does not stand in need of such boons, while poor Mysore would be very glad to obtain them, and great would be the advantage which some of her poor but studious sons would reap. But such is the fate of this unfortunate Province. Her own sons turn against her, and exercise that charity abroad which ought to begin at home And now comes another singular announcement, made by our local contemporary of the *Spectator*, in his issue of Saturday last. Under the head of "Native female Education," our contemporary says—"We understand that the Maharajah of Mysore has sent a donation of Rs. 500 to the funds of the institution for the higher education of native ladies in Calcutta." Our contemporary very justly adds this comment to the above announcement—"That Charity always commences at home is a very good motto, and many readers will agree with us, that there are several excellent institutions for female education in this Province which might be encouraged with similar donations." Yes, indeed, charity must, should, always begin at home, and the principle is of special application to the Province of Mysore, whose prosperity in many ways has not been as yet so assured, that her rich sons could afford to spend their superfluous money on objects beyond her borders. The action of the Maharajah, if the statement be true, is unwise and ill advised. It is cruel treatment, indeed, of his own inheritance and his loyal subjects, that His Highness should go out of his way, to distant Bengal, and that too, forming a portion of the rich empire of British India, to exercise that generosity which should never be turned away from his own country and his own people. What claim, we respectfully ask, has Bengal over Mysore, that the latter should be so cruelly left out in the cold? We venture to maintain that every available source, whether of the public funds, or arising from private generosity, should be devoted to the interests of the state and its inhabitants. It is not a question of the Maharajah, or any private gentleman of fortune, doing what he pleases with his own. It is a question of a public duty, of true patriotism, that charity should, indeed, begin at home. There will be time enough to consider the claims of other countries, after the wants of this Province and its people are satisfied. To do otherwise, to deem the rich young native gentleman to whom we have referred, and His Highness have done, is like taking the children's bread and giving it away to strangers, and to strangers, as in the two cases we have cited, who do not at all stand in need of the help given. As we have said, Mysore is, indeed, very unfortunate, and her people suffering undeserved neglect, when her rich sons turn away their faces and decline to advance her prospects, by diverting the means which ought to be devoted to her, to strangers in far off and well-to-do lands.

### AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

The title of one of the older Lytton's works is—"What will he do with it" and the same question suggests itself to us in connection with the English dealings with Egypt. They have conquered the country, and it is in their power what is to take place in future, what the Government is to be, and whether anarchy or order is to be in the ascendant. The campaign, short though it was, cost a good sum of money, and of this sum India will have to pay her share, and probably more than her share. Before the struggle began, the British Government appealed to the other powers of Europe for assistance; but all refused. They would not mix themselves up in the quarrel. The result was, that England had to go to war without any allies, and it is well known how it succeeded. But now that the struggle is over, now that the enemy has been thoroughly vanquished, the other powers seem inclined to insist on taking a part in the settlement of the conquered country, and, strange to say, the British Government is inviting their interposition. The English ministers have sent round an invitation to the other powers asking them what policy ought to be followed in the land of the Nile, and the consequence is, that each is putting forward a claim to be heard. Such conduct on the part of the British Government shows the weakness of the members of which it is composed. They have not the courage to face the difficulties that confront them, and consequently they are trying to share them with others. Mr. Gladstone believes in that exploded sham, the Concert of Europe. It has proved deceptive times without number; it deceived him before the bombardment of Alexandria took place, but still he clings to it as though it was sure to prove the salvation of Europe, and more especially, that the welfare of England depended solely upon it. The statesmen of years gone by would not have acted in this way; Chatham and Pitt

would have settled the Egyptian question in a very short time, and Palmerston would have laughed at the idea of calling in the patrons of Europe to help him to perform a duty that belonged to him alone. Beaconsfield would also have acted as independently as the statesmen we have just mentioned He would have upheld the authority of England, by settling the dispute without extraneous help. It seems as if a kind of political paralysis had struck deep into the vitals of the statesmen of England, they appear afraid to act on their own responsibility, and raise bug-bears where there are none. There is a want of nerve about them, and when they have performed anything remarkable, they are afraid of the consequences that may ensue Egypt is a case in point. But there are others Take Afghanistan as another example A portion of the country ought to have been retained but the English scuttled out of it and were delighted to escape from their responsibilities They never considered what might ensue in consequence, they believed that every thing would be right when the last soldier left the country A worse example was seen in the Transvaal, and a worse still in Ireland There rebellion was allowed to summer till it came to a head, then it was attempted to be put down by giving all that the rebels required, and when they found that they had only to agitate in order to gain what they wanted, agitation became the order of the day The country is now in a chronic state of disorder, and it will be a long time before it can be put right

— The policy of the British in Egypt is plain enough, they have only to declare what order shall be followed, and then see that this is carried out They have conquered, and they have a right to dictate, and if they were to tell the nations of Europe that they would have no interference, they would not interfere It is the invitation that the Government has given that has induced them to fancy that they ought to have a voice in the settlement of the affairs of Egypt. France thinks that the dual control ought to be re-established, and the press of the country is very angry that the English do not see matters in the same light Turkey, of course, wants her suzerainty to be re-asserted and is intriguing to that end Russia, Italy, and even Spain are also looking forward to taking a part in the settlement of the country on the banks of the Nile, and pretend to think they are badly used, because they are not allowed to do so. The only plan to stop this interference would be for the British Government to declare, once and for ever, what policy it intended following, and simply telling the nations of Europe that it would have none of their interference

## SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT MYSORE.

(*From our Special Correspondent*)

MYSORE —20th *Oct.* 82.

THE resources of the Mysore state Railway have not been so severely taxed for a long time, as they have been during the past few days. The *Dussarah* festivities always attract a large number of people to the capital, but this year it got bruited abroad that the *tamasha* would be conducted with unusual splendour, and the fact, moreover, that the hero of Kandahar, General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, would be here at the time, and that His Excellency, Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, would follow soon after, lent additional lustre to the occasion, and people from all parts of the Maharajah's dominions have been flocking to the capital in consequence No less than four extra trains ran yesterday from Bangalore to Mysore, with passengers, and the usual morning train by which I journeyed hither, consisted of no less than thirty carriages, all closely packed The very closed waggons had to be improvised for passenger traffic, and I can assure you that I pitied the human freight, jammed in as they were, like sardines in a tin, from the bottom of my heart. Our train arrived at Mysore at 4-30 P M, yesterday, an hour in advance of the special by which General Roberts and party came up here A large number of European and native officials were gathered on the platform to welcome the distinguished visitor, including Col Hay, Sessions Judge, Col Pearse, Deputy Commissioner, Major Travers, Military Secretary, Capt McIntare, Inspector-General of Police, Mr Mohomed Ali, Town Magistrate, and—need I say?—our ubiquitous Dewan, Mr Ranga Charlu The latter is looking far from well, and I am not surprised that his friends are alarmed on his account Moreover, he did not carry himself with his usual jaunty, important air, he was seemingly oppressed or subdued by the uncomfortable conviction that, on the arrival of the special train at Mysore, he would not be the most important figure on the platform. A comet was coming which would put his own light into the shade The most interesting feature of the reception of General Roberts, was the guard of honor, furnished by the Mysore Volunteer Company, consisting of twenty rank and file, under command of Lieut A M Hayes, with Lieut O'Connell as second in command On the arrival of the train, the guard of honor presented arms General Roberts on stepping out of his carriage inspected the guard, made a few kindly enquiries concerning the Volunteers of Mr Hayes, and expressed himself as heartily pleased with their appearance General Roberts was accompanied by Lady Roberts and his staff, General and Mrs Payn, and staff, Mr Sandford, acting Resident, Col A Le Messurier, Chief Engineer, Mysore D P W, Mr Mollor, Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr South, Traffic superintendent, of the Mysore State Railway, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen The party drove off to Government House, where a dinner was given last night in honor of the distinguished guests, by the Maharajah, who, however, being confined to the palace during the Dussarah, could not be present. Mysore is simply crowded Every house is taken up, and the Travellers' Bungalow and Chuttrams are uncomfortably crowded Every open space of ground in the town is occupied by poor natives from the country, who are quite content to bivouack in the open, sustained by the prospect of sight seeing, though under difficulties How the poor wretches fared, last night, when it rained "cats and dogs," I won't undertake to say, but I fancy the Civil Hospital wards here will be crowded by patients under treatment for pulmonary complaints General and Lady Roberts, Mr and Mrs Sandford, General and Mrs, and the Misses Payn and party, have gone down to Seringapatam this forenoon, to "do" the old historical fortress of the "Tiger" of Mysore Col Le Messurier has drawn up a plan, showing the various positions occupied by Tippu's and the British forces, when the latter took the stronghold nigh a century ago Tomorrow, the grand durbar takes place, and the procession comes off on Sunday evening, which will close the Dussarah festivities I will give you an account of the concluding ceremonies for your next issue, as my report cannot reach you earlier

## THE SALEM RIOTS

SATURDAY evening's *Madras Mail* contains a telegram, published elsewhere in our columns this morning, regarding the result of the trial of the Salem rioters The prisoners, fourteen in number, were tried before the Special Sessions Judge, Mr Wigrare, at Salem, aided, as usual, by assessors. Able counsel from the Madras High Court bar defended the accused, and the prosecution on behalf of the Government was conducted by two barristers, who sustained the case for the Government with equal ability The learned Judge's decision, as we have said, appears in brief in the telegram to the *Mail* It would, of course be out of place, without the full judgment before us, to comment in detail on the case, but we may be allowed to remark, in passing, that the sentences passed on the accused, as a whole, seem to be rather severe, and, in one instance, that of the merchant Moran Vardiah Chetty, who is a cripple, we cannot understand his "one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 10,000" If one day's imprisonment is the substantive sentence, what will it be in default of the payment of the enormous fine inflicted on him? It is hard also to understand the conditional award of Rs 5,000 to the Mahomedans of Shevapett, should the fines be collected, the condition being that they should remove the mosque at Shevapett Such a condition implies that the original permission given to the Mahomedans to build a mosque in the midst of a Hindu quarter of the town of Salem, was bad and ill advised We shall, however, reserve fuller comment till the full text of Mr Wigram's judgment is published

## Original and Selected Notes

THE Viceroy will hold *levees* at Lahore and Lucknow on the 8th and 27th of November, respectively

NEW rules for the grant of leases for mining for diamonds or other precious stones on Government waste land have been published by the Government

THE *Travancore Times* hears that H H the Maharajah has ordered the purchase of about two hundred English ploughs, which will be offered to the ryots of Travancore at cost price It is believed that much good will be derived from this measure

A BOMBAY native paper admits that there is a consensus of opinion among natives that judges selected for Indian Courts from England have almost invariably given greater satisfaction to the public than those who have been raised to the bench from the local bar

AN eminent English financier, who has lately paid a visit to Alexandria and made inquiries as to the state of the country, calculates that Egypt will lose nearly seventy millions sterling by the war The cotton crop alone, according to him was worth £40,000,000 and it has been entirely lost

THE *Gazette of India* contains the following notification —"The Viceroy has much gratification in announcing that the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased, in recognition of the services of the 13th Bengal Lancers during the recent military operations in Egypt, to appoint His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to be Honorary Colonel of that corps"

To enable collectors to obtain complete information regarding the state and requirements of the irrigation works in their districts, Government have sanctioned the appointment of tank inspectors whose duty will be to inspect and report to the Collector at regular intervals on every tank or other irrigation work in their charge, besides making special reports when required on any particular works These inspectors will be entirely under the orders of the Collector, and will be considered as part of the revenue establishment Intelligent men of the standing of supervisors of the 2nd grade of the P W D, with a salary of Rs 150, will be appointed to the posts

WE are glad to learn that school has been established in Black Town near Madras for the promotion of genuine Sanskrit knowledge by three able Pundits, who were students of the famous Raja Dikshitar of Mannargudi The school is conducted on English principles, and in order to suit the convenience of officials and English school students, the school hours are fixed from 6 to 8 A M and 4 P M The students are taught Poetry, Prose, and Grammar and the teachers converse in Sanskrit, so that the students may be used to it Lectures on Hindu religion are delivered every Wednesday evening by one of the teachers, and the public are welcome to attend The strength of the school is about 70 boys, and the fees are very moderate

## Local and Provincial.

MILITARY SECRETARY —Colonel O Travers, the Military Secretary to His Highness' Government, about whose appointment there was some difficulty, it is stated will continue to hold the office, on his returning from military service on half pay

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —Three or four trains a day are now being run by the State Railway between Bangalore and Mysore, on account of the Dasserah festival. The rolling stock and general accommodation are insufficient, but the authorities are doing their best to meet the public demand.

ST JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, BANGALORE —The Right Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to authorize the affiliation of St Joseph's Seminary, Bangalore, to the Madras University up to the F A standard, with effect from the 2th September 1882

THE NAGAR DIVISION —Colonel T G Clarke, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nagar Division, having proceeded on two years' furlough, Mr Abdul Khader, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog District, has been appointed in Colonel Clark's place, Mr Nanoul Row, Assistant Commissioner, acting for Mr Abdul Khader

THE DASSERAH —Considerable attempts have been made to celebrate the Dasserah with eclat, both in the town and the Cantonment of Bangalore, but we are afraid only with partial success Mysore town is the great attraction, and thither large numbers of the people, from all parts of the Province, are flocking The railway between Bangalore and Mysore has been a most valuable adjunct in the celebration of the national feast

MUNICIPAL ELECTION —According to our contemporary of the *Spectator*, the principle of municipal election will be tried in the C and M Station shortly A vacancy has occurred in No 1 Division by the period of office of Mr Mahomed Sidik Khan Bahadur, having expired, and it has been thought that this would be a good opportunity to try the measure which has already been sanctioned It is to be hoped that a similar experiment will be tried amongst the ratepayers of the town of Bangalore

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER C AND M STATION —It would seem that there are large numbers of applications for the vacant post of Municipal Engineer of the C and M Station, and the Commissioners, apparently puzzled as to what is to be done with them sent them all on to the Resident for disposal, but Mr Sandford, being desirous of having the opinions of the Commissioners on the subject, has sent the applications back for their consideration The appointment, therefore, is held in abeyance till further orders

THE WEATHER —The weather in Bangalore has grown queer We had rain almost the whole of September, which, according to the calendar, we should never have had any rain Well, the rains went on coming down for a third of the present month, and when they should have continued to pour, at all events, from the 10th instant, the orthodox day for the burst of the North East monsoons, they have suddenly ceased and the days have become warm and sometimes even hot, and the rains come down in small showers at night or in the evening There are some signs, however, that the N E monsoons will begin by the end of the month

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS —According to the latest arrangements, His Excellency the Governor of Madras will leave Ootacamund for Mysore via Seegoor, on the 27th of this month visit Mysore and Seringapatam on the 28th and 29th, arrive at Bangalore on the 30th, remaining here till the 1st November, visit Oossoor on the 2nd November, returning to Bangalore on the 4th and arriving at Madras on the 6th Mr Grant Duff will be accompanied by Captain Awdry, his Private Secretary, Dr Mackenzie, his Medical Attendant, and Captain Gordon, Aide-de-Camp Mrs Grant Duff will return about the 10th of November

DEPARTURES FOR MYSORE —On Thursday forenoon, a large party from Government House left for Mysore The party consisted of Mr J D Sandford, British Resident, Mrs Sandford, Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in Chief, Madras Army, and Lady Roberts, Lieutenant General W Payn, commanding Mysore Division, Mrs Payn and two Misses Payn, and a large number of officers and ladies, guests of His Highness the Maharajah who has invited them to Mysore for the Dasserah festivities The special train con-

saying the party left the station at about 11 A. M. and was expected to reach Mysore between 4 and 5 P. M.

THE C.-IN-C OF MADRAS —Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and staff, and Lady Roberts, arrived at Bangalore on Tuesday morning His Excellency was received by the British Resident and Mrs Sandford, Lieutenant General Payne, and a large number of Military and Civil Officers and ladies, on the platform, which had the usual red carpet laid on A guard of honour was at the station, and a Cavalry escort accompanied the General to Government House, where His Excellency and Lady Roberts were the guests of Mr and Mrs Sandford Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts left for Mysore on Thursday, as we have recorded elsewhere

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

GOVERNMENT STOCK NOTES —The Director General of the Post office of India, has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to sell Government stock notes, of the value of Rs 128 Rs 25, and Rs 50 only These stock notes will be obtainable on and after the 1st proximo throughout India on application at the Post Office —*Mail*

FOUND DEAD IN A MAIL TRAIN —A passenger who was proceeding to witness the Seerungum festival at Trichinopoly Fort was last Tuesday morning found dead in a third class carriage at Comberonum Information was given to the guard, and the corpse was immediately removed from the train The Apothecary on holding a *post mortem* examination, found that the cause of death was a severe sunstroke —*Hindu*

RURAL WAITING ROOMS —The Agent and Manager Madras Railway Co, has issued an order to the effect that complaints having been made that the waiting rooms at the stations along the line are sometimes monopolized by travellers to the exclusion of passengers, who require waiting accomodation only, it is therefore necessary in the interests of the public to notify that the Company's Waiting Rooms cannot be used as dak bangalows —*Ibid*

REFERENCES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE —Orders have been issued directing that references from the Secretary of State and the Government of India should invariably be considered special in all departments of the Secretariat as well as in the offices to which they may be sent for report and should take precedence of everything but really urgent business of other kinds When reports are called for upon such references a note printed in red ink should be appended by the department sending out the order, drawing attention to these instructions —*Ibid*

THE LATE KISTNASWAMY IYER —We regret to have to announce the death at his residence in Triplicane, yesterday, of C Kistnaswamy Iyer, Chief Interpreter of the High Court at the age of sixty The deceased, like his father in law, the late Hon'ble Ranganadha Shastry Judge of the Small Cause Court, was a good Sanscrit scholar and linguist, and held the appointment of Chief Interpreter of the High Court for twenty years, during which period his genial and courteous disposition won for him the regard and respect of the officials and subordinates of the court —*Ibid*

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS AT COIMBATORE —A native correspondent writes —"On Saturday last about dusk, a small party of Hindus about fifteen or twenty in number were going along the 'Comatti' street, singing songs in praise of their God Veerabramana Swami with the usual musical accompaniments, such as, 'Tamburi,' fiddle, &c and as they approached a mosque situated there about half a dozen Mussulman miscreants rushed in upon the party quite unawares, assaulted some of them brutally, broke their musical instruments, and ran away Had it not been for the prompt action of the Police in arresting some three or four of the assailants on the spot, the affair would have assumed a very serious and formidable aspect—perhaps more serious and formidable than what occurred at Salem For no sooner did the news of this unprovoked attack spread itself all over the town, than a crowd of some hundreds of Hindus of the lower class, armed with clubs, appeared on the scene in quest of the objects of their vengeance, and on being told by the Police that some of the guilty Mahomedans were already in their clutches, the fury of the crowd subsided, and they repaired quietly to their homes Such is the state of affairs all over here, that unless stringent measures are adopted by Government, and impartial orders issued, the whole of this part of Southern India is likely sooner or later to be turned into a great scene of disturbance Now that the annual Mohorum festival is approaching, great fears are entertained as to the consequences of this religious antagonism So far as the higher and enlightened class of the Hindus and Mahomedans are concerned, it may safely be asserted that they are in perfect harmony with each other, and that there is not the slightest fear of any rupture"

A ROYAL FAVOURITE —The public will be delighted to learn that H H the Second Prince of Travancore is a candidate for the Matriculation examination of 1882 Now the Syndicate has promised by way of distinction to send the question papers to H H's palace and publish the result in a separate paper —*Western Star*

### CALCUTTA

RICE —The Bengal Government estimates the stock of rice in and round Calcutta for the first week in October at 19 40,215 maunds of which nine lakhs are available for export —*Stat sman*

POTATOES —A large trade in potatoes appears to be done at Serampur for the report on the Burdwan Division for last year states that 19,00 000 maunds, valued at Rs 19,00 000 were exported, principally to the Calcutta market —*Ibid*

FOUNDING SCHOLARSHIPS —We hear that the Maharajah of Jeypore has lately placed certain funds at the disposal of the Government of Bengal through the Indian Government for the purpose of founding two scholarships—one for the Presidency and the other for the Sanskrit college in Calcutta —*Indian Daily News*

## Extracts

### HOW THE ORIENTALS HOARD THEIR WEALTH

The *Times of India* —Accidentals, as a rule, do not lock up their wealth in personal ornaments either for the adornment of themselves, their wives or their children An Englishman who wears a diamond ring—worth say four or five hundred pounds—is apt to remember that money so locked up represents the actual loss of some twenty pounds a year to him With Orientals this has been the custom from time immemorial to have their wealth in as portable and handy a form as possible and even at the present day notwithstanding the great demand for capital and the good interest which money fetches in India, there must be a fabulous amount of wealth locked up in jewels and ornaments Even the poorer classes have their savings laid up in bangles earrings, necklaces and anklets and when the rainy day comes these go one after another to the shawcar Personal ornaments are, in fact, the savings bank of the people, and it will be a long time before the lower classes in India adopt a method of investing their surplus earnings in accordance with the fundamental principles of modern political economy We have long advocated the passing of a Paikbarokers Act for India after the model of the Acts in force in other civilized countries and also urged the desirability of giving to the poorer classes in cities and large towns the benefit of the Monte de Piete system Personal ornaments play a large part in the economic arrangements of the people of India and so long as they continue to be recklessly worn by children and grown persons so long will they also play a large part in crimes of violence and murder

### PROPOSED REVENUE SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

SIMLA, *18th Oct* —The *Gazette of India* contains a resolution on suspensions and remissions of revenue for failure of crops The Famine Commission recommended that in extreme cases of failure of crops aid be forced to pay land revenue by borrowing, but that suspension should be granted in the first instance, and should be allowed to pass into remissions in the event of severe and long continued loss These principles are entirely concurred in The Government of India, however, does not wish to depart from the principle of fixed assessments to a greater degree than is rendered absolutely necessary by the uncertain conditions attached to agriculture in some parts of India It believes that a moderate fixed demand regularly collected encourages thrift and is the best for the welfare of the people But, on the other hand, it does not wish the revenue administration to be worked with the rigidity of a machine As a rule, suspension of revenue is the remedy which should be used, but when suspension is obviously insufficient, and it is clear that to enforce payment even by easy instalments would cause permanent injury to the agricultural prosperity of the country, the revenue should be remitted. In order to apply this system the land should at once be classified into "secure areas," "insecure areas," and "fluctuating areas" and the revenue system adapted to the character of each class. This work will take time, but year by year a more premeditated classification will be secured Having classified the land it will be necessary to adopt a graduated scale of suspension which shall fit in with a graduated scale of loss of crop A scale of loss of crops is laid down, and the Government of India desires to know whether there will be any difficulty in carrying out a system of suspension based on it. The question whether suspension will not pass into remission will in the main depend on the character of subsequent crops, and where remissions aggregate 10 per cent of the entire land revenue of the province the previous sanction of the Government of India will be required In the case of estates already settled the adoption of the proposed system must depend on the wishes of the persons with whom the settlement has been made, and it will ordinarily be expected to leave matters as they are until the settlement has expired

In dealing with this subject, the Government of India has at heart the interests of cultivators quite as much as of proprietors, and the remission and suspension of rent must be a necessary consequence of the remission and suspension of revenue If any proprietor attempts to collect any revenue thus remitted or suspended Government will at once collect the whole revenue

To work these rules district officials must have full and timely information of the agricultural prospects, and machinery for this purpose must be provided and maintained The principle of charging interest upon arrears of revenue is accepted by Government and a rate of six and a quarter per cent, is considered sufficient to protect the State against loss. The Government of India will be glad to learn what modifications in these proposals the local Governments deem necessary —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY

The following reply of the Supreme Government to the Resolution of the Bombay Government was published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India* —

From A MACKENZIE, Esq, C S, Secretary to the Government of India, to the SECRETARY to the Government of Bombay,—No 1021 dated Simla 4th October 1882

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 3584 of the 13th September 1882, forwarding a copy of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No 3583 of the same date, on the subject of the extension of local self government in the Bombay Presidency, and in reply I am to communicate the following observations of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

2 Accompanying your letter are copies of two printed collections of papers, being the reports of Commissioners, Collectors, and other officers of Government, bearing upon the subject The Government of India, while recognising the full value of such opinions, was particularly desirous that those of leading Natives should also be invited upon the suggestions put forward in the Resolution of the Home Department of the 18th May last but apart from the letters of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha printed in the second 'collection,' and which seem to have been volunteered by that Association, there is no record of any reference to Native non official opinion to be found in the papers, nor have the opinions of Local Fund Committees which were specially called for in paragraph 7 of my letter No 811 of the 18th May last, apparently as yet been received and considered by the Local Government

3 In paragraph 2 of the Resolution it is represented that the population of the Bombay presidency both urban and rural, has for many years past enjoyed a large share of local self-government under the Bombay Local Funds Act 1869, and the District Municipal Act, 1873 The constitution of the Committees under these Acts is stated to be already popular in character with a predominating non official element, while in respect of the large and influential class of mamlatdars, the elective principle of representation is said to be adopted both for Taluka and District Local Fund Committees It is further remarked that the Bombay District Municipal Act already contains provisions authorising the Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and to elevate town municipalities to the status of city municipalities, whenever the inhabitants display sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure Under this system it is claimed that large advances in civilisation have been made and improvements effected, hardly credible to those who knew the Presidency twenty years ago The Government of India is then represented as proposing to subvert this system, which has in practice answered well by substituting for Committees working under the guiding influence of the Collector 'newly constituted and less experienced Boards, on which it is proposed to 'bestow by one step unlimited powers' The Governor-General in Council is said to insist on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of self-government' which, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, are 'somewhat premature and not, in their application 'compatible with safety'; the system advocated by the Supreme Government being further described in paragraph 3 as one under which the members of the boards would in the main be "the representatives chosen by the mass of the ratepayers."

4 The Governor-General in Council has perused with regret these remarks of the Government of Bombay His Excellency in Council finds it difficult to understand how the Government of Bombay can have so seriously misapprehended the plain statement of the views and intentions of the Government of India, set forth in their Resolution of the 18th May last In that Resolution, as in the previous Resolution, in the Financial Department of the 30th September 1881, the Governor-General in Council explained how the recent further extension of the principle of financial decentralisation made it at length both possible and desirable to give practical effect to one of the principal objects of Lord Mayo's Government when inaugurating the system in 1870, as described in paragraph 23 of their resolution of the 11th February of that year, in which it was stated—

"But beyond all this there is a greater and wider object in view Local interest, supervision, and care, are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to Education, Sanitation, Medical Charity, and Local Public Works. The operation of this Resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of Natives and *Europeans, to a greater extent than heretofore*, in the administration of affairs."

After meeting certain preliminary objections which have been occasionally urged against any decided advance in the direction of local self government in India, the Governor General in Council, in the resolution of the 18th May, proceeded to indicate, for the guidance of the Provincial Governments and Administrations, the general principles upon which measures of this tendency should be framed, intimating at the same time the necessity, not only of making the advance real and substantial, but also of observing a due amount of caution in connection therewith In the 9th paragraph of the Resolution, His Excellency in Council deprecated any attempt to lay down rules of universal application in a country like India, and left a 'large latitude of application' in every case to the local authorities In the matter of the appointment of members to boards it was left to the Local Governments to decide in what districts the system of election should be adopted, the Governor-General in Council expressing his hope that this system would ultimately prevail generally and meantime be as widely established as might be practicable. So far from proposing to make the elected members in all cases the representatives of the mass of the rate payers, as stated in the Resolution of the Bombay Government, the determination of the qualifications for electors and of the modes of election, was left entirely to the Local Governments, an opinion being, however, given that the qualifications "might ordinarily at first be fairly high, and reference being made to a great variety of methods of election in order more distinctly to mark the discretion which it was intended to leave to Local Governments in this matter The desire of the Government of India therefore is not to force upon all parts of the country a uniform system of its own devising, but to secure the gradual training of the best, most intelligent, and most influential men in the community to take an interest and an active part in the management of their local affairs.

The Government of Bombay do not seem to attach much importance to the attainment of this object The Government of India have distinctly explained that they consider the extension of local self government to be chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. The Governor of Bombay in Council would, it appears, have preferred "to create and educate a public spirit" before introducing more

extended powers to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees. It is not explained what are the measures which His Excellency in Council would have proposed to adopt for the purpose of creating and educating public spirit; and in the absence of any information on this subject the Governor General in Council cannot but feel much doubt as to the power of any Government to create public spirit otherwise than by affording to the public a practical opportunity for displaying and cultivating such a spirit in the management of some portion, however limited, of public affairs It is far easier for an executive Government, by its direct action, to check and hamper the development of public spirit than to create it

5. The Governor General in Council is at a loss to conceive what can have led the Government of Bombay to suppose that the Government of India had any intention either of subverting altogether the existing system in Bombay, or of conferring unlimited powers upon municipalities and local boards In the separate communication to the Government of Bombay (from Home Department No 841, dated 31st May 1882) stress is laid upon the advantages which the existence of a widely spread system of municipal and local fund boards gave to that Presidency in following out the principles advocated by the Supreme Government. Not subversion but adaptation and expansion of existing arrangements was what the Government of India desired Further more, the powers which it is proposed to entrust to local boards are not in any sense unlimited, but are in fact most strictly limited The local objects to be entrusted to their management are merely those which they already administer, and which are described in the Resolution of Lord Mayo's Government above quoted; and although it is contemplated that in the performance of their functions they should be less subject than at present to official direction, it is clearly laid down in the Resolution of the 18th May that in respect of several of these functions, such as the raising of loans, the imposition of new taxes, the alienation of property, interference with matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace, &c,—the sanction of authority would be necessary, as heretofore, to give validity to their proceedings Besides this general form of control it was explained in the Resolution (paragraphs 17 and 18) that it was the intention of the Government of India that the district officer should supervise and control from without the proceedings of the local boards within his district, while the Government were to retain all necessary powers for dealing with any board that failed in its duty—powers extending from simple remonstrance up to an absolute, though temporary, supersession of the defaulting body and of course including such intermediate measures for the prevention of serious and persistent neglect of duty as might be determined upon in consultation with Local Governments

6. The Governor-General in Council is not surprised that if the Government of Bombay really imagined it to be in contemplation to bestow 'unlimited powers' on local bodies, they should view the proposal with hesitation and distrust. His Excellency in Council cannot, however, but regret that, before issuing a Resolution attributing to the Government of India any intention on the face of it so improbable, the local Government took no steps whatever, official or unofficial, to ascertain what the policy of the Supreme Government really was. The uncertainty and anxiety felt by the Governor in Council as to the "safety" of the measures contemplated by the Government of India is doubtless due to this misconception. Those measures are, as has been shown, of strictly limited scope, and are only the natural development of the principles laid down by Lord Mayo's Government. Of their perfect safety when applied in the manner and with the restrictions contemplated by the Government of India, the Governor General in Council has no doubt whatever; but it may reasonably be questioned whether it would be much longer "compatible with safety" to continue to extend education, and especially that higher education to which the Government of India attaches so much importance and which the public so warmly desires, without affording to those whom the State has thus educated some more extended means than they have hitherto enjoyed, of taking a share in the conduct of their own affairs. It is one of the inevitable drawbacks of a widespread system of State education that it encourages to an unhealthy extent a desire for employment in the public service not only as a mode of livelihood, but as a means of obtaining influence and distinction No more effectual remedy for this evil can be provided than by affording to persons of education and talent fair opportunities for devoting their energies to the public service in a non-official capacity

7 The Governor General in Council is not prepared to accept unreservedly the further suggestion which underlies the argument in paragraph 2 of the Resolution under acknowledgment, that the existing system in the Bombay Presidency is either in itself or in the mode of its administration so perfect as to make any change undesirable On the contrary, a reference to the debates which took place in the Legal Council in connection with the passing of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1873 will show that, that measure from the outset regarded by the intelligent members of the Native community as limiting unduly the powers which Municipal Commissioners enjoyed under Act XXVI of 1850—the enactment that it superseded, there can be no doubt that the powers of control and veto vested by the Act in the President are such as it has not been found necessary to assert in any other province of India, and it is indeed sufficient to read the description of those powers which is given in paragraph 5 of the Bombay Government Resolution to see how inconsistent they are with anything like independent action on the part of the local bodies The Bombay Government point, indeed to the powers given them by the Act of granting the elective franchise to city municipalities, and of elevating towns to the status of city municipalities They refer also to the great advance that the Presidency has made since the act was introduced But the fact is that the number of city municipalities is now but ten throughout the whole Presidency only one town (Sukkur) having been raised to that rank since the Act came into operation, while the elective franchise had not up to the date of the issue of the Resolution of the 18th May last been granted under the Act to any city or town, however flourishing or far advanced Such a state of things cannot in the opinion of the Government of India be regarded with complacency in a Presidency which, on account of its enlightenment and general advancement, would seem to be capable of exercising with safety and advantage more extended powers of self-government than could be wisely conceded to any other part of the country.

It is admittad frankly enough by some of the more experienced officers consulted by the Bombay Government, that the system of control hitherto in force has been "(to some extent) too strict and elaborate to encourage much really independent action." One officer declares that "as popular institutions the Municipalities and Local Fund Committees (in Sind) are (with the exception of some city municipalities) little better than shams." Another officer notes "a tendency somewhat increasing to dictate to Municipal Committees in a manner which may secure uniformity of municipal administration at the cost of the spirit of independence, which is the life and soul of municipal self-government." A third officer writes "If the principle enunciated in our Municipal and Local Fund Acts had been fairly acted up to, we should have had some years of experience to show us how the natives, entrusted under these Acts with certain responsibilities, had exercised their power. As it is, though several years have elapsed since the Local Fund Act has been passed the power reserved to the Native Committees has been gradually decreased until they are now a set of dummies with nothing to do and no money to spend. The District Committee is in but a little better plight, as all its funds, but a small margin, are budgeted for under the orders of superior authority. Municipalities are somewhat better off, but even they have had pressure occasionally applied to them which has prevented them from exercising the powers entrusted to them by the Legislature" Other evidence to the same effect might be adduced from the report of the District officers enclosed in your letter under reply. It also appears from the papers that under arrangements recently made by the Local Government the admirable system of *taluka* Local Fund Committees has practically become extinct

8 It is essential to the success of the policy laid down by Lord Mayo in 1870, and repeatedly enunciated since that time by the Government of India, that freer opportunities of developing a capacity for local self-government should be given to the people of this country; and there is ample evidence before the Government of India, coming from all parts of the country, that it is only by removing the pressure of direct official interference that the people can be brought to take sufficient interest in local matters, and to devote to them the same amount of care and attention that enables them successfully to manage their own private concerns There is nothing specially difficult or recondite in the work that is ordinarily entrusted to local Boards The control of funds to be expended on the repair of local roads, the cleansing local drains, the maintenance of local Primary Schools, and such like operations, constitute by far the greater portion of their duties So long as the district officer is in a position to see that the necessary work is done, and to remonstrate and intervene if it is not done, the Governor General in Council can see no reason why he should be everywhere required to direct the whole deliberations of the Boards, and to relieve them of all real responsibility by his constant presence

9 The Governor General in Council is therefore unable to regard the proposal of the Government of Bombay set out in paragraphs 5 to 8 of their Resolution under notice, that the Collector should combine as a rule to be President of the city and town municipalities and of the Local Fund Committees of his district, as anything but a temporary arrangement His Excellency in Council trusts that the experiment which the Bombay Government declare themselves willing to make of appointing non officials to be Presidents in the more advanced towns and collectorates will be tried in an ungrudging spirit, and he has no doubt that if the plan of outside control is only properly understood and fairly worked by District officers, its advantages will very soon be appreciated, and that it will be more and more widely followed In any case the new Act should provide for the adoption of this arrangement whenever the local Government may from time to time think fit to resort to it. The system of elected Chairmen for both general and limiting committees, described in paragraph 21 of the Resolution, will, it may be hoped, enable the district officers in practice to leave much real authority to the members of the Boards, and the Governor General in Council does not doubt that the Bombay Government will advise its officers to continue as much as possible the range of their presidential functions, so as to bring them more into harmony with the policy of the Supreme Government on this important matter

10 The Governor-General in Council is glad to observe that, while not prepared generally to abandon the system of official Presidents, the Bombay Government is ready to give up the power of suspending resolutions passed by a majority of the Commissioners which is now held by the President of a city municipality, and also to limit the powers of the President in town municipalities The President will also in future have, it is understood, in both cases only a casting vote There is also an intention expressed in paragraph 59 of converting several of the larger town corporations into the city municipalities

11. The Government of India approve of the proposals of the local Government (paragraphs 9 to 13) for reducing the number of *ex officio* members on the various local Boards, and for introducing a system of election It is expected that in the course of a short time a less restricted system will be adopted in many places The new Act should be so framed as to enable the Government to adopt the details of the system of appointment and election to varying local circumstances

12 As regards the qualifications for the franchise and for election to the local boards (paragraphs 14—18), and the manner in which elections are to be conducted, the Governor-General in Council has already said he would be prepared to leave much to the Local Governments He trusts that the working of the system now about to be adopted in Bombay will be closely watched, and that opportunity will be taken to improve or modify it as experience may dictate.

13. Referring to the objections taken in paragraph 22 of the Resolution to the grant of honorary titles to members of the boards, I am to explain that the titles of Rai or Rao Bahadur and Khan Bahadur are those given in other parts of India as a matter of course to all members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Service. If the practice in Bombay is different, there would be no objection to the Local Government adopting for members of local boards any complimentary mode of address that seemed to them suitable.

14. The Governor General in Council accepts the statement made in paragraph 23 of the Resolution that there are tracts in Bombay as in other Presidencies, where it is not possible at present to introduce the more advanced forms of local self Government. It is left to the Governor of Bombay in Council to determine in what places the new system may be introduced with a fair prospect of success The Governor General in Council, however, trusts that a narrow policy in this respect will not be followed by the Bombay Government.

The Governor General in Council is glad to find from the announcement made in paragraph 26 of the Resolution that the system of seven years' budgets for Local Fund works is to be given up, and to gather from other paragraphs that the Taluka Committees are again to be utilised and have funds placed at their disposal for petty local works. The paragraphs of the Resolution (27—53) dealing with the question of the funds to be made over to local boards, and the powers to be entrusted to them in respect of local works, education and other matters, have evidently been very carefully thought out by the Government of Bombay, and the Government of India are content to await their development in practice. It is, however, hoped that the Government of Bombay will be able to include both sanitation and vaccination among the matters for which the boards will be held responsible

16 On the question of taxation, discussed in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the Resolution, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it is highly undesirable to resort to increased taxation at present It is quite possible that under an efficient system of local self-government local bodies may hereafter desire to raise larger funds for the important objects which they will be called upon to administer, and nothing could be further from the intention of the Government of India than that the development of self-government, which they desire to promote should be used as an engine for imposing additional burthens upon the people. On the contrary, taxation is one of those matters over which, especially in the interest of the poorer classes, the Government must retain a strict power of control; and this is provided for in Bombay by the reservation laid down in paragraph 56 of the Resolution under notice The Government of India would approve of the substitution of a house-tax for the present system of octroi, should that course commend itself to any of the city or town municipalities, but not otherwise.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.


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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[BUTTERS TELEGRAMS]

## EUROPE.

### THE CHARGES AGAINST ARABI

*London 21st October Morning*—The Bill of Indictment which has been framed against Arabi Pasha contains the following charges —

1st —In violation of the international law for hoisting the flag of truce during the bombardment of Alexandria by the English, in order to withdraw the Egyptian troops from the forts, and giving up the city to fire and pillage

2nd —For inciting the population to arm against His Highness the Khedive

3rd —For prosecuting the war notwithstanding the peace which existed with Egypt and Great Britain

4th —For inciting the people to a civil war and massacre

The English Counsel of Arabi Pasha will be allowed to cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution

### THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

*London 22nd, October*—Baker Pasha's scheme for the reorganisation of the Egyptian army, which has been approved provides for an equal number of superior British officers and Egyptian officers Half the Regiments will be under the command of British, and half under Egyptian officers

### SIR G WOLSELEY

Sir Garnet Wolseley left Alexandria yesterday for England

### EGYPTIANS ASKING FOR A BRITISH GARRISON

The inhabitants of Damietta ask that British troops may be allowed to remain there

### REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT

*London 24th, October Morning*—Parliament reassembled yesterday evening, when a vote was at once passed that Mr Gladstone's Parliament Procedure Bill should take precedence of all other business Mr Gladstone expressed his determination of adhering to the first rule of procedure, but will modify others

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882

## THE REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT MYSORE

On Thursday evening last, the day after the conclusion of the Dassarah festivities the 'grand annual parliament, as it is euphoniously called, met at Mysore under the presidency of the Dewan, for the second time We gather our information from a special telegram to the *Bangalore Spectator* which we extract elsewhere in our columns this morning What sort of "representatives of the people" were sent up, we cannot tell Under the bureaucratic Government which now influences the destinies of the Mysore state, we can have no information on this or any other point connected with the administration Under any other civilised Government, which intended frankly to take the public into its confidence, we should have had, a month, or, say, a fortnight, before the "grand annual meeting," at Mysore, a list of the names, calling, and status, of the "representatives" who are to bring forward the grievances and wants of the people, so that we should have known the character of the "representative meeting" at Mysore, but under a Dewan, who assumes all in all in himself, and under a Maharajah who, it is evident, is too fickle in yielding up his royal prerogatives, we can have no information about this "grand annual parliament" but that which is vouchsafed to the public, *after the event* when criticism and suggestions are useless It is bootless, therefore, to remark upon the character and standing, the ability and energy, of the members of this "representative meeting" We know nothing about it, and our ignorance on the matter is not self imposed, but imposed on the public by the Dewan himself to His Highness who *professes to be a* man of large and liberal views, a man "open to conviction," probably, to his own convictions Being thus deprived of any material for remark on one of the most important points about this "grand annual meeting of representatives" of the Mysore state, we are constrained to confine our observations to that which a truly occurred at the meeting of Thursday last, when the Dewan, "in all his glory,' surrounded (thus goes the telegram to the *Spectator*) by "Colonels Hay and Pearse, Messrs K Seshadri Iyer, Krishna Murti, Monklejohn, Narasimmaiyer of Kolar, T. R A Thumboo Chetty, the State Councillors, Mr Vijayendra Row, Secretary, and a group of others,' delivered an address which was "able, brilliant, and to the point" As to the ability *brilliancy, and pointedness of the address,* we cannot speak at present, without the full text of the speech before us but, in our humble capacity, we venture to make a few observations on the heads of the subject matter of the discourse, as reported in the telegram to our contemporary

It would seem that the Dewan "touched upon self Government, as announced by the Supreme Government of India and already inaugurated in the Province, though on somewhat different lines" Whatever the Supreme Government of India has done in the direction of self Government in India we beg leave to doubt the statement that "self Government has been inaugurated in the Province" It has not been inaugurated on 'somewhat different line or any 'lines' whatever, in the Province There has been, of course an attempt made or rather, is about to be made, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, through its Municipality but that is not the fact as regards the whole Province The statement of the Dewan is in fact, too premature It will take years before the whole Province is impregnated with the liberal principles of popular municipal government enunciated by Lord Ripon, and we doubt whether under a purely Native state, such as Mysore is, and under a Dewan with merely *quasi* liberal ideas (*not action*) and under a Maharajah who seems so indifferent to the political progress of his people, Lord Ripon's Resolution on Self Government will ever become a living and accomplished fact The telegram goes on to say that the "Dewan pointed out the defects arisable from apathy and factiousness, the remedies for the same, and elaborated his scheme whereby Local Fund Boards and Municipalities should be reconstructed, separating the administrative from purely executive functions, the latter alone utilising the services of officials." Unfortunately, the telegram is too brief and concise, and we cannot tell what the Dewan really meant, but it is quite clear that there has been no scope afforded for "apathy" or "factiousness" regarding the benefits of Local Self-Government in the Province, because, from the days of the old Maharajah, to the days of the late European Commission, up to the present day, no such scope has been afforded. *The Government* of Mysore has exercised the most paternal and the most patronising—most irritating, in many instances—influence on the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. The people, in short, have had no sort of popular Self Government To talk, therefore, of "apathy" and "factiousness" is to talk of a state things which does not exist. We shall be glad when Local Fund Boards and municipalities are "reconstructed," whatever that phrase may mean, but this sort of talk has been uttered for a long while, and nothing has come of it The Dewan himself, it seems to us, is a great talker Honey, as some say, flows from his lips, but the manna of substance is not yet apparent Local Fund Boards and municipalities are as much under the apron-strings of the Government as ever they were. The Dewan talks of reconstructing them, but in such talk we do not believe, judging from our past experience of political liberty in the Mysore state If the Dewan really wishes to make his vaunting true at once, there is an ample opportunity at hand. Why does he not at once, by way of reasonable and just experiment, direct that the Municipality of the Petta, or native town of Bangalore, should be an elective one? Why does he not do as they are doing in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and take measures towards carrying out one of the leading features of Lord Ripon's Resolution on Local Self-Government, namely, municipalities by election? If something like this were done, then we might be disposed to place belief in the high-flown sentiments and opinions of *the Dewan* but until then we must take them to be *cum grano salis*' *Holding the opinions we do on the* subject of Local Self Government in the Mysore Province, it is unnecessary for us to make any remark on the Dewan's observations about the employment of officials as presidents of Local Fund Boards and municipalities Here is a quaint little passage in the *Spectator's* telegram regarding the Dewan's thirst after a Liberal Government It is stated that the "address favourably reviewed the advantages derivable even by Government itself from the suggestions made by intelligent representatives and from practical experience" It would seem, then, from this queer passage in the Dewan's speech that he couples "intelligent representatives" with his own "practical experience," the result being that the latter has the preponderance in the administration of this state.

We regret to note the results of the last year's administration report, which reveals a state of things financial which is more

curious than re-assuring. It is stated that the year's income was 108½ lacs of rupees, "including two lacs from extraordinary sources," that the expenditure was 119 lacs "including 18 lacs for extraordinary calls," and yet, we are told, in the same breath, that "altogether Mysore revenues would show a surplus of six lacs annually." Wonderful are the manipulations of figures regarding the revenues of the Mysore State. Last year we were told that it would take two or three years before the revenues would rise to 104 or 105 lacs, that it would take a longer time to rise to the old figure of 109½ lacs, and, in spite of these statements, we are now told that the revenue for last year was 108½ lacs. Who can, or, rather, who *will*, account for these inconsistent statements?

We have not quite done with the subject of this article. In our next issue, we hope to resume consideration of the topic, for since writing the above article, the full text of the Dewan's speech has been published in the *Daily Post* of Saturday last.

## "MANNERS MAKE THE MAN"

THE *Madras Mail* has the following extraordinary communication from a correspondent at Mysore, under the heading above given, namely, "Manners Make the Man." The writer says —

"I should be much obliged if you or any of your readers, would let me know through the medium of your paper whether it is considered etiquette or good manners, for native gentlemen to take off their turbans and remain bare headed in a place of public assembly where there are Europeans as well as natives? Whilst at a theatrical performance given in this city, I observed some Native gentlemen take off their turbans and remain bare headed. Two of them at least were gentlemen occupying high positions of trust in this Province, Deputy Commissioners, so that if it is considered bad manners it cannot in their case be from ignorance and it seems to me a pity that men to whom the rising generation of native gentlemen in this Province look up for example should allow their inclinations and personal comfort to get the better of their good manners and gentlemanly feelings in a public theatre.

The above may be taken as a specimen of hypercriticism in Sociology. The writer of the above passage evidently does not know, or has forgotten, or ignores, the fact that a native dramatic performance unlike an English performance, lasts for five or six hours, that the turbans worn by native gentlemen are several yards in length and breadth and weigh several pounds, that to keep on this superincumbrance on the head for several hours, without shifting it becomes a physical impossibility especially for those who are of delicate health or of weak frames. If therefore, a native gentleman, even a Deputy Commissioner, should take off his turban during a long night's entertainment surely, there is no "bad manners" in that? What are the manners of Englishmen with regard to head gear? They take off their hats in church, in a court of law, before the Queen, and other great personages, but they determinately keep them on at theatres and other public entertainments, and, strange to say, in the most solemn of their national assemblies, the House of commons, they retain their hats on their heads, placing them in what some of them fancy a jaunty and fashionable style, such as, on the right side or the left side, or the back or on the front of the head. It is, then, sheer affectation or false sentiment which would call the good manners of native gentlemen in question, because, as a temporary measure of relief, through a long sitting, they happen to take off their turbans.

## THE DASSERAH AT MYSORE

(*From our Special Correspondent*)

OCTOBER, 21

IT is hard to say whether the centre of attraction in Mysore during the past few days, has been the *Dassarah* festivities or Sir Frederick Roberts. The latter draws large crowds after him whenever he drives out, and seems to be even more sought out than the Maharajah himself. His courteous salutations to rich and poor, mighty and small, alike, whether European or native, makes him a favourite with all. On Friday last, General and Lady Roberts, accompanied by Mr and Mrs Sandford, and a large and gay party, drove to Seringapatam, on a visit to the island made so famous by its grand and soul stirring historical associations. What mingled emotions must have rushed into the mind of the hero of Kandahar, as he walked under the very passage in the fort of Seringapatam, by which one who was no mean General himself, and who gave the British more trouble than Dost Mahomed Shere Ali, Yakoob Khan, or Ayub Khan put together, tried to make his escape, and gazed upon the very spot where he fell, shot to the heart by a British soldier! The General and his party visited, too, the breach, through which the British made a forcible entrance into the fort, and could see across the river the site where the breaching batteries were placed, manned by two companies placed perpendicularly on the opposite bank. There, in the Fort too, was shown the cell, under the ramparts, in which Generals Baird and Bailie were confined for a long and weary space of time by the cruel "Tiger" of Mysore. Probably the greatest treat to the party was the visit to the *Darya Daulat Bagh*, or "Garden of the wealth of the sea," Tippu's famous summer retreat from business, and which is situated just outside the Fort. The building is quite unique in its way, the walls being covered with beautiful arabesque work within. On the outer walls are painted scenes depicting Bailie's defeat by the combined forces of Hyder and Tippu, in 1780, but the representations are ludicrous and absurd in the extreme, partaking more of the character of caricature than of faithful pictures. The portraits of ruling sovereigns and notables in Tippu's time, which are on the back wall are more correct. The doors of the building are of fine polished sandal wood, inlaid with silver and ivory. The building is in a very dangerous state, and is barricaded all round, to keep people out the order being relaxed, of course, in favor of such distinguished visitors as Sir Frederick Roberts and party. I believe the Government intend to raise it to the ground, and meanwhile, facsimile copies are being taken of the curious paintings on the walls, for presentation to the India museum in London. The *Darya Daulat Bagh* stands in extensive grounds, laid out in flower plots and stocked with avenue and fruit trees. The *Lal Bagh*, at the lower end of the island, is the mausoleum of Hyder, his wife, and their son, Tippu. The building which is square is surmounted by a magnificent dome, with minarets at the angles and surrounded by a corridor which is supported by pillars of black hornblende. The walls of the corridor are of beautiful open tracery work, and the doors of sandal wood inlaid with ivory, were the gift of Lord Dalhousie, a former Viceroy of India. The tombs of father, mother, and son lie side by side, and are covered with richly wrought pall of crimson and gold. On the terrace without the mausoleum, are the tombs of various relatives of the usurpers of the throne of Mysore, and of officers who died in their service. Another object of interest which Sir Frederick and his party visited at Seringapatam, was "Scott's Deserted Bungalow." The story goes that the bungalow, which is a large, roomy, two storied mansion delightfully situated by the Cauvery, was occupied, in 1800, the year after the fall of Seringapatam, by a Colonel Scott, who held a command in the British garrison. With the Colonel were his wife and two grown up daughters. In the year I refer to, cholera carried away the three ladies, and the bereaved and distracted Colonel rushed away from the spot, leaving the Bungalow and all it contained, as it was, and never returned nor was again heard of. A guard was placed on the Bungalow, and for years it remained intact as on the day when it was deserted. Latterly some of the property has been removed, but a great portion of the old fashioned furniture, including the large family cot, with its musty, moth-eaten, curtains, dining table, chairs, piano, mirror, &c, is still in the old place.

As I stated in my last letter, Mysore was very crowded, and gay, during the *Dassarah* festivities. Amusements and entertainments of all kinds were provided, from the intellectual, interesting, and brilliant performances of the Parsee theatrical Company, to the antics of the dombar or juggler. The centre of attraction, in the evenings, was, as usual, the Palace, where the Maharajah sat on his throne in state, surrounded by his officers, and European and native guests. The throne is an article of great interest. We read that the original structure, which was of big wood, overlaid with ivory, was generally stated to have been sent by Aurungzeb to Chikka Deva Raja in 1699. The Palace log ad, however, that it was discovered buried at Pongonda, by the founders of the Vijayanagar empire, Hakka or Harihara and Bukka, to whom its locality was revealed by an ascetic named Vidyaranya and that it was handed from dynasty to dynasty, until it came into the possession of Raja Wadiyar. According to the same legend it had once been the throne of the Pandus, who reigned at Hastinapura, and Kampila Raja is said to have brought it thence and buried it at Pongonda. It is certain, however, that the ivory throne was used by Chikka Deva Raja and his successors up to the accession of Tippu Sultan, that it was discovered, in a lumber-room of the Muhammadan palace, after the downfall of Seringapatam, and employed at the coronation of the late Raja, as well as of the present ruler.

During the nine days of the Dassarah, the Maharajah, as I have said, sat in state on his throne, while in the quadrangle below, sports, jousting, feats of strength and skill, were carried on. The grand evening was that of Saturday, the 21st instant, when the Durbar took place. A space in the quadrangle was roped off, within which the sports took place, at the head of the square, the Maharajah's Body Guard, in their handsome scarlet and blue uniforms, took up a position while to the right and left were regiments of Barr sepoys and Silladar Horse. Every available space in the Palace square was crowded by eager sight seers, and the balconies, windows, and even house-tops of the surrounding buildings were alive with faces. From an early hour in the afternoon the guests began to drop in, and at 10 P M the curtains of the Durbar Hall were drawn aside. A few minutes later a state carriage drove up with General and Lady Roberts and Mr and Mrs Sandford who were received by His Highness at the entrance to the Palace, and conducted to their seats, upstairs in the Durbar Hall. The Maharajah took his seat, which was the signal for the proceedings to commence. The usual presentations were made while the jugglers, wrestlers, and others below, entertained the assembled party. After dark, the Palace and surrounding buildings were brilliantly illuminated, the lines of the architecture being picked out by many coloured lights and having a striking effect. The fireworks were very good, especially the set pieces, but old Mysoreans complain that the Durbar display generally, is not up to what it was when Maharajah Krishnaraj Woodiar reigned. On the arrival and departure of Sir Frederick Roberts, and Mr Sandford, salutes were fired.

On Sunday evening, the festivities came to a close by the usual state procession to Belvat. The Maharajah was seated on a noble looking elephant, in a gorgeous *howdah*, and before and behind there were strings of elephants, horses, carriages, and bullock hackeries, with of course the indispensable accompaniment of a surging, tumultuous crowd. I must confess, however, that the procession was far from being an imposing one. There was too much of "tag-rag-and-bob-tail" about it. Why, the state carriage was one which a wealthy Jaghirdar would almost think *infra dig* to ride in. One or two attempts were made at getting up triumphal arches, the only successful one being that opposite the police station. At Belvat, the Maharajah performed the ceremony of discharging an arrow into a plantain stalk, and of reviewing his handful of troops. The procession then returned to town, and the Dassarah festivities were over.

On Monday evening a grand dinner was given by the Maharajah to his European guests. Mr Sandford, on behalf of His Highness, proposed General Roberts' health in a very happy and felicitous speech. Sir Frederick, who is as eloquent and polished an orator, as he is a brave soldier and skilful general, made an appropriate acknowledgment, and returned the compliment by proposing the Maharajah's health. In doing so the gallant General launched forth into the many amiable and brilliant qualities the Maharajah possessed as a ruler, and how successful his reign had been so far. Of course Sir Frederick did not forget to accord the meed of praise due to those two distinguished statesmen, Sir James Gordon and Mr Runga Charlu, for contributing so much to this success. On calmly reading over Sir Frederick's speech, afterwards, I could not help re-calling, irresistibly to my mind, certain verses I once came across in the course of my random readings —

"There is a phrase we oft have seen,
On bottle labels writ,
And those who invalids have been,
Best know the drift of it,
It may embody in a line,
A world of chemic lore,
And skill to portion and combine,
*The mixture as before*

This will apply to many thing
To oratory most
Addresses made to kings and queens,
And wedding speech and toast,
For common place and compliment
Are mingled o'er and o'er
*This saves the trouble to invent—*
*The mixture as before*

## Original and Selected Notes.

SEVEN Mamletdars in the Ahmednagar Collectorate have been employed on special duty of destroying locusts.

IT is proposed to give a suitable reception, at Lucknow, to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry and 7th Native Infantry on their return from Egypt.

THE native press of Bombay protests against the proposed grant of five thousand rupees from Municipal funds towards the reception of the troops returning from war.

MR CUNNINGHAM'S estimate amounting to Rs 6,000 for erecting a monument over the grave of the late Right Honorable W. P. Adam at Outcamund, has been sanctioned by Government.

DURING the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow in November, his Excellency will present new colours to the 2nd (Queen's Own) Native Infantry, one of the most distinguished regiments in the Native Army.

HIS Highness the Jam of Nawanagar has made a donation of Rs 1,500 in furtherance of the noble project of Mr Malabari's translations of the Hibbert lectures of Mr. Max Muller into the vernaculars of India.

THE approaching marriage is announced of the Princess Maria Isabella, cousin of the King of Bavaria, and sister of the Empress of Austria, with the Duke of Genoa, cousin of the King and brother of the Queen of Italy.

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda starts on a tour through the Kadi provinces on the 20th of next month. In anticipation of the tour, roads are being repaired and measures taken to give the young Maharaja a good idea of his state. It is said that a retinue of about 1,500 men is to accompany him.

THE first case connected with the riots of August 16th and disposed of by Mr. Moore, Acting Joint Magistrate, Salem, in which nine men were convicted of being members of an unlawful assembly, was heard in appeal yesterday, and the additional Sessions Judge reversed the sentences as against six of the accused.

*Truth* says —"The Nizam of Hyderabad will be accompanied to Europe by Sir Salar Jung and a very large suite. The party are expected to arrive in London about the end of April, and, after staying in town for a few weeks, they will make a tour which will extend to Scotland, and then they go to the Continent for a couple of months before returning to India.

A TELEGRAM, dated Tabriz, September 18th, and published in the *Daily News*,

states that Shaikh Obeidullah has surrendered himself to the Turkish troops. This notorious leader of the Kurdish insurrection escaped, some little time ago, from Constantinople, and it was supposed that, aided by Russian gold, he had gone to raise further disturbances on the Turkish frontier.

The natives of Travancore have begun to complain that some of the better paid appointments in that State are now being gradually given to Cochin-born Brahmans and members of that class from other parts of the Madras Presidency. It is said, but the statement is open to question, that the Dewan favors the admission of Cochin Brahmans into the service of Travancore to the detriment of the "sons of the soil." One can hardly believe that this policy will be pursued, especially after the representations made to the Maharajah in the address presented to His Highness during his recent tour, and of the distinct pledge given to the Sovereign of Travancore. The safest course is to adopt a policy of "distributive equity" which a late Governor of Madras said would be followed by his Government in all cases where it would be just, equitable and wise for those with patronage in their hands to adopt. There is, we believe, no fear of "throwing the" social "stay," and that it will be avoided to the fullest possible extent there can hardly be a doubt.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall*—"It is I suppose, generally considered as an indisputable fact that we have not concluded a legitimate war, but suppose that Arabi is generally considered not as a prisoner of war, but as a rebel. I know the fact. It is curious, all the same, to reflect with what difficulty we have made Arabi, nominally a rebel, not a rebel at all. It is clear that he was no rebel as regards England, or even that sacred institution the Control, but it was necessary for our purposes that he should be a rebel to some body. We therefore requisitioned, with an argument that becomes almost grotesque, that either the Khedive or the Sultan or both should call him a rebel. Please call Arabi a rebel" was our earnest entreaty to both of them. The Khedive's hesitation to do anything of the sort lasted till the 14th of July—a month after his flight from Cairo—and was only overcome by the fact that he was in our hands, and could hardly help himself. The reason he gave for calling Arabi a rebel was avowedly because the Alexandrian forts made so bad a fight of it, and, though this reason was hardly flattering to us, we were more than satisfied to have Arabi's evil conduct proclaimed on our terms. As for the Sultan, his hesitation seems to have lasted till now, for, though he has given a firman every bit as good as any Arabi desires to be called a rebel, it is still doubtful whether in as many words he has ever called him one."

## Local and Provincial

The Dussehra Holidays.—The Dussehra holidays came to a close on Thursday last the 26th instant, when all the public offices and courts were reopened for business.

Sappers and Miners.—The company of Sappers and Miners who left Bangalore for Egypt, and was engaged in active service there returned to Bangalore yesterday (Sunday) evening.

Anghola Railway Loan.—It is stated that, for the extension of the railway from Tiptur to Shimoga the Mysore Government will call for another public loan of ten lacs of rupees on the same terms as the loan for the Bangalore Tumkur line.

Departure of the C-in-C.—The Commander-in-Chief of Madras Sir Frederick Roberts, and suite, left Bangalore, by ordinary mail train on Friday evening last, for Bapatla, *en route* to Cuddapah where His Excellency will inspect the Hampshire Regiment, the 67th.

Return of General Payn.—Lieutenant General W. Payn, C.B., commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, returned to Bangalore from Mysore, on Thursday last, by special train. General Payn assumed command of the division from Colonel Kerrich, R.H.A.

Indian Penal Code Amendment Act.—We understand that the British Resident has applied to have Act VIII of 1882 (the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act) introduced into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and that the enactment will shortly come into force.

The Pettah Market.—The long standing proposal to have a clock tower, with a clock in it, for the Pettah market, is about to be carried into effect. The subject is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Pettah Municipal Commissioners, who, we hope, will sanction the project, as there are sufficient funds available for the purpose.

The late Revd T. Hodson.—Intelligence has been received from England of the death of the Revd Thomas Hodson, the veteran Wesleyan Missionary, who laboured in India for forty years, and was for very many years Superintendent and Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission in the Mysore Province. The late Mr Hodson retired about three years ago.

Post Office at Bangalore.—Instructions have been issued to the Comptroller of Mysore to place the sum of Rs 1,920 at the disposal of the Madras Public Works Department from the revenues of he assigned tract being one third of the estimate for certain improvements and repairs to the Post Office building at Bangalore, with a request that the Executive Engineer may be directed to proceed with as little delay as possible.—*Madras Times*.

Return of the British Resident.—The British Resident Mr Stanford, and Mrs Sandford, and Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and Lady Roberts, together with their respective suites, returned to Bangalore from Mysore on Friday afternoon, by special train, which left the latter place at 7-25 A.M. and arrived at 11-11 A.M. The usual guards of honour and escort were awaiting at the station, and the usual salutes were fired.

Riot at Kengherry.—A report was current during the past week, that there was a riot and affray between Hindus and Mohammedans, at Kengherry, on the last day of the Dussehra. There is a large Mahomedan population at Kengherry, and it is reported that they were the aggressors. Mr Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, went down to the place, and there will probably be a strict investigation into the affair.

The Governor of Madras.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Grant Duff, Governor of Madras was expected to arrive at Mysore from Ooty, *viâ* Segoor ghaut, on Friday last, the 27th instant. Mr Duff, as far as it has been arranged, will be here in Bangalore, this afternoon, by special train, and remain as guest of the British Resident till the 2nd proximo, when he will proceed to Ossoor, whence he will go on to Madras, passing through Bangalore, on the 5th idem.

Brahmins as Medicos.—Hitherto, in this Province, those amongst the natives who adopt medicine and surgery, on the English system, as a profession, came only from amongst the lower castes, but now, we are glad to learn that Brahmins are likely to take to the profession, as a bright example has been afforded them by Mr Vittal Rao, a brother of Mr V. P. Mahadeva Rao, the Assistant Commissioner. Mr Vittal Rao, is now an Assistant Surgeon, having been first privately taught medicine and surgery by Mr Arokiaswamy Pillay, the popular First Class Hospital Assistant, attached to the Bangalore Lying-in hospital.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

Sayhanathy Naidu's Case.—We learn that the hearing of this case before the High Court is likely to take place on Tuesday next.—*Mail*.

Departure of Dr Hunter.—The Hon'ble Dr Hunter, the President of the Education Commission proceeded yesterday evening by the mail train to Bombay. There were present on the platform to bid the Honourable gentleman farewell, a large number of Europeans and Natives.—*Ibid*.

Special Pensions Allowance.—On the recommendation of the Local Government, the Government of India have sanctioned a special pension allowance of Rs. 10 per diem to Mr Wigram, C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, and Mr L. Melver, C.S., Acting Sub Collector, Vellore, now doing duty at Salem, during their stay at that place.—*Ibid*.

A "Reader's" Post and B.A. Aspirants.—We are given to understand by a correspondent that about 130 applications have already been received by the Superintendent of the Government Press, in reply to an advertisement in the *Fort St George Gazette*, for Press Readers, and amongst them there are upwards of sixty applications from Graduates of the University of Madras. The advertised pay is Rs. 40 per month.—*Ibid*.

Natives as Engine Drivers.—The employment of natives in the capacity of drivers, is being gradually extended on the various lines of railway. At present there are no less than 199 drivers, and 348 shunters in the employment of the Indian Railways, the largest number being engaged on the East India Railway Company, which has 117 drivers and 119 shunters. The smallest number is on the Madras line, where there are only three native shunters.—*Ibid*.

Government Stock Notes.—These Government stock notes when compared to Government promissory notes differ in several important particulars. They are under three disadvantages, viz., the interest is payable yearly instead of half yearly. The denominations are of small amount. These notes will not be enfeoffed for sale in Europe. On the other hand, they have three recommendations, the notes themselves and the accrued interest will be readily obtainable at all treasuries, they will be transferable by simple delivery, and notes of any of the five lower denominations will be exchangeable at treasuries for their equivalent in notes of the higher denominations. Comparing stock notes with Savings Bank the investor in the latter has the security of a booked account and of receiving whenever he pleases without the necessity of finding a purchaser, but he has to attend at a Government Office, he receives interest at a quarter per cent lower and that interest runs on his minimum monthly balance only. The balance of these advantages and disadvantages and the extent to which the value of stock notes will be affected thereby can be determined by experience alone.—*Ibid*.

### BOMBAY

Native News Papers.—Some time ago a native paper of Ahmedabad published one of its issues on yellow paper. Its readers were at a loss to account for the transformation, when a week afterwards it came out on dark green paper with an editorial note explaining the reason which was that their stock of ordinary white paper had been exhausted. Consequently the proprietor was obliged to use some coloured paper which was intended for wrappers. Another native journal in Gujerat disappeared from the scene for two consecutive weeks. On the third week it appeared with an apologetic note stating that the readers were not served in consequence of the editor's sister being ill. A third was in a similar way temporarily eclipsed. In this case the editor had proceeded to Bombay as witness in a Small Cause Court case. This week the *Samachar Darpan*, of Ahmedabad, has hit upon the original idea of printing its first side, heading and all, on the fourth page. It has carried out the singular programme consistently. To read the paper you have to begin from the end and finish at the beginning.—*Gazette*.

## Extracts.

### THE MAGIC OF A HAT

We have pleasure in inserting the following capital letter from an esteemed correspondent.—

Why should the Dewan go to the Palace gravelling through the dirtiest lanes, escorted by policemen and dirty wood police peons, when the Police Secretary with family drives to the front of the throne, and is escorted upstairs by the Assistant in waiting? Why should the Dewan choose the obscurest and most slattern passages to the Durbar Hall, where at one gate the guard present arms, at a second sentry stand up, at a third stretch their legs towards his turbaned Dewanship, where as the Military Assistant closes the high war, and approaches the front of the palace with a general salute from the whole army? It is because he is hatless. Why should Colonel Hoy, Captain Macintire, Mr Davy, Mr Russel with Europeanized allegiance to Mahomedanism, and many other minor functionaries be gratified by the Mahomedan brother, while Councillors, Deputy Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners are alike serry by peons? Because of their hats. Why should the Mysore Sessions Judge be promoted to stop his carriage in front of the throne, escorted by a Sikh Orderly, at the Palace door for his daughter, when the Bangalore Sessions Judge can not even walk in the same place with a umbrella in with shoes? It is again on account of the self same hat. Why should Venkatramanna have been empowered to send a pandy or honest Hindu and abusing an accused, when such being he is kept their target who is not assessed by the Chief Commissioner instead of a cross-eyed Collector, who is Krishnamurti, the Deputy Commissioner, had to look in vain for a hatted fourth to be commanding manager? Why should Bellamy be the district equally fit for a Professorship of English or Mathematics, Logic or Botany? Why should Psychology, which things on Mahomedan Gujerat have emphatically not even get grey notice? Why should Venkatramanna have been sporting in Mysore, when Alphus was there, yearly promoted in Bangalore, with offers from Baroda, Baroda, Cutmeer, and New Zealand? Because they will not to take up the mouth to wear hats. Why should Shamanna, the Palace conductor, have a bungalow built for him, when Shamy Rao, the Manager, lives in his own house? Why should this Sir mounts be part more than 100 rupees, and his colleague, Krishna Singh, whose forefathers had served the Palace from time immemorial be paid only fifteen? It is *all the magic of a hat*! But in spite of the hat being treated with so much more respect, even in the Palace of a Native State, in spite of a hat being light, being cheap, being graceful, and all its manifold advantages, I still will spend my days hatless and bootless, sticking to the clumsy, old-fashioned, heavy, expensive, tall low. Mysore Turban.—*Daily Post*.

### SUSPENSION AND REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE

The following is a resolution passed at a meeting of the Government of India on 12th October.—

The question of the extent to which revenue should be remitted or suspended in times of famine and scarcity, and of the degree of elasticity which can be given to the revenue system without losing the advantages of fixed demand, has been before the Government of India for some years. The matter was prominently brought to the notice of the Government of India in a formal manner by the North Western Provinces Government in their Secretary's letter No. 2 150, dated the 9th August 1878. The North Western Provinces Government suggested the extension, to cases of general drought and other great calamities, of the principles of section 23 of the Provincial rent law, which provided for the remission or suspension of rent and revenue in the event of the destruction of crops by hailstorms, floods, or similar causes. At the same time it brought forward a proposal to amend the revenue law by allowing the charge of interest on suspended instalments of revenue with the object of establishing a system under which suspensions of revenue would be more systematically and more readily granted in case of need. It was argued on the one hand that the development of Imperial finance and the loss caused by delaying the collections made the revenue authorities reluctant to so indulgence even in cases of plain necessity, and it was represented on the other that if interest was chargeable there would be no loss, and that the authorities would be left free to act in the manner best fitted to save the people from distress, and to serve the true interests of Government. Shortly afterwards the whole question of the system under which remissions and suspensions of land revenue might be allowed came under the consideration of the Famine Commission. The Government of India, therefore after some discussion of the matter with the Local Government, considered it desirable to reserve its final decision on the questions raised by the North-Western Provinces Government until such time as it had received and considered the opinion of the Famine Commissioners. About the same time also the question of varying the revenue demand with reference to character of the seasons came before the Government of India in connection with distress in the Deccan, and the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and that of Bombay was submitted to each Local Government with Circular No. 6—265-274, dated 6th March 1879, with a request for an expression of opinion whether there were any districts or parts of districts within its administration to which the plan of a fluctuating or varying assessment might be applied with advantage. The Government of India is in possession of the views of the Famine Commission as stated in paragraph II, Chapter III, Section III of Part II of their report. It has also before it the opinions of the Local Governments called for by the circular above noted. It is now, therefore, in a position to deal with the whole subject. The necessity of taking it up, and of following to some extent the lines indicated by the North Western Provinces Government in 1878, has been forcibly pressed upon the attention of the Government of India by reports lately received on the agricultural condition of several parts of the country during the years immediately succeeding the famine, which show that the measures taken in 1877-78 for preventing the revenue from pressing too heavily on the people failed adequately to meet the difficulty and that in many places serious and permanent mischief has been caused. In the present Resolution it is the intention of the Government of India to deal with the subject so far only as the temporarily settled districts of Upper India are concerned, leaving for future consideration any questions concerning the provinces of Bombay and Madras, where the principles underlying the proposals (which it contains already to a greater or less extent) form part of the settlement system. There can be no doubt that the rigid enforcement of the revenue demand, irrespective of calamities and of seasons, was not part of the intention of the authors of the revenue system in Northern India. This is amply proved by passages in the published Despatches of Mr. Thomson, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose instructions formed the basis of the present system of settlement in all temporarily-settled provinces of Upper India, and from which some passages are quoted in Appendix B to this Resolution. As time has gone on, however, and as, owing to the extended area of cultivation and increase of prosperity, the relative pressure of the revenue has become less, the theory of a fixed unalterable demand, and of the duty of the landowner and cultivator to save in good years sufficient to meet the loss of bad seasons, had attained greater prominence. The conclusion formed by the Famine Commissioners was that in the extreme case of a failure of the crop caused by drought so severe as to produce famine, nobody should be forced to pay the land revenue by borrowing when his crops have been such as to leave him no surplus above the amount needed for the support of himself and his family. They accordingly advocated a system of suspensions in the first instance, which should be given at an early period, and should be allowed to mature as

remissions only in cases of severe and long continued loss. These principles are entirely concurred in, and on them are based the following suggestions, promising that though the Government of India cannot in all cases expect the cultivator to lay by the surplus of good years in order to meet the deficiencies of bad years, it claims that the suspension of bad seasons should as a rule be made good from the surplus of future good harvests The Government of India desires to explain at the outset that it has no intention of allowing the introduction of a lax system of collection under which arrears will be allowed to accumulate It does not wish to depart from the principle of a fixed assessment to a greater degree than is rendered absolutely necessary by the uncertain conditions attaching to agriculture in some parts of India It believes that a moderate fixed demand regularly collected encourages thrift, and is ordinarily the best system for the welfare of the people, but, on the other hand, it does not wish the revenue administration to be worked with the rigidity of a machine It desires to recognise that there are calamities of season in which even a moderate assessment cannot be paid, and that the burthen of a bad season is felt in proportion to the less or greater moderation of the assessment. At the same time it wishes it to be clearly understood that although in the case of crushing calamities remissions may be unavoidable, yet as a rule suspension of the revenue is the remedy which the Government of India wishes to be used It is only when suspension is obviously insufficient, and when it is clear that to enforce payment, even by easy instalments, would cause permanent injury to the agricultural prosperity of the country, that the revenue should be remitted By suspending the revenue the Government can assist the people in a legitimate way and save them from the calamity of being forced to borrow at exorbitant interest, without injuring their sense of responsibility and independence Influenced by these principles, the Government of India considers it necessary that rules should be laid down under which the revenue authorities shall give certain and immediate relief to the people in time of need. The following are in its opinion the leading measures which the rules should comprise —(i) the classification of agricultural land (ii) the adaptation of the revenue system to the character of each class, (iii) the extension of relief to tenants, (iv) an investigation of the outturn of every harvest, (v) the grant to local officials of authority to act, (vi) the charge of interest on suspended instalments

The Government of India has in its Resolution No 6—340 350 G, dated 8th December 1881, already indicated that, in order to deal efficiently with the revenue administration of this country, the first step which must be taken in each province is to classify the land of every district In dealing with the subject in the present Resolution it is necessary to consider the matter in greater detail and to decide the manner in which land should be classified The classification may appropriately follow the lines suggested by the North-Western Provinces Government in paragraph 8 of their letter No 2,615, dated the 22nd December 1879 quoted in Appendix C In accordance with its natural conditions agricultural land will therefore be distributed into three classes —

(1) Areas of which the produce is to a great extent secured against failure These may be termed "Secure areas."

(2) Areas on which in seasons of abnormal character remissions or suspensions of revenue are likely to be needed These may be classed as "Insecure areas"

(3) Areas of which the cultivation is so fluctuating as to render an annual adjustment requisite These may be termed "Fluctuating areas"

As without some distribution of the above character it will be impossible to apply the system which it is proposed to adopt, it is desired that immediate measures may be taken to commence the classification of land in each district. The work will take some time to conclude It is not, therefore, contemplated that the classification which is immediately called for should be complete. It will be sufficient at first that in each district the tracts which are most precarious, and in which distress is most likely to occur, should be at once separately recorded. But year by year the more careful study of agricultural circumstances which is now demanded from revenue officials should lead to the more perfect classification which is required for the effectual fulfilment of the purposes in view In making the classification the unit will ordinarily be the estate It must be borne in mind, however, that the interests of the cultivating occupants are quite as important as those of the owners of land Some estates are made up of tracts which, though belonging to the same proprietors, are entirely distinct in character, and in the interests of the different tenants who pay rent for them must be differently treated One half of a village may be secure, and the other half entirely insecure Such for example is often the case in estates situated on the banks of rivers. Those areas which are distant from the river may be level, may contain good soil, and be throughly irrigated by canals or wells Those areas which are near the river may on the other hand be undulating, have little good soil and be without any kind of irrigation In such cases the interests of the cultivating population of the precarious tract appear to demand the application of a system of relief, without respect to the ability of the proprietors to pay the revenue of the whole estate Estates of this kind should therefore be subdivided one portion being classified as secure and the other portion either as insecure or fluctuating, as circumstances may require In the following paragraphs "Estates" will mean the areas adopted as units of classification The Government of India does not wish to bind the Local Governments by hard and fast rules in this matter Speaking generally and as at present advised, it considers that all estates of which 50 per cent and upwards of the cultivated area is secured by irrigation, and which is not liable to failure in time of drought may be classed under 'Secure areas' Into this class also will fall all estates in those parts of the country, such as the high lands of Central India which are, whether irrigated or not, practically safe from drought Estates which have less than 50 per cent of the area secured, and which lie within the zone affected by periodical droughts, will be placed in the "Insecure areas' Into this class will come also areas of which the condition is normally insecure owing to any such cause as exposure to floods, constant epidemic disease of men or cattle, and the like In the third class—"Fluctuating areas'—will fall those tracts in which the area under cultivation is a very inconstant and varying quantity These are the principles on which the classification should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be based But it is evidently necessary to leave a great deal to local experience The Government of India has stated the object it has in view and the work of classification must necessarily be left to the Local Government. It is believed that this work can be performed by the district establishments under the guidance of the Local Agricultural Departments, but the Government of India desires to be informed if there is any doubt about the correctness of this view Having thus classified the land, the next step is to determine how the revenue system can be most appropriately adapted to the requirements of each class. In secure areas, obviously neither suspension nor remission will ordinarily be allowed though the former may occasionally be found necessary in the case of serious but occasional calamities, such as hailstorms &c The term 'Secure" means secure from drought or inundation, and is not intended to imply security from hailstorms, devastation by locusts and similar calamities

In Insecure areas it is necessary to adopt a graduated scale of suspension which shall fit in with a graduated scale of loss of crop. This latter scale may be graduated as follows:—

A—When the loss is total

B—When the crop is estimated at less than ½ of a normal crop

C—When the crop is estimated at between ½ and ¼ of a normal crop

D—When the crop is estimated at between ¼ and ⅛ of a normal crop

By the words normal crop as used in this Resolution must be understood a crop which is equal to ⅘ of a full or bumper crop The signification thus attached to the term is one which is familiar both to the revenue officials and to the agricultural community in most parts of India It will be necessary for the Local Governments to draw up a scale of suspension which the revenue officers can adopt to the above scale of losses The suspensions may have to be modified somewhat according to the known severity or leniency of the incidence of the revenue assessment, and the scale may therefore have a maximum and minimum within which suspensions should be granted for each grade in the scale of loss Thus to meet a loss under grade D where the crop is estimated between ¼ and ⅛ of a normal crop the suspension of rent and revenue may vary between 5 and ⅛ of the demand To meet a loss estimated to fall in grade C, suspensions may be given from ⅛ to ¼ of the demand To grade B may be adopted a suspension varying between ¼ and ⅛ of the demand, and to meet a loss in grade A the whole amount may be suspended. It is to be arranged that such suspensions should be given in aliquot parts not of the *annual* demand but of the *kist* or instalment which is payable out of the crop that has failed Whatever rules may be proposed by the Local Government for the suspension of revenue under this Resolution it must be understood that the question whether suspension will ultimately pass into remission will in the main depend on the character of subsequent crops The action of the Local Government in granting remissions will always be reported to the Government of India, and where such remissions aggregate 10 per cent of the entire land Revenue of the province the previous sanction of the Government of India will be required The Government of India desires to know if there will be any serious difficulty in preparing and carrying out a system of suspensions based on the above or some similar scale in which the proportion of the demand to be suspended rises in proportion to the severity of the loss, and what modifications in the scales can be suggested which will better adopt them in each province to serve as a self regulating guide to the operations of the revenue officers Turning now to 'Fluctuating areas,' the assessment of estates in this class will vary with the area under cultivation The assessment of such estates should not be in the form of a lump sum but in that of fixed acreage rates varying if necessary for different qualities of soil The revenue of the land cultivated in each year should be collected, and that of the uncultivated land should be remitted, as a matter of course In case of failure of the crops on the cultivated area the rules applicable to 'Insecure areas' will apply In the case of estates already settled, the adoption of the proposed system for fluctuating areas must, the Government of India is aware, depend on the wishes of the persons with whom the settlement has been made And it will ordinarily be expedient to leave matters as they are until the settlement is at an end Only in extreme cases where the agricultural prosperity of a country is evidently injured by the present system would the Government of India desire to have the question considered whether a different system should be adopted during the currency of the settlement In such cases, since the rates have probably been fixed by the Settlement Officer with special reference to the fluctuations of the cultivated area, it is obvious that to adopt existing rates year by year to the actual land under cultivation may involve serious loss to Government, nor again is it certain that where the settlement holder is not himself the cultivator he will consent to a revised system being applied both to rent and revenue Should Local Governments therefore desire to introduce the above system may where during the currency of the existing settlement each case should be reported to the Government of India for orders It has been implied above (paragraph 12) that in dealing with this subject the Government of India has at heart the interests of the cultivators quite as much as those of the proprietors of land The remission and suspension of rent must be a necessary consequence of the remission and suspension of revenue This is a matter which ought perhaps to be provided for in the law of landlord and tenant in each province There is reason to believe that the present laws are deficient in this respect, and it is left to the Government in its executive capacity to see, so far as it can, that the intentions now expressed are carried out. It must be understood, therefore, that all suspensions or remissions of revenue involve, said are conditional on, the suspension and remission of the corresponding rent Care should be taken to inform the tenants concerned and to have the amounts suspended or remitted recorded in the village accounts If any proprietor collects or attempts to collect any rent thus remitted or suspended or evicts any tenant for non-payment of such rent, the Government will at once collect from him the whole amount of revenue remitted or suspended. This rule should be invariably and rigorously enforced It may be feared that even this precaution may be insufficient in the case of tenants-at will But without legislation nothing more can be done. It is evident that rules of the nature of those here laid down cannot be worked unless the district officials have full and timely information of agricultural prospects. It is necessary therefore to provide and maintain in working order the machinery requisite for this purpose The duty of collecting information in the first instance will rest on the accountants of villages and on the kanungos who supervise them, and a regular system of reporting must be introduced, which will ensure the conveyance from time to time to the district officer of early information regarding the condition of each harvest Measures may be taken to induce the landowners themselves and the heads of villages where such officers exist, to take a part in this matter On receipt of information that the harvest in any locality has been injured or has failed, the district officer will be responsible that a proper enquiry is made, and that the accuracy of the information is tested It must be an invariable rule that no suspension shall be given until the area affected has been inspected by some officer of the district staff not below the rank of Deputy Collector or Extra Assistant Commissioner In the more important cases the inspection should be made by the district officer himself or by one of his covenanted assistants It is not intended to require a minute personal enquiry or full statistical report in each case But it is intended that the inspection shall be of such a character as to be an effective check on the subordinate agency, and to guard the Government against fraud In connection with this matter the Government of India takes the opportunity of once more expressing the importance which it attaches to the rules bearing to be in force in every province, which require that every village or estate shall be visited and inspected by one of the district officer's assistants personally, and that notes of the inspection shall be recorded The great power now given to district officers in the matter of suspending and remitting the revenue renders it more than ever necessary that they and their subordinates shall acquire a full knowledge of the country under their charge, not only in the cropping season, but all times of the year, and especially in the rains, when the agricultural character of the year is determined The duty of proposing remissions and suspensions of revenue will rest with the officers in charge of districts The Government of India desires that they shall be required to submit their proposals to the Commissioners of Divisions, whose sanction shall be necessary and whose orders, subject of course to revision by the Local Government, will be final The Commissioner's sanction should not be given as a mere matter of form not preceded without a sufficient amount of personal investigation as to the general character of the season and harvest The Government of India trusts that the Local Governments will look to these high officials to see that the rules now laid down are carried out with zeal and intelligence. The principle advocated by the Government of the North Western Provinces of charging interest upon arrears of revenue is now accepted by the Government of India as affording without loss to the State the readiest means of advancing capital to the cultivating population when they most need it A rate of 6¼ per cent will in the opinion of the Government of India suffice to protect the State against material loss On this point the opinion of the Local Government is desired, with an explanation of any alteration which it may render requisite in the revenue law of each province A corresponding provision for the recovery of interest at the same rate upon arrears of rent suspended under the proposed rules must be introduced into the Rent Law The Government of India will be glad to learn what modifications in the above proposals the Local Government deems necessary for each province In the meanwhile, should the occasion unfortunately arise the suggested rules may be accepted as a guide for dealing with the question of suspensions The Government of India desires also to receive from each Local Government as soon as it can be drawn up, a statement showing the amount of land which may be considered secure, and on which therefore, the revenue is practically not liable to fluctuation Also such a rough computation as can be made of the areas which may be expected, judging from past experience, to come under each head of the scale in paragraph 16 in a period of 10 years, and the amount of suspension or remission which the Government may thus expect on the above system to have to face on an average of years. Of course nothing but a very rough computation can for some time be expected, but even this will be of great use to the Government of India.—*Madras Mail*

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

**DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS**

*Tunis, 27th Oct*—The Bey died to day His brother has succeeded him

**A SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN FRANCE**

*Lyons, 27th Oct*—Lyons are being entertained here that a Socialist rising is imminent, and a panic prevails The troops have been reinforced, and all public buildings are guarded

**RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO**

*London, 28th Oct*—The Under Secretary for the Colonies replying to a question said that the scheme for the reorganisation of Zululand was now on its way, and if sanctioned by the British Government, Cetewayo would return to his territory in December

**SIR G WOLSELEY'S RECEPTION**

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in London yesterday afternoon, and met with a perfect ovation Mr Gladstone, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Granville, the Duke of Teck and Mr Childers were at Charing Cross station to receive him

**LORD DUFFERIN IN EGYPT**

*London, 30th Oct, Evening*—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that Lord Dufferin will proceed, as a temporary measure, to Cairo, to conduct negotiations in connection with the settlement of Egypt, and will be assisted by Sir Edward Malet

**THE VISIT TO ENGLAND**

*London 31st Oct*—The detachment of Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army has arrived at Malta, *en route* to England

**AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE FALSE PROPHET**

An expedition is being prepared at Cairo against the false prophet in Soudan, who is besieging the capital of Kordofan Mr Gladstone replying to a question last night said that the Egyptian Government were opposed to assistance being rendered to the expedition by certain British Officers whose services had been placed at their disposal

**BAKER PASHA'S ARMY SCHEME**

The *Times* in a leading article announces that the British Government disapprove of Baker Pasha's scheme for the reorganisation of the Egyptian army

**LORD DUFFERIN IN EGYPT**

Lord Dufferin will leave on the 2nd instant for Egypt, and will remain there probably for two months

**THE ARMY IN EGYPT.**

The last of the British troops under orders for England leave Egypt to-day

**AUSTRIA AND EGYPT**

*Vienna, 31st October*—The Austrian Government has forbidden any recruiting in Bosnia for the Egyptian army

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1882

## THE DEWAN'S DUSSERAH SPEECH

WE proceed to redeem the promise we made in our last issue, in our article on the Dewan's speech at the "representative meeting" (so called) held at Mysore The Dewan's speech has been published in full since our last article, but its publication and its perusal by us have not, in any way, tended to alter our opinion that, for the most part, the contents thereof are comprised of mere "tall talk, and represent the condition of things in this Native State in a very rosate hue indeed In the first place, all that the Dewan said about Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and Local self government, in this Province, is not made out by the existing state of things with respect to these institutions There is no doubt that such institutions exist in the land, but they are mere Government institutions, made up altogether of official materials, and there is not the slightest element of independence amongst them These boards and municipalities cannot, in short, move hand or foot, in the smallest matter that concerns the people, without the "sanction of Government" To speak of them, therefore, as independent institutions, giving political liberty and choice of action to the people, is simply to speak of that which really has no existence The Dewan, of course, spoke of the character of the action which is to be taken with regard to these institutions, that is to say, he spoke of them as being about to be made independent and formed on an elective basis, such talk is all very well, but we know, from past experience, as we have said in our previous article, that, on matters like this, the Government of the Mysore State, that is, the Dewan, does not go beyond the talking stage Under the present auspices, we have no hope whatever that the people of the Mysore State will realise all the blessings which the Dewan has announced in his grand eloquent speech The Dewan, we are afraid, is a mere talker His speech may be flowery in the estimation of some, but if so, it is more flower than fruit, and though we are promised the latter, yet we have no hope of seeing it come to maturity The fact seems to be, that the present Dewan of the Mysore State is a man too full of promises, which turn out but pre-cru ts when the time for their fulfilment comes He appears to be too wise in his own conceit ever to really accomplish that which he so eloquently propounds in his public speeches He is not a man who would admit other or others to share in the success of the Mysore Administration The very fact that His Highness the Maharajah is kept in the background, that he is not the president of his own Council, that, at this annual "representative meeting," the Dewan is the head and front of all things, shows that the Dewan's desire is to keep himself as figure Number One in this State, and that all his enunciated opinions about Local Self Government are merely so much talk, to keep himself well with the public and with those English officials, within this Province and out of it, who will be able to "do him a good turn" when the opportunity occurs Some of our English contemporaries, we perceive, have been praising the Dewan and his last public utterance to the skies, and have been speaking of him as a large minded and liberal statesman, who is about to introduce into this State liberal political institutions which have hardly as yet had any existence under the British Government of India They speak without knowledge, and only by the published text of the Dewan's speech They should wait and see This very Dussorah meeting of 'representatives' is *not* representative in any sense of the word The members composing the gathering are, all in all, Government nominees, in whose selection the people have had no voice at all, whether of approval or disapproval. To call them 'representatives' is simple euphemism and tall talk We repeat, that it will be a long time hence before we shall have the pleasure of seeing representative institutions in the Mysore State His Highness the Maharajah can hardly be called a representative Mysorean, in the present conditions under which he rules

The fact most of public interest in the Dewan's speech is his announcement regarding the receipts and expenditure of the state for the past year The receipts from all sources he said, amounted to 108½ lacs of rupees including some receipts from "extraordinary sources," and the expenditure, he said amounted to 119 lacs of rupees, including some "extraordinary calls" We have been endeavouring to reconcile the statement about receipts with what fell from the Dewan's lips, on the 7th October last, in the course of his first address to the assembled representatives at Mysore. He then said that the revenues of the Mysore State will amount to 104 or 105 lacs, in the course of two or three years, from the date at which he was speaking and that they would not come up to the old maximum of 109½ lacs of rupees for a very long time hence We should very much like to know how, within the brief space of one year, the revenues have risen to within one lac of the maximum, and, also, how with an expenditure of 119 lacs in the past year, the Dewan hopes to save five lacs of rupees a year for railway purposes? There is a standing debt of eighty lacs, a public loan of twenty lacs for the Bangalore-Tiptur railway, with a deficit of ten lacs to meet the expenditure on the construction of this line, there is another loan of ten lacs to be incurred for the extension on of the line to Shimoga, there is the expenditure on the Mysore-Nanjengode railway, there is the subsidy of twenty four lacs and a half to the British Government, and yet with an income of 108½ lacs —taking the Dewan's statement for granted —all this expenditure is to be met, and yet a saving of five lacs a year is to be effected for railway purposes We should like to know how the Dewan arrives at these figures There is, of course, a statement of "sources of income" and of the "items of expenditure" but these afford us no clue as to how the Dewan arrives at his financial conclusions. And there is that positive and express statement made by him, in October 1881, that the revenues of the Mysore State cannot be expected to rise to 104 or 105 lacs of rupees, till two or three years hence, at the back of all this "statement of accounts" It will be observed that the Dewan, in his address under notice, takes no note whatever of his last year's financial statement There is no explanation whatever afforded as to how the financial prophesy of last year has not been fulfilled, but, on the contrary, turned out to be erroneous We should be glad, indeed, to know that the revenues of the state of Mysore have risen to so high and gratifying a figure, but the Dewan's statements require verification, and, surely, it is not too much to hope that he will afford the public such verification

The judicial reforms announced in the Dewan's speech are, on the whole, satisfactory We especially approve of the constitution of a High Court, with one European and two Native judges We think it is time that such a tribunal was instituted in the Province, but we doubt the wisdom of making these judges also sessions judges for the whole Province Their work, we think, should be confined to the hearing only of civil and criminal appeals from the lower courts. If they are made sessions judges, presiding over courts of first instance, in criminal cases, it would hardly be fair to convicted persons that appeals should lie to them as judges of the High Court A Court of the latter kind, we maintain, should be only a court of final appeal, in civil and criminal cases. We also approve of the measure that, in civil cases, second appeals to the High Court should be appeals both as to the law and facts of a given case, and not only as

to legal points, in accordance with the provisions of the present Code of Civil Procedure. It is clear that the highest Court of appeal, manned, as we have no doubt it will be, by the most educated, intelligent, and best trained judges, should have an opportunity of weighing and appreciating oral testimony, and that they will, as a rule, be far more competent judges of the same than the lower courts. The saving of stamp duty in second appeals is another measure which must meet the public approval. Under the present procedure, the stamp duties are enormous, and, in very many cases, vexatious and prohibitive of appeal, which would be otherwise made by aggrieved suitors. There will, of course, be a loss of judicial revenue, to some extent, when this measure comes into force, but the loss will be greatly compensated by the substantial boon which the measure will confer on the administration of public justice.

## TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN DUPLICITY.

*The Turk and the Egyptian may be looked* upon as *arcades ambo*, deceivers both; but the way they go about to accomplish their purpose is very clumsy indeed. For instance, the English Government has proposed to send Lord Dufferin to Cairo to settle the disputes that are now so rife in the land of the Nile, and a better man could not be selected. He knows the Turk thoroughly; knows all about the plots that he has been carrying on for some time past, and therefore the Sultan does not wish him to be sent, or at least, he wishes for delay. This idea is thoroughly Turkish. If he can only get the British Government to delay the departure of the ambassador at Constantinople, something may turn up; Mr. Gladstone may change his mind, or matters may settle down in Egypt. Delay is one of the weapons that the Turk has always worked with; it has always been his trump card, and he is trying to play it now. There is not the shadow of a doubt about the Sultan being mixed up in a most criminal manner with the late rebellion in Egypt; the letters that were found with Arabi prove this, and it is very likely that there is a good deal more yet in the back ground, and with Lord Dufferin in Egypt, the whole might very soon come out. It is not only Arabi who will be placed on his trial, but the Sultan, his ministers and a good many more, and it is this that the ruler of Turkey fears so much; he fears that he may stand convicted to the world as a model of duplicity, as a man who cannot be trusted, and with whom no terms should be made. Nothing more shows the rottenness of everything Turkish, than the part the rulers have taken in the Egyptian affair. They could not openly oppose the part that England has taken, so they plotted and intrigued to prevent that country reaping the fruit of the victory that its soldiers had gained; they are still keeping up the same game, and trying their best to prevent their evil deeds from being brought to light. When Turkey can only intrigue and plot, it is about time her rulers were changed; somebody better might be put in their place; it would be impossible to put a worse set. If the powers of Europe could only agree upon what was to be done with the Turkish empire, it would be a great blessing, but this they cannot do. The late Czar Nicholas proposed that Russia should take Constantinople and England Egypt, and it is a great pity his proposal was not accepted.

But the Egyptian as we have said, is as bad as the Turk, and the last proposal that the Government of that country has made is one that cannot commend itself to any right thinking man. It is that Arabi should be banished without being tried. Nothing could be more opposed to the idea of British impartiality than such a proposal as this. It ought to be the desire of every one that the Egyptian rebel should have a perfectly fair trial, and that should he be found guilty, be punished according to the degree of his guilt. But the Egyptian Government wishes Arabi to be disposed of without a hearing, to be sent far away from the country, so that he may not be able to disclose the secrets of which he must know a very good number. In all probability, there is not a man in England who would wish Arabi to be executed, but if he should be found guilty; if it should come out that he had conspired with the army in order to upset the ruler of the country, and take his place, there may be no alternative but to deal sternly with the traitor. But if it should come out that he was tempted to commit the crimes of which he may be found guilty, that there are others almost as deep in the mire as he is, then justice must be tempered with mercy, and he must not be made a scape-goat for the sins of all the others concerned. They may be beyond reach, but Arabi must not be sacrificed on this account. The difficulties before the English Government are somewhat tremendous, for it has to organise a rule in Egypt out of about the worst material in the world, out of foreign tools who have been thrown to the top of the political ladder by revolutionary agency. It was the same cause that led to so much corruption during the reign of Charles II. and his brother; during the reign of all the French rulers, since the great Revolution of 1789. Revolution forms in men a spirit of recklessness, a want of principle, and they believe that however desperate an undertaking may be that they engage in, they will somehow or other, be able to get out of the difficulty without sustaining any harm.

## Original and Selected Notes.

THE Shah of Persia, it is said, intends to visit St. Petersburg in January.

IT is said that Sir G. Wolseley and Sir B. Seymour were offered either a pension of £2,000 for life or a sum of £50,000.

AN English diamond merchant is reported to have offered £400,000 for the Regent diamond, now the property of the French Republic. It was bought 150 years ago from an Englishman for £125,000.

WE hear that the Revd. W. Stevenson, of the Free Church Mission, leaves Madras for Scotland to-day and will probably not return to India again. Subscriptions are being raised by the students of the Christian College, with a view to presenting the reverend gentleman with a souvenir and a valedictory address.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* states that His Excellency the Viceroy has much satisfaction in announcing that the Queen has been pleased to grant the medal to the troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with clasp for those who took part in the action of Tel-el-Kebir. Further particulars will be notified hereafter.

DHULEEP SINGH has given up his lately professed intention of seeking a seat in Parliament. Being informed that it would probably cost him £7,000 or £8,000 to contest a county—of course, a Maharajah could not stand for a borough—without any certainty of getting in, after all, he observed that the honour would be rather dear at the price.

THE Indian Post Office is seldom backward in adopting improvements, and we may, therefore, hope to have extended to India at an early date the "reply postcard," as adopted at home with effect from the 1st October. This card bears an impressed half-penny stamp on each half, and the "return half" can be severed from the other portion and posted.

THE Secretary of State for India has invited tenders for a very large printing order—a revised edition of Dr. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India." The work is to be in ten or more volumes, and the quality of the paper, etc., is not to be inferior to that of the edition last printed. The author himself is to revise the proofs in India, and not less than twelve hundred pages will have to be kept in type at a time.

THE question of the amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraphs of India has been quite recently again under the consideration of the Government of India, and the very general impression in the departments concerned is, that the opportunity of Colonel Murray's retirement on the expiration a few months hence of his term of *service, will be availed of to place the administration* of these two kindred services under a single head, or at any rate that the thin end of the wedge will be inserted then.

A CASE of suttee is reported to have occurred within five miles of the cantonment of Deolee. The last suttee mentioned in the Rajputana reports is said to have taken place in the same district something over five years ago. The authorities, we are told, had no idea that anything of the kind was contemplated; but now that it has taken place, they have arrested nearly a dozen persons, and are showing a very strong determination to hunt down every one implicated in the outrage.

MATTERS seem to have quieted down lately in Upper Burma after the dacoities which were rife there a few weeks ago. The prompt and decisive action taken by the Ava Government in dealing with the dacoity, which was reported to be a rebellion, in the vicinity of Mahlla, seems to have been not without some considerable effect on the other bands in active operation nearer Mandalay, who are reported to have dispersed, or at all events to have discontinued their depredations for a while.

OF the proposal to take the Indian troops to England, Mr. Maclean writes to the *Bombay Gazette*: There can be little doubt that the gushing British public would spoil these fine troops, if they came to London, by smothering them with hysterical caresses, and would send them back to India with their heads filled with the vain notion that England cannot afford to do without them. The consequences might be alarming. The Bengal tiger is a pretty creature to pet and fondle so long as he does not know his own strength; when he has once learnt it he is apt to turn upon and rend his keeper.

THE Superintendent of stationery has forwarded to Government a letter he had received from the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, complaining against the quality of certain articles of stationery supplied to the High Court during the current year. The articles condemned by the High Court were all obtained on indent from England, and have to be so obtained in future as they are not of Indian manufacture. He presumes that the Home Department orders purchases with reference to the values mentioned in the indent, for which probably better articles cannot be obtained. In order to fix the standard of the quality of the various English and country articles which ought to be supplied to the several Government Offices a Committee of eight officials is recommended. This the Government approves; and the officers named will at once be asked to associate themselves in a Committee.

A FEW months ago Mr. A. M. Saunders, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, at the instance of Mr. H. E. Church, the Traffic Manager, preferred a claim of over a lakh of rupees against the Postal Department, for accommodation provided in trains in excess of what the Company was engaged to provide free, under the terms of their contract with the Secretary of State. The Postal Department repudiated the claim, and there the matter stood, when the Government of India, taking advantage of Mr. Saunder's presence in Calcutta in connection with the recent Railway Conference, deputed Sir Stewart Bayley to adjudicate the claim. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Hogg being heard on behalf of the Madras Railway and the Postal Department respectively. Sir Stewart Bayley decided that the Company shall receive Rs 75,000 for the extra accommodation provided, and the Government of India have accepted and confirmed this decision.

A FEW weeks ago, says the *St. James's Gazette*, the young Maharajah of Jeypore, who was adopted as his heir in 1880 by our well tried friend and ally, the late Maharajah Ram Singh, took over the personal Government of his state. But although the occasion should be one for rejoicing alone, some of this young Prince's advisers have been endeavouring to make a grievance of his treatment by the Supreme Government. The native princes of India seem to be very ready at grievances just now; but of all that have yet been brought to public notice that advanced by the friends of the Jeypore ruler seems to be the most puerile. It appears that the Viceroy has thought fit to require from the Maharajah a promise that nothing done by British authority during the last two years of interregnum shall be reversed. This stipulation is denounced by the native press as an act of arbitrary power, and as one calculated to perpetuate the evils of bad Government—meaning the administration of our "Politicals."

FROM the Administration Report of the *Dacca Division for the year 1881-82, we* learn that the most remarkable feature of the export trade of the year was the large export of rice and jute. From the sudder sub-division of Backergunge it is believed that 26,00,000 maunds of rice were exported against 24,00,000 maunds in the previous year. In Dacca the rice crop was estimated at 32,00,000 maunds, and large crop was also produced in Furreedpore. The fact that, notwithstanding this enormous production throughout the division, the total amount of Rice exported from the principal port (Narsingunge) is estimated at only 2,80,000 maunds, indicates very clearly the necessity, in the interest of the agricultural population, of these eastern districts, for improved railway and river communication to enable them to export their large surplus stocks. The jute crop which was everywhere very rich, was said in Dacca and Mymensing to have been about 25 per cent in excess of that of the previous year. The exports from Narsingunge to Chittagong amounted to 693,631 cwts, valued at Rs. 16,50,676, against 568,234 cwts., valued at Rs. 33,92,554 in 1880-81, and the Commissioner believes that an equal quantity was exported to Calcutta from the districts of Dacca and Mymensing.

## Local and Provincial.

A HOLIDAY.—Thursday next, the 6th instant, being the anniversary of the birth *day of His Royal Highness, the Prince of* Wales, all the public offices and courts of law will be closed in honour of the day.

LIEUTENANT-COL. T. G. CLARKE.—The last *Fort St. George Gazette* informs us that this officer is granted furlough out of India for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulation of 1868 with eighteen days' subsidiary leave if he embark from Madras, or twenty-two days if from Bombay.

ENGINEER OFFICES.—An official notification intimates that the office of the Assistant Engineer, Bangalore, has been located in the house known as "Trinity House, C. and M. Station, Trinity Road, from the 1st instant, and that the office of the Executive Engineer, Madras Presidency Division, will be located in the same house, from the 15th instant.

THE E. AND A. I. ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Bangalore branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, on Wednesday last, presented an address to the Right Honourable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, at Government House, on the aims and objects of the Association. A deputation waited on the Governor, who made a suitable reply on the occasion.

"PROPOSED ABOLITION OF A MUNICIPALITY."—Under the above heading, the *Madras Standard* of Friday last has the following extraordinary paragraph—"It appears that, on the occasion of the Rt Hon'ble the Governor's visit to Oossoor, His Excellency will consult the revenue authorities, and especially the acting collector, .. .. .and decide upon the abolition of the Municipality in that station." It is quite clear that our contemporary is perfectly at sea with respect to affairs at the well known Remount Depot at Oossoor. The fact is, that there never was a Municipality at all at Oossoor, so that there is no such institution to abolish, and the other fact, is that the Oossoorites *want* a Municipality, and are trying to get one. The idea of the Governor of Madras going down to a Mofussil station to abolish its Municipality is simply absurd.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Right Honourable M. E. Grant Duff, arrived in Bangalore from Mysore, by special train, at about 7 P. M., on Monday last the 30th instant, and was a guest of Mr. J. D. Sandford, the British Resident, at Government House, till last Thursday, the 2nd instant, when His Excellency left Bangalore for Oossoor. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Duff visited the Ulsoor Water Works, which supply all the troops in garrison with good water. He was received and taken over the works by Lieutenant General W. Payn, commanding the Mysore Division of Madras Army, Colonel O. Swanston, Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Mr. J. Smith, Superintendent of the Water Works. His Excellency then visited the *South Station Hospitals. On Tuesday morning*, there was a grand review of all the troops in garrison, at which His Excellency

was present, in company with the British Resident, while a very large number of the members of Bangalore society gathered on the occasion, and of the general public a tremendous crowd A salute of 17 guns was fired on the arrival of the Governor on the ground, and the usual march past was gone through by the troops, after His Excellency had ridden through the lines and inspected them.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO OOSSOOR.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras left Bangalore for Oossoor, on Thursday last, under a salute of 17 guns Mr Duff arrived at Oossoor in a very unostentatious manner, he was met, three miles out of Oossoor, at 6 P M, by Colonel R C. Stewart, commanding the Remount Depot, who drove him thence, in his waggonette and pair, avoiding the native town On Friday morning, His Excellency inspected the Depot, and seemed pleased with the stud arrangements There are, at present, a hundred horses in reserve, during the drafting season, there are as many as five hundred During the afternoon, His Excellency drove through the native town of Oossoor, and received an address from the native inhabitants, at the Vernacular Girls' School, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion Great stress was laid in the address on the necessity for a higher class of school Mr Duff complimented Mr David Pillay, the district Munsiff, on his very intelligent reading of the address, and promised to enquire into the wants of the signatories He said he was sure, from what he had learnt personally from the Honorable Mr Hunter, President of the Education Commission, that the educational wants of the people would receive the fullest attention from the Government The girls of the school, all of them of high caste, afterwards came in and answered intelligently to the questions put to them Led by their teacher, they sang the Christian hymn—"Nearer my God to Thee." The harmony was not of the best, but the intention was good, and the Governor must have been flattered at the evident compliment paid to him. Pan and otter were then handed round and the usual garlands presented, Dr McLean, Collector of Salem, was present His Excellency then drove through Oossoor, which was *en fete* for the occasion, and returned to Muddigerry, the Remount station A dinner was given in the evening by Colonel Stewart, to which all the European guests at Oossoor were invited, to afford them an opportunity of meeting the Governor His Excellency returned to Bangalore on Saturday, and left, in the evening, by ordinary mail train, for Madras

## General Summary

### MADRAS

TELEGRAPHIC LINE FROM COONOOR TO KOTAGIRI —The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the line from Coonoor to Kotagiri on the guarantee of Rs 870 per annum promised by His Excellency the Governor of Madras.—*Mail*

KARTHIGAI FEAST AT TIRUTANNY —The Madras Railway authorities have decided to issue third class return tickets, available only by special passenger and mixed trains for the monthly Karthigay feast at Tiruttanny between the stations from Madras and Conjeveram —*Ibid.*

EGMORE STATION S. I. RAILWAY —Government have sanctioned the erection of a corrugated iron roof for the new platform, now in course of construction at the Egmore station of the South Indian Railway. The platform which is 800 feet long, and 30 feet wide, is to be increased in width by 8 feet —*Ibid*

POLICE FOR SALEM —A Eurasian correspondent has heard that 100 Eurasians and 500 natives are to be engaged for employment as constables at Salem He points out that the Eurasians should receive higher pay than the natives, inasmuch as their expenses are heavier. The natives will receive Rs. 8 per month.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—This morning (30th October) while His Lordship the Chief Justice was engaged on the Original Side of the High Court, a large portion of masonry in the verandah at the back of His Lordship's seat, came down with a tremendous crash, owing to the dampness caused by the recent heavy rains Fortunately the punkah wallah who was only a couple of yards distant escaped unhurt —*Ibid*

THE APPROACHING VISIT OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.—The Agent of the Madras Railway has been asked to make the necessary arrangements for the journey of the Hon'ble Major Baring to Madras He will leave the Umballa cantonment station on Sunday, the 12th November, travel over the Sonde Punjaub and Delhi State Railway, as also the Rajputana and Malwa Railway, and will arrive at Khandwar on the 21st, where he will be provided with a carriage by the East India Railway, in which he will travel to Madras The Honorable member travels with Mrs Baring, accompanied by a European maid, and four native servants —*Ibid*

A LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—In addition to the Consulting Library and Gymnasium already established, Dr David Duncan, M A, D Sc., the Acting Principal of the Presidency College, proposes to get up Lawn Tennis Club in connection with this institution The Lawn Tennis Club will be open to the Professors and Masters, and, for the present, to the students of the Senior Department only of the College The courts will be constructed out of the fund which is now being raised for the development of the gymnasium and field games of the College Members belonging to the Club, will have to provide themselves with tennis bats, the Club providing balls, and undertaking to pay for the services of such persons as may be required to look after the property of the Club, and to assist when games are being played To meet these expenses, a small monthly subscription, the amount of which will be fixed hereafter, will be levied Those who are desirous of joining the Lawn Tennis Club are requested by Dr Duncan to give in their names to Mr Shashiah the writer of the Presidency College. —*Ibid.*

THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL.—Frequent petitions having been presented by boat-owners, complaining of the great hardship of having to pay a toll of four annas for every ton on the registered tonnage of their boats, at no less than six different locks, the Government viewed the matter favorably, and considered, that as the Buckingham Canal was commenced and undertaken as a "protective" work, the Government were bound to maintain it in an efficient state, and not make it a "productive scheme by the levying of tolls," &c A Committee was therefore appointed, consisting of Mr Rundall, Executive Engineer Cauvery, Mr Walch, Executive Engineer, Kistna, and Major Dickes-Brockman, Executive, Engineer Buckingham Canal Division, to inquire and report upon the best means of making the charges on boat-owners as little burdensome as possible. The Committee having met and discussed the matter fully, have recommended the entire abolition of tolls on the Canal, but the retention of the license fee now paid by boat-owners The Government concurring in these views, have decided that the tolls shall be abolished from the 1st January next The loss to Government in the way of revenue will be about one and half lacs of rupees per annum, and the saving, in establishment of about Rs 4,000 per mensem —*Ibid*

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE —The Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Accountant General that the travelling allowance of medical subordinates should form a charge on provincial funds, except when posted to new Municipal and Local Fund Dispensaries —*Standard*

THE PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY —The High Court will be adjourned and its offices closed on Thursday, the 9th instant, in honor of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales The Sessions Court will sit that day if it happens that the cases on the "cause list" are not disposed of before the 9th —*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT ATTORNEYS —We learn that it is the intention of the High Court Judges to raise the standard of examination for those wishing to be admitted as Attorneys of the High Court It is said that, in addition to passing the examination in the High Court, applicants must have first passed the Pleaders' test. A new set of rules is being framed by the Court for the admission of attorneys.—*Ibid.*

SPECIAL POLICE AT TRICHY —It is hereby notified under Section 1, Act III of 1882, Madras, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has sanctioned the employment of the undermentioned additional Police force to be quartered within the Municipal limits of the Town of Trichinopoly, and that the inhabitants of the said Town will be charged with the cost thereof, viz —Two European Head Constables, two Native Head Constables, thirteen 1st class Constables and thirteen 2nd class Constables —*Ibid*

FRAUD AT EXAMINATION —It having been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council that at the Matriculation Examination held at Bellary in December 1881, one Lalgudi V Subramaniya Ayyar, late of the Madras Christian College, personated his brother Lalgudi Veeg Aiyar Panchapagesa Ayyar, late of the Hindu High School, Trichinopoly, it is hereby notified that the said two persons are ineligible for admission to any future University or public examination, or for employment in the public service in any capacity —*Ibid*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT —In the past week an examination of candidates for the post of signaller was held in the Telegraph office at Madras, About 130 candidates appeared for the examination, the number of appointments to be given away was 16 for Burmah and ten for Madras The appointments have been given away and some of the candidates who came from the mofussil to compete have returned The men to be sent to Burmah will be permanently located there, and hence some Hindu candidates, who were successful, declined to accept the appointments.—*Ibid*

### BOMBAY

PROFESSOR KUNTE ON LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT —A large meeting was held at Surat the other day to hear an address by Professor Kunte (who was on his way to Poona from Ahmedabad) on Local Self-Government The Professor entered into an exposition of the scheme from the beginning, and urged public men not to miss this opportunity of proving themselves worthy of the Government's confidence He also referred to the miserable condition of municipal finance in former years, and expressed the hope that in future the large sums at the disposal of the municipalities would be judiciously disposed of —*Times of India*

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE—RELEASE OF THE POONA EDITORS —Bal Gungadhur Tilak, editor of the *Mahratta*, and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, editor of the *Kesari*, who where each sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment at the Criminal Sessions in June, for defaming Rao Bahadur Wasudev Mahadev Barve, State Karbaree of Kolahpore, were yesterday released from the County Jail The man Bakle, whose term of imprisonment had also expired, was released at the same time A carriage and pair was driven into the jail compound, and Messrs. Tilak and Agarkar having taken their seats in it were driven out on the public road where they where welcomed by upwards of a thousand people They were then decorated with garlands flowers being also strewn over them Munshi Shaik Hoss in Jooikur having presented them with an address, they were accompanied to Girgaum, behind the long row of the late Hon Moraejee Goculdas where some more garlands were put round them, speeches were also delivered In the evening they where entertained at Byculla, and at 8 P M to-day an address is to be presented to them at the Madhav Bagh Gymkana Pal Tank —*Ibid*

THE RAILWAY —It is reported that the survey of the great new railway through the Central Provinces is about to be proceeded with, and that estimates are shortly to be formed on both gauges. The line will start from Sitarampore the point where the East Indian Railway takes its great bend north to the Ganges and will be carried through the heart of the Central Provinces—a territory almost unknown—to Bilaspore which is about a hundred miles from the point reached by the Chattisgarh State Railway The length of the line from Sitarampore to Bilaspore is set down at 367 miles, The through journey from Bombay to Calcutta would thus be shortened by some 400 miles, or say ten hours' travelling —*Civil and Military Gazette*

## Extracts

### THE REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT MYSORE

On Thursday evening last, the second annual meeting of the provincial representatives took place at the Old Residency Hall, which was crowded There were present, beside the Dewan, Colonels Hay and Pearse, Messrs K. Seshadri Iyer, Krsna Murti, Mukkajoha, Narasim Iyengar of Kolar, T. R. A Thumboo Chetty, the State Councillors, Mr. Vipyanden Row, Secretary, and others.

The Dewan said —This is the second annual meeting of the representatives of the people, before whom it will be my privilege to lay by command of His Highness the Maharajah, the important facts connected with the administration of the province during the past years, and the measures proposed to be carried out in the year to come It is gratifying to find that since His Highness the Maharajah initiated this popular measure, the Government of India have resolved upon a comprehensive scheme for extending self-Government in local matters throughout the British territories in India Their despatch of the 19th May 1882, which contains their orders on the subject may, from its earnestness of purpose, its liberal views, and far seeing statesmanship, be truly regarded as introducing a new era in Indian administration The universal satisfaction with which it has been received throughout Southern India, and I believe in other parts of India also, is proof of the appreciation of the boon by the people, and refutes the assumption often made that they are not yet prepared for self-Government If the spread of any high degree of education among the great mass of the people were to be insisted upon as a *sine qua non*, we may have to wait for ever, meanwhile every year, under an autocratic system of Government, will find the people less fit for representative institutions. The sprinkling of educated men who are sure to be found in these representative bodies, will serve for all purposes of leading and guiding, but what is required in the great body of the representatives, is common sense and practical views, such as characterised your discussions on the occasion of our last meeting, and which are sure to be possessed by men of ordinary knowledge, engaged in industrial and other useful occupations The real education for self-Government, can only be acquired by the practical exercise of representative functions and responsibilities under the guidance, as observed by the Governmen of India, of officers possessed of administrative fact and directive energy, and evincing an earnest interest in the success of the experiment The success in different parts of the country will vary not so much according to the spread of English education, but according to the strength with which village communal ideas still subsist amongst the people. The defects which would require to be guarded against in the working of these representative bodies, are a tendency to fall into apathy, and the growth of a factious spirit, but these could be successfully overcome by the counsels and exhortation of the district officer taking an earnest interest in the success of the measure. It cannot be too often impressed on the representatives, that in the discharge of the important functions entrusted to them they are expected to evince a true public spirit, and to be actuated by considerations not of any personal wants or grievances or even of those of any particular caste or section of the community, but by the consideration of the interest of the public at large It cannot, however, be concealed, that the Government officers themselves require as much education in the matter as the less informed representatives of the people An earnestness on their part to promote the public interest, not so much considerations of personal distinction and importance, begets a desire to devise and carry out what appear to them useful works, and this is not unnaturally followed by intolerance of difference of opinion or opposition from others. These have to give way to the higher qualities of a patient and watchful interest in the proceedings of others, which they must be content to guide and direct by advice and suggestions, without any abatement of their earnestness to promote the public interests. District officers have to be strongly imbued with the idea, that in Municipal and other matters, and the public interests are better served by diffusing sound ideas on the subject amongst the people and thereby inducing them to work out the results for themselves than by the Government doing the work for them Though the objects aimed at may not thereby be accomplished so promptly and successfully as by Government agency, the result will be enduring, and will have a spreading influence amongst the people, and will be less subject to those changes which often characterise the improvements initiated by public officers.

I have been led to this digression, not only because the question is of the greatest importance to all India, but the discussions which are taking place in the various Presidencies are of service to us in maturing our own scheme in connection with the subject. I have to confess that beyond extending the larger measure

of this representative assembly, we have not as yet done any thing to improve the constitution of our Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. The subject has hitherto been delayed, partly owing to the heavy work which devolved on the Government in reorganising the various departments of the administration and partly from a desire to place the question before this assembly for consideration. When the general principles are decided upon, I am sure you that no time will be lost in giving effect to them. That the question is attended with difficulties, will be apparent from the divergent views entertained not only by the several local Governments and public officers consulted, but also by the Native Associations and native gentlemen who have as yet expressed their views. The discussions on the subject can not be considered to have as yet closed nor the Government measures to have assumed a definite and practical form. Even that distinguished exponent of native public opinion, the Poona Sarva Janik Sabha, have put forth some proposals which cannot be considered to be altogether free from objections. They urge that the District Local Fund Board should be presided over by the Magistrate Collector of the District, not taking sufficient account of the far reaching objection raised to it by the Government of India on the ground that the free expression of opinion by the Board is apt to be checked by the overshadowing influence of the district officer when he presides over its proceedings and of the unseemly collision between him and the members of the Board, which may arise when the latter are independent enough to express opinions not in accord with those of the President. The proceedings of the Board in the important matters of public interest which are to be entrusted to them, will doubtless require the guidance and supervision of the district officer, but such control as observed by the Government of India will be better exercised from outside without any loss to his prestige. The Sarva Janik Sabha, in making the above suggestion must have been influenced by the apprehension of a non official Board not being able to manage the Local Fund Works without the active co operation of the Collector. This only points to the necessity of a separation of functions which will be hereafter adverted to.

The Sabha also urge a separate representation to the Board for the educated classes. This does not seem to me to be the proper view to be taken of the position of the educated classes in the country, who are expected to mingle with the general public in common ground, and endeavour to influence and guide them. Educational status in the absence of property, may entitle a person to a vote along with others in the election of the members of the Board, but it cannot be desirable that the educated classes should seek a separate representation on the Board.

I now come to the proposals which I have to lay before you for our own province, but I must first point out, that we have proceeded here upon lines somewhat different from those now proposed to be followed by the Government of India. We thought that representative assembly, like the one in which we are now met, formed of the leading members of the district population coming in direct communication with the Government and discussing and exercising an influence on its administrative measures, would be a desirable preliminary to the strengthening of representative institutions in Municipalities and districts. The representatives thus brought in direct communication with the Government will carry back with them to the districts, a higher status, and a higher tone and sense of responsibility to guide them and their fellow members on the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and to encourage them in the discharge of their duties under the varying influences of different district officers. Moreover there seems no reason why the influence of public opinion should be confined to Municipal and local Fund affairs, important as they are, and why it should not be brought to bear upon the various administrative measures of the Government in which the people are equally interested, such as the working of the Police, the Magistracy, the administration of justice, and the various branches of revenue administration and finance, and all other matters excepting those which political considerations may render it necessary to withhold from the public. The moderation and practical good sense which characterized your discussions on the occasion of our first meeting last year, and the several measures of useful and necessary reform which resulted from them, induce me to place a high value on the practical of views the people on matters immediately affecting their interests as contrasted with mere theoretical ideas.

I venture therefore to submit that the liberal measures in regard to self Government now inaugurated by the Government of India, would be incomplete if the elective Municipal and Local Fund Boards created by them were not further utilized whether by way of deputing a certain number of members to the Legislative Council of the Local Governments or in some other way, as the exponents of public opinion on public matters entitled to respectful consideration from Government. In constituting the constituents of Municipal and local Fund boards, it will be useful to have regard to the distinction between administrative and executive functions. Representative bodies are eminently fitted for the former, but they would labour under great disadvantages, if charged with executive work. In the smaller Municipalities with limited income and expenditure, there will not be difficulty in leaving the entire administration both administrative and executive to the Municipal Boards, but in larger Municipalities like those of Bangalore and Mysore involving various important interests with a large income and requiring extensive establishments to administer, some of affairs with efficiency as well as in regard to local Fund boards whose work extend over wider areas a separation of the administrative from the executive functions will be necessary to ensure success. The former may be the functions in the hands of the representative Boards subject to the control of the Government but the Government officers or other paid officers possessed of the requisite training and appointed or approved by Government must continue to be actively employed in the executive portion of the work.

As regards the collection of the local fund revenue it must be a mere waste of money to employ separate agency for it when an extensive Government agency spreading through the whole Province already exist for the collection of the Government revenue and continues to be at the same time employed in the collection of the local Fund Revenue with efficiency and without conflict of authority whilst as regards the execution of works the existing Government agency will be found far more efficient than any whom the Local Fund Boards could separately employ. Considering that the Government are interested in the local fund works equally with the people, there is no reason why the Government agency should not be continued to be employed on them so long as they are held responsible to the local Fund Boards as well as to the Government for their work. Indeed with the large salaries and prospects of promotion by regular grades and pensions contributed by the Government service it will be extremely difficult for the local Fund Boards to provide them with such a separate agency commanding equal status and sense of responsibility however otherwise desirable it might be. At all events the existing Government agency should not be withdrawn until it could be gradually replaced by other equally efficient agency but even when a separate agency could be employed in some of the larger Municipalities it will be necessary that the controlling executive officers in order to give them a better status and sense of responsibility, should be appointed by and worked under the control of the Government though with the consent of the Municipalities and local Fund Boards concerned, being subject to removal or transfer either at the instance of the Government or of a large majority of the Board for sufficient reasons. The district officer would occupy the position of the chief executive officer of the executive and of a referee, guide and guide between the Boards and the executive officers.

As regards my objections on the score of the separation of work diminishing the importance and consequently the interest of the members of the Board, I have only to observe that administrative functions comprise by far the most important part of their duties and can be enlarged to any extent according to requirements. They will comprise the determination of the taxes to be raised, their rates, the mode of collection, the remissions to be granted and the hearing of any appeals in regard to these matters, the framing of the budget receipts and expenditure, the sanction of estimates for individual works and even the manner of carrying out the works, inclusive of the disposal of contracts for them on competition and generally the initiation and direction of all measures connected with the department. These functions they could discharge at periodical meetings and by means of Managing Committees, appointed from amongst themselves without altogether taking them away from their private occupations, they being paid their travelling and other expenses. If they were to undertake any thing more, they or any managing members of their body would require to be converted into regular salaried officers, which cannot be desirable as it would destory the representative character of these Boards. The members will for the first few years at least be better trained for their responsibilities by thus combining themselves to administrative functions free from the corrupting influences of executive work. And the arrangement will possess great advantage of at once introducing a system of self Government in local matters on a sure and safe footing with freedom for the enlargement of their functions, so as to embrace executive work, if they are found capable of taking it into their own hand hereafter. Thus arranged there can be no objection and it will be proper that the whole of the members of the Municipal and local Fund Board should be elected by the people. In Municipalities the number of members for each Mohalla or Division of the Town being fixed they will be elected by the votes of the house owners and other resident in the Division and paying Municipal taxes above a certain amount and similarly as regards the District local Fund Boards the number of members for each Taluq being fixed they will be appointed by the votes of the landholders in the Taluq paying land cess above a certain amount additional votes in both cases being allowed to those whose contributions to the Municipal and local Fund Revenues are large.

The Government may reserve to themselves the power of appointing, when considered necessary, two or three members either from amongst their officers or from non official persons, as the exponents of views, but the system of Government appointing by nomination half or one-third of the entire number of members seems unmitigated for, and is objectionable at occasions provides distinction in the status of the members, and weakens the moral effect of the elective system. The Government ought not to seek to secure a majority in the Board to carry out their views. It would suffice to reserve to it the power of overruling the proceedings of the Board or of suspending their functions, when they are found not to work satisfactorily. The various Departmental heads in the Districts in Municipal Towns will be at liberty to set forth their views to the Board either in person at its meetings or by letter and the District officer may at any time call a meeting of the Board for the purpose but they will have no voice in the progress of the meeting. The member of the Board should be allowed to appoint their Chairman or President either from amongst their member or from outside, and should further be empowered to appoint Managing Committees from amongst their number, for the conduct of the administrative work, both at the District Head quarters and in several Taluks.

As regards the work which would devolve on these Boards which constitutes Municipal affairs is sufficiently understood, and its cost is defrayed from the revenues assigned to Municipalities, which can hereafter be enhanced as required. The District local Fund Boards may undertake the charge of all the roads generally (Government retaining itself to the Railways), of elementary education, of minor hospitals and dispensaries, ferries, cattle pounds, chattrams and musafirkhanas and such other local matters as may be entrusted to them hereafter, the cost being defrayed from the local cesses and ferry and pound collections added by such contribution as the Government may be able to make from its general revenues. The conservancy of tanks and irrigation works as well as of the Government buildings will continue to be managed by the Government, with the aid of the villagers concerned, and through the District officers. It only remains to notice the nature and extent of the control to be reserved by the Government. All works above a certain amount will, as at present, require the previous sanction of the Government. The raising of loans the levy of new taxes, the alienation of Municipal property, matters involving religious questions, or affecting the public peace, should as indicated in the despatch of the Government of India be also referred for the orders and sanction of the Government, but the Boards should also be called upon to furnish to the district officers copies of all their proceedings, and their accounts and the Government should, for the present at least, have the power to veto and set aside any proceedings of the Board. The power will, however, be exercised only by the Government, the district officer having simply authority to suspend any proceedings pending a representation to the Government. Government should also be at liberty in the event of continued neglect of duty on the part of the Board, or of its not working satisfactorily, to suspend the Board temporarily and get its work done by other agency. If the above principles meet with general approval they will be worked out in greater detail and embodied in a regulation to be passed by the Government. And it is in contemplation to introduce simultaneously the equally desirable measure of constituting Benches of Magistrates composed of non-officials for the administration of criminal justice in petty matters in the larger towns. Having taken up so much of your time with the above important question, I must be brief in my notice of the other subjects which I have to place before you. The extensive reductions of establishments which had to be made to relieve the financial embarrassments of the Province were referred to in last year's address. These reductions are still in progress but will be shortly completed, when I shall be in a position to place before you, the saving effected in a complete form. The further reductions which are proposed to be made are briefly as follows:—the taluks of Gubbiandy, Sollagalla, Harnagalla, Devanahalli, Kortigere, Badadi, Kankanpur, Lakkadi and Nursapur are to be abolished, placing Deputy Amildars combining the functions of the Amildar, and Police Inspectors—the Head quarters of the abolished taluks. The two Inspectors of Chitaldroog and Hussan are also to be abolished, the former District with the exception of the Devangere Taluk, to be added on to the Shimoga District will be added to the Tumkur District, but in reality will be administered by an Assistant Commissioner of ability and promise, with almost independent power but unencumbered with the charge of a treasury and jail. It is hoped to secure by this arrangement even a more efficient administration than at present for the abolished districts whilst a considerable saving of establishment is effected. The four Taluks of the northern half of Hassan viz Manjarabad, Hassan, Belur, and Arsikere will be similarly placed under an independent Assistant Commissioner, and added on for purposes of accounts to the small district of Kadur. The four Taluks of the southern half viz, Arakalgud, Channarayapatna, Nagamangala and Alikuppa with the Mandya Taluk will be similarly constituted the charge of an Assistant Commissioner to be stationed at Lunsh Backs, and added to the Mysore District.

(*To be continued*)


## THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.*

VOL. IX. BANGALORE.—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882. No. 45.

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*Bangalore*
*4th November 1882*

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

### EUROPE

#### FRANCE IN EGYPT

*Cairo, 3rd Nov*—The French Comptroller General has demanded the reason of his exclusion from the sitting of the Egyptian Council of Ministers

#### THE FALSE PROPHET

The defeat of the Mahdi is doubted The Governor of Khartoum telegraphs that the condition of the garrison is desperate General Alison is sending three British Officers to Soudan to report on the state of affairs there

#### LORD DUFFERIN IN EGYPT

*London 4th Nov*—SECOND Ellis replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that assurances had been given to the Porte that Lord Dufferin's mission to Egypt will not affect diplomatic relations between England and Turkey

#### THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH BURMAH

*London, 7th Nov*—Lord Hartington replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that the Burmese envoys had returned to Burmah from India with a draft of the treaty His Lordship refused to give any further information on the subject pending a definitive settlement of affairs

#### LORD WOLSELEY OF CAIRO

It is officially announced that Sir Garnet Wolseley will take the title of Lord Wolseley of Cairo

#### ARABI'S TRIAL

*Cairo, 5th Nov*—The delay attending Arabi's trial is caused by the massess of evidence which are being prepared English Counsel will be retained for the prosecution

#### THE VICEROY'S TOUR

*Lahore, 8th November*—The Viceroy and staff reached Umballa on Tuesday evening and were received by chief civil and military officers After dinner, on the saloon carriages, the special train left for Lahore, which was reached this morning The Viceroy held a levee to-day, which was numerously attended To-morrow morning at 10, he starts again and visits the cantonment at Mian, on Friday, accompanied so far by Sir Charles Aitchison.

#### IMPORTANT SPEECH ON LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

*Lahore, 9th November*—Yesterday evening, Wednesday, the Viceroy was presented with an address by the Lahore Municipality, and made a long speech in reply, in which he said, "Gentlemen, you are quite right when you say that I feel a warm and heartfelt sympathy for the people of this country, and you are right also when you state, that it is my desire to act in my great office not merely as the ruler, but more as the friend of the people of India" The speech was almost entirely devoted to local self Government He enumerated the main points in the policy, which he declares to be the logical outcome of Lord Mayo's decentralisation schemes He was determined that the experiment should not fail through the carelessness or incapacity of the local bodies, and therefore a strong control would be kept over their action He believed that under the new system the influence of district officers would be increased and not decreased "We have laid down our policy and it remains therefore in the Punjab as in the rest of India, for the people to do their part It remains for you, gentlemen, men of influence and education to come forward in answer to the call of the Government and take your proper place in the administration of the country It remains with you to say whether this policy is to be attended with success or failure I do not doubt that the appeal thus made to you will be adequately answered on your part" The speech was received with cheers

#### FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN

*London 9th November*—Latest reports state that there has been fighting in the Soudan, the results of which were adverse to the Egyptians, but that the latter are now retrieving their position

#### THE INDIAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND

The Native officers of the Indian Army have arrived at Wimbledon Their health continues good

#### ARABI'S TRIAL

*Cairo 8th November*—The preliminary hearing of the evidence for the prosecution of Arabi's colleagues ended to day The evidence for the defence will begin at the commencement of December

#### LORD DUFFERIN AND THE KHEDIVE

Lord Dufferin had an audience of the Khedive to day

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882

## THE STATE POLICY OF THE DEWAN

Barely before and after the rendition of the Mysore State to native rule, and on several subsequent occasions we have published articles, in these columns, on the *question of what ought to be the policy of* the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, in manning the several departments of the State service We ventured to point out that the best course to adopt would be to have a happy mixture of all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Europeans, and Eurasians, in just proportion to their numbers, in employing hands to carry on the working of the administrative machinery This is the system pursued, with the most satisfactory results, in the states of Baroda, Hyderabad, Travancore, and Cochin, and *the wisdom of it cannot be too highly commended* In the State of Mysore, however, it seems to be far otherwise The advisers of the Maharajah, chief amongst whom is the Dewan, appear to have determined on a different course of action. Not only are the higher places and paid European officers, those who remained after the dissolution of the late European Commission of Mysore, to quit the State service, but it is the aim, *apparently, of the present policy* to turn out, as rapidly as might be consistent with the slenderest show of justice, the European and Eurasian subordinates in the various departments of the State service, so that, in a very few years hence, there will hardly be a single European or Eurasian subordinate employed by the State, but all the subordinates will be either Hindus or Mahomedans It is but fair that the State Exchequer should not be burdened with the payment of the salaries of European military officers, who have been employed as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and Civil and Sessions Judges, many of whom have already retired, and the remaining few of whom are about to retire But it is quite another thing when the Government of His Highness has upon the policy of turning out, by wholesale, if we may be allowed the expression every European and Eurasian subordinate clerk in the several departments of the State service This seems to be the policy of the Dewan at the present moment, and we have no hesitation in affirming that it is not only a policy unfair to the class of subordinates concerned, but it is one which will be detrimental, to a public extent, to the interests of the Mysore state, because, in the first place, it will cost an enormous amount in the payment of pensions and bonuses—the first permanent the second temporary—and when this expenditure has been incurred, there will be left a very large number of unemployed Europeans and Eurasians to all intents and purposes subjects of His Highness the Maharajah men still in the prime of life and still capable of doing good service to the State, as they have done in the past, men who know the language, the people, and the country, men, who, in short, have been born and bred in the Mysore *Province, and are as much natives of* Mysore as the permanent race of Europeans and Eurasians in British territory are natives of India Like all independent native rulers in India, the Maharajah counts amongst his subjects Europeans and Eurasians in common with Hindus and Mahomedans The former, therefore, are entitled, though not to the first, at least, to some consideration, in the disposal of official patronage In the native states we have named as following the policy we have indicated, the preference is of course, given *to the natives of the state, but the Europeans* and Eurasians are not altogether overlooked In the Nizam's state, for instance Europeans and Eurasians hold some very decent posts and even some high appointments The result of such a policy is to preserve compactness, fitness and fairness in the administration of the State, to which Mysore cannot hope to attain, unless the present policy is abandoned It is an established principle of good Government that one class of a community, composed of various classes, under that Government, should not be altogether ignored and neglected, in the disposal of appointments in the State service One class may be preferred over another, for some special qualifications, or for some special claims it has on the Government, as, for example, natives in a native state, but to all classes of a community alike, there should be opened proportionate chances of employment. The preference *should, in short,* be a wise preference, not influenced by race prejudices or dislikes, as it seems to us it is, in the policy which is now being pursued by the Government of the Maharajah of Mysore towards its Europeans and Eurasian subjects, in the matter of official employment. The British Government of India is conducted, in its subordinate agency, the Uncovenanted Civil Service, by men drawn from all sections of the subject community, Hindus, and Mahomedans, Europeans and Eurasians, alike, though of recent date, there seems to be a growing preference for the employment of pure natives What would be said, if the British Government of India, reversing its policy, were to employ, in its subordinate agency, Europeans and Eurasians, to the exclusion of Hindus and Mahomedans? Would there not be a great outcry made, and the Queen's Proclamation (as it often is) be flung by the natives in the face of the British Government, and that Government be accused of injustice and partiality? Similarly, it appears to us that, if the community subject to the rule of the Maharajah of Mysore be composed, as it is, of the four prominent classes of India, Hindus, Mahomedans, Europeans and Eurasians, it is manifestly unjust and partial that the *two last named classes should be ignored* and shut out from all share in the service of the Mysore State, even in subordinate capacities. The policy of the Mysore Government, as unfolded by the Dewan, seems therefore, unwise and ill-advised. The permanent community of Europeans and Eurasians in the Mysore Province have done good service to the State in the past, and there are still very many amongst them who are doing excellent service as employes of the Mysore Government It is a pity that a policy should be adopted by which these *should be gradually sent away,* and that members of the younger generation, which is springing up around us, should be debarred from all opportunity of following in the footsteps of their fathers, by serving His Highness the Maharajah equally well and faithfully.

## TWO RECENT TRANSFERS.

Two transfers in the Judicial Service of the Mysore State have recently been made which have taken the public by surprise. We refer to the transfer of Mr. J. G. North, the Amildar of Mysore, to Anantapur, in the Shimoga district and of Mr J C S Lawrence, B. A, B. L, Munsiff of Mysore, to Shimoga town Both these officers have been for very many years in the service of the State, and, as a reward for the faithful and energetic discharge of their duties, they were transferred, from outlying towns and taluks, to Mysore town, which is the capital of the Mysore Province, second in extent and importance only to Bangalore. One would have thought that, after years of good service, and when they were naturally looking for promotion, or, if not for promotion, at all events, for retention in their present position and places, the Mysore Government would not have disturbed them. Mr. North's energy and

tect, his knowledge of the Kanarese language and people, and their habits and manners and customs, are well known, and have been often acknowledged by the Government itself. Mr. Lawrence's knowledge of the law, his legal acumen, and the impartial and admirable manner he administers justice, are equally well known and acknowledged. Both gentlemen have acquired an established reputation in Mysore town and district. What possible good can be done, what possible object accomplished, by "shunting" (as the railway phrase goes) these two, amongst the most useful and excellent officers, to distant places, where their sphere of usefulness to the state will be circumscribed? They will have also to begin the up-hill work of establishing a reputation in Shimogah district, just as they had to do in the Mysore district. When men in official life have occupied certain influential positions, in a given locality, they either look for promotion to a higher and wider sphere of usefulness, or they are content to stay on in the place in which they have served for many years, till the time comes for their retirement, and, clearly, they are justified in their expectation and action. But men in such official positions do not expect to be placed, and it is not justice to place them, in inferior positions and in more circumscribed spheres of action. It is, in short, utter injustice that such men should be "depromoted," as the homely phrase goes. It is to such "depromotion," it is clear, Messrs: North and Lawrence have been treated by the Government of Mysore, after years of arduous service in a town and a district which are considered second only to the town and district of Bangalore. So far as we have made enquiries, no sufficient reason has been assigned for these two transfers in the judicial department of the state service. In the absence of any good reason or explanation for the Dewan's action in this matter, we think, we are justified in affirming that it has close connection with the Dewan's policy towards the permanent Europeans and Eurasians in the Province, on which subject we have made some remarks in another part of our paper this morning. Both Messrs. North and Lawrence are Eurasians, and Eurasians of that class which has learnt to push itself forward, by energy, pluck, patient industry, and unbounded fidelity to those whom they serve. It is the policy of the Dewan to eliminate Europeans and Eurasians from the subordinate ranks of the state service, just as the higher Europeans officers have been eliminated. It is very probable, then, that the action with respect to Messrs. North and Lawrence has been based on the lines of the Dewan's new policy towards the permanent Europeans and Eurasians in the Province, for nothing can more disgust men in the positions of Messrs. North and Lawrence, than that they should, at this time of their official life, be practically retrograded in the state service. Such treatment might, probably, lead them to resign their places, and accept the pensions to which they are entitled, and then this step on their part would be one instrument by which the new policy of the Mysore Government, towards Europeans and Eurasians in the Province, might be effectually forwarded.

## Original and Selected Notes.

LADY ROBERTS goes home in the mail steamer of the 17th.

A LIGHTHOUSE is to be erected on the Island of Minicoy, and a steamer has left Colombo with a staff of men to commence the work.

CAPTAIN J. W. C. Wylie, of the Political Department, who was recently in charge of the late Gaekwar in Madras, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

IT has eased out from the Foreign Office that the present state of affairs in Cabul is causing the Government of India much anxiety. Sir Lepel-Griffin was summoned to Simla in this connection.

THE *Gujarati* understands that Baroda is shortly to have a bank to itself, with a capital of six lakhs, half of which has been subscribed by H. H the Gaekwar, the rest to be subscribed by the public in shares of Rs. 500 each.

IT is reported that the offices of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, are to be amalgamated when Colonel Walters, the Agent for Rajputana, retires, Sir Lepel Griffin is looked upon as the first incumbent of the united appointments.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Muhammad Raza Khan, Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be a Member of the Civil Service of the Madras Presidency, in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

A SPECIAL London telegram, dated the 3rd instant, says that the *Standard* states that the Duke of Connaught is most anxious to obtain Indian experience, and will probably receive a command in India shortly. Sir Andrew Clarke succeeds Sir John Adye as Surveyor-General of Ordnance.

Some munificent patrons of learning are to be found in Eastern Bengal The Maharajah of Hill Tipperah has lately given Rs. 5,000, and Baboo Raganath Das of Dacca, Rs. 1,500, to the Dacca Pundits, Association; the latter gift being intended to cover the cost of press for the reproduction of rare Sanskrit works. Six rich landowners have also united to subscribe Rs. 8,700 to the Northbrook Hall Library at Dacca.

SAMPLES of soap manufactured by the North West Soap Company, Limited, at Meerut, have been furnished to various corps, and have been favourably reported on. The Secretary of State has, consequently, been requested to exclude soap from the indent for regimental necessaries for troops in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1883-84. The soap manufactured at Garden Reach, Calcutta, is also reported to be very good.

CERTAIN of the leading merchants of Indore interested in the opium trade with China have memorialised the Government of India in order to have the export duty on opium reduced. It is pointed out that while the consumption of opium in China is actually increasing, and the production of the drug in India not diminishing, the stock of Malwa opium is accumulating in the merchants' hands in China owing to the impossibility of selling it at a profit.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused at Singapore on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21st, by the discovery of a bright star in broad daylight, with the sun shining brightly at the time; and, about 3 P. M., by the appearance of the moon also. Crowds gathered in various points where the heavenly bodies could be clearly seen, and speculation was rife as to the portent for good or evil of their appearance in broad daylight. The comet is still visible at Singapore on clear mornings from two to five o' clock.

THESE thousand persons claim to have suffered losses by the bombardment of Alexandria, and in the aggregate ask for six millions in the shape of compensation. Even if this is reduced to one-half the amount, it will be a heavy demand upon an already impecunious Government. It is satisfactory to know that the property of many of the rebels was confiscated, and it will be only just to apply the property thus obtained to the relief of those inhabitants of Alexandria who can prove that they did not assist Arabi in any way.

THE Secretary of State writes to the Viceroy of India:—"I have laid before the Queen-Empress the various letters and addresses which have been transmitted to me by Your Excellency, congratulating Her Majesty on her escape from the attempt lately made upon Her Majesty's life. I am commanded to state that the receipt of these loyal addresses has given Her Majesty sincere gratification, and that the Queen-Empress highly appreciates the good feeling towards Her Person which has been manifested by the Princes, Chiefs, and peoples of India."

AN agricultural show is to be held at Narsad, commencing on the 14th of December, and lasting for three days. With the exception of implements, the awards will be confined to productions from the Kaira district; but at the same time the committee will be glad to receive articles from outside districts and may grant prizes for exhibits of extraordinary merit, although they do not bind themselves to do so. The prizes range in value from Rs. 20 to Rs. 5, and the articles for which awards will be made include corn, seeds and vegetables of various kinds, fruits, sugarcanes, molasses and similar articles. Substantial prizes are also offered for the best collection of English and native implements of husbandry, respectively, and for the best collection of twelve plants in pots.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday, Major the Hon. E. Baring made a long statement regarding the Agricultural loans Bill. He did not anticipate great results from the efforts of the Government to make advances to the ryots, but he believed that success could only be obtained through the banks conducted by private enterprise. Even then there were many difficulties in the way. The passing of the Deccan Riots Bill was postponed until the Council meets in December, owing to a telegram received from the Government of Bombay. The Hon. C. Crosthwaite presented the report of the select Committee on the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Bill, and a long debate followed, in which the Viceroy and the Hon. W. C. Plowden took part. His Excellency referred to the wide discretion left to the local Governments in accordance with the declared policy of the Government of India.

THE statement made by the *Standard* in regard to the Duke of Connaught's probable visit to India is, the Allahabad paper understands, based upon certain incidents connected with the campaign in Egypt. The appearance of the Indian troops was so soldierly and workmanlike, that the Duke openly stated that nothing would please him better than to have a command in India itself. Her Majesty the Queen, however, objects to an arrangement which would involve the residence of one of her sons in India during the hot weather, but this difficulty, it is believed, might be overcome by His Highness being given an officiating appointment, as a General Officer, for a few months, during the cold season The best results, politically, might be expected to follow such a step, for a feeling of personal devotion to the Crown would be kindled among the soldiers of the Native Army—an army which has fought too long under the cold shade of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy.

THE special correspondent of the *Madras Times* gives an approximate estimate of the loss to the people of Salem on account of the recent riots. He mentions the following items: Law costs, fees, &c., paid to counsel, Vakils, &c., to date, rupees 15,000; destroyed property and stoppage of trade, rupees 57,000, special tax imposed on the people, rupees 70,000; fines inflicted on the prisoners by the Judge, rupees 15,000; estimated cost of the mosque, rupees 5,000; total loss rupees 1,42,000. This is terrible, and we do not believe the loss is underestimated. The people of Salem will no doubt individually suffer, and the Government perhaps rejoices that it has punished the rioters and terrified the town into order and apparent peace. But we have no doubt that this loss to the people will also to some extent affect the revenues of Government which has to thank Dr. Macleane for it. With all that the special correspondent of the *Times* may say in favour of that officer, it is hard to convince the public that Dr. Macleane's general incapacity and want of administrative skill were not the immediate cause of the riot. If a District officer cannot guage the feeling of the people and leaves the station at the first opportunity, feeling assured of peace after an informal meeting of a few persons hardly a week after the first breach of peace, he is apparently unfit to hold the place he is allowed to hold.

## Local and Provincial.

THE DEWAN'S RETURN.—The Dewan is expected to return from Mysore to Bangalore, on Wednesday next the 15th Instant.

COLONEL TREDWAY CLARKE.—Lieut. Col. T. Clarke, late Civil and Sessions Judge, Nagar Division, left Madras on the 10th evening for Europe by the P. and O. Steamer *Nizam*.

THE DEPAVALI.—Saturday last being the last day of the Depavali feast, all the public offices and courts of law in the Province and the C. and M. Station of Bangalore were closed.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—The local *Spectator* states that Mr. D. E. Hutchins, the last European officer of the Mysore Forest Department, has been transferred to the British service.

THE AMILDAR OF MYSORE.—It is stated that Mr. J. G. North, the Amildar of Mysore, has been transferred to Anantapur, in the Shimogah district. No reason has been assigned for the transfer.

THE M. S. R RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Mysore State Railway, between Bangalore and Mysore, for the week ending 4th November, amounted to Rs 6,073-4-8, being at an average of Rs. 709-10 per mile.

THE MOHARRAM.—This festival of the Mahomedans, the Moharram, begins this day, but, we believe, that the festival will not be as grand as usual. All Mahomedans of troops in garrison, as well as those in the Maharajah's troops, will be granted ten days' leave from this day.

ELEPHANTS FROM BANGALORE.—Seven elephants were despatched to Hyderabad last Wednesday morning by the North West mail train from Bangalore, to be lodged in the menagerie at that place. These elephants are said to have been presented by the Mysore Prince to Sir Salar Jung, as a gift.

RAPE.—A drummer of one of the native corps in garrison was charged with having committed rape on the person of a native girl of seven years of age, while the man was on duty at the fort gate. The fellow was put up before the Second Magistrate of the C. and M. Station, who has committed the case to the sessions court, which will sit on the 15th instant.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF COORG.—It has been decided, on the sanction of the Government of India, that the Chief Judge of Mysore, who is also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, should have an additional allowance of Rs. 250 *per mensem*, for discharging the duties of the latter office. It would seem that the legal work from Coorg, in the shape of appeals, has greatly increased

GOVERNMENT LOCKS.—In furtherance of Lord Ripon's scheme to encourage local industry, a recent issue of the *Gazette of India* contains an announcement that locks equal to those manufactured by the celebrated Chubb, will hence-forth be purchased for the use of the Government of Madras from a man in Madras who has his the secret of Chubb's patent, but offers his wares at half the price of that famous lock smith.

THE MUNSIFF OF MYSORE.—We were surprised to learn, from the local *Spectator* that Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence, B. A. B. L the Munsiff of Mysore, had sent in his papers to retire on pension from the service Mr. Lawrence is in the prime of life and health, and is considered one of the safest judges in the Mysore State. The *Spectator* in its issue of Saturday, says Mr. Lawrence has not retired, but has been transferred to Shimogah.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Candidates whose names have been registered for the approaching Middle School Examination to be held at stations in Mysore, are informed that the Examination will commence on Friday the 1st December at 1 A. M. precisely. Candidates should present themselves at the Central College, Bangalore, Maha Raja's College, Mysore, Shimoga College, and Hassan High School respectively, at half past 9 A. M, each day

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S PALACE.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has resolved to introduce several artistic changes in his palace. He has with this object engaged the services of an Italian artist with instructions to have all the principal rooms in the palace in Mosaic pavement, of the same pattern as the one adopted at the Government House, Madras. The walls

the Durbar-Room are to be painted in colours de-rose with gilt borders and cornices. His Highness' coat-of-arms, which will occupy a conspicuous place in the Marble Hall, is to be executed in solid silver, studded with precious gems The *guddee* and the *dais* are also to be renovated. The total cost of expenditure is estimated at over a lakh of rupees —*Mail*

MISS LANE'S CASE —Our readers will remember the case brought by Miss Lane and the Madras Railway authorities against a Vakeel named Sheshagiri Row for molesting a lady (Miss Lane) while travelling in a Railway carriage, a few months ago, before the Magistrate of Bangalore, Mr. Parsons, who fined the Vakeel Rs 500. Against this decision the Vakeel appealed to the Judicial Commissioner, who quashed the finding and sentence, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Mr Saunders, the indefatigable Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, has now directed Mr Ross Superintendent of Watchmen to apply for and obtain an authenticated copy of the Judicial Commissioner's judgment, with a view of resuscitating the case —*Madras Times.*

THE "VYAVASAYABHIMANI"—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the *Vyavasayabhimani*, a monthly Journal of Agriculture The Journal is published in English and Canarese, in parallel columns, and is "to consist of 24 pages quarto, containing useful information regarding Agriculture, both as an art and as a science, with a view to the development of the industrial resources of this country" In addition, the publishers undertake "to place within the reach of both rich and poor landholders, other information than the above, viz, that which relates to the acts of Government in revenue and judicial matters" The publishers believe that "the time has arrived when there should exist a special Agricultural Journal for disseminating correct knowledge of this science amongst the masses throughout the Province," since, it is contended, the "vernacular journals that are extant in the country, well conducted as they are, give hardly any information, and discuss still seldomer, topics of an interesting and instructive nature suitable for this class of people" We are assured that "men of acknowledged ability and special knowledge have kindly consented to occasionally contribute articles on revenue and agricultural matters" Judging from the first number, it seems likely that the conductors of the Journal will be able to fulfill their promise We believe that the Journal has been started under the patronage of the Mysore Government.

## General Summary

### MADRAS

MRS GRANT DUFF —Mrs. Grant Duff and daughters are expected to arrive in Madras to-morrow morning A special telegram was received by the Madras Railway authorities, to despatch His Excellency the Governor's saloon to-day the 10th, to Mettapolium —*Mail*

TIGERS FOR PEOPLES PARK —Three tigers were on Wednesday night brought down by the mail train of the Madras Railway from Hyderabad, secured in cages for the Madras People's Park. These tigers were presented by the Nabob of Hyderabad —*Ibid*

THE DEPARTURE OF THE REVD W SUTHERSON —The Revd W Sutherson M A of the Free Church Mission, left for Bombay by yesterday evening's mail train, *en route* to Europe The rev gentleman present on the platform to bid him farewell —*Ibid*

RAILWAY LINE WASHED AWAY —On the night of the 3rd instant, the 85th mile of the Railway line was washed away by the heavy rains The Permanent Way Inspector and coolies were *busily engaged in putting the line to rights.* The 5 P M mail train of the North West line was delayed for upwards of 45 minutes.—*Ibid*

REGULATION OF PROCESSIONS —The Government have approved of the following order by the Inspector General of Police, regarding the authority possessed by the superior officers of his force in the regulation of processions, and of music in the streets at festivals and ceremonies. The Superintendent and superior officers of police will (subject to the general control of the Magistrate over such matters) exercise their power of regulating, as occasion may require, the conduct of all processions in the public roads, streets or thoroughfares, and use of music in the streets on the occurrence of festivals and ceremonies, and carry out generally the provisions of Section 49, Act XXIV of 1859, copy of which shall be hung in every *police station.*—*Ibid*

REVENUE SECRETARIAT —It is reported that Mr Webster, of the Revenue Secretariat, proceeds shortly on leave to Europe, and will be succeeded by Mr Stokes, Acting Collector of Tanjore —*Standard*

THE CASE OF THE EX TAHSILDAR OF CONJEVERAM —Gopaul Naidu, the third prisoner, connected with Seethapathy Naidu, ex Tahsildar of Conjeveram, of having stolen the judgment of Mr Cox in the Vadakapat case, and for whom Mr Eardley Norton appeared, has been *acquitted by Justices Innes, Kernan and Muthusawmy Iyer The judgement in Seethapathy's* case is reserved —*Ibid*

TELEGRAPHED SEASON REPORTS —The local Government have received special telegraphed reports of the condition of the season and crop prospects in certain districts of the presidency Rain is wanted in parts of Ganjam, Kurnool, Chingleput and Tanjore Public health is fairly good, except in some parts of the Madura Coimbatore and Malabar districts, where cholera and small pox prevail —*Ibid*

UNIFIED POSTAGE STAMP —The order issued by the Government of India suggesting the use of a one-anna postage stamp or two half anna stamps for bills and other documents subject to one anna stamp duty, has been referred by the Board of Revenue to the local Chamber of Commerce to the managers of the *Madras and Mofussil newspapers, to the President* and members of the Madras Municipality to the Deputy Collector of Madras and to the Madras Native Association for opinion The Board request that replies may be transmitted so as to reach the Board within one month from the 28th October 1882 The referees have been requested to obtain the opinion, so far as they are able, of the general public, especially the native and Eurasian communities.—*Ibid*

TANJORE DIVISIONAL LIMITS —It is notified that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the existing limits of the Divisions of the District of Tanjore as follows —1 The Taluks of Shiyali, Mayavaram and Kumbakonam The Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate 2 The taluks of Nannilam and *Nagapatam The Head Assistant Magistrate* 3 *The Taluk of Pattukotai The Assistant* Magistrate 4 Taluk of Tanjore A General Duty Deputy Magistrate 5 The Taluks of Mannargudi and Tiruturaipundi General Duty Deputy Magistrate with head quarters at Mannargudi —*Hindu*

H H SYAJIRAO GAEKWAR AND THE WIDOW-QUEENS OF THE LATE MULHARRAO GAEKWAR —The meeting of the two widow queens of the late Mulharrao Gaekwar and H H Syajirao at Dulhoi on the 28th ultimo, is an incident not to be passed over in silence The visit was a long and cordial one, and the welcome accorded to the queens was right royal We are pleased to find that H H Syajirao should have displayed such prudence and Magnanimity in honouring the widow queens As long as they remained in Nowsari *en route* to Sinor, no pains or expense was spared to treat them with the *consideration which their exalted* position deserved, and we hope that the same attention will be paid to their comforts in their new home Nor is this all The question of *their annuity is still undecided,* and we hope that the provision to be made for their support will be on a liberal scale befitting their rank and requirements. In fixing their annual allowance, we have no doubt due regard will be paid to the fact that not long ago they occupied the throne to which H H. Syajirao has been so unexpectedly raised, and as the finances of the State are in a flourishing condition, no difficulty will, it may be conceived, be experienced in providing liberally for the widow queens Such a course will further have the effect of removing the estrangement which was alleged to exist some time ago between the queens and the present reigning family at Baroda, and will reconcile the former to their altered state of life —*People's Friend*

### TRAVANCORE

A GOOD CUSTOMER —We understand that His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore has purchased a pearl necklace for one lac and twenty five thousand rupees from the Jeweller who is come here and that the money is to paid out of the private Treasury and not from the public Treasury which cannot afford to pay such a large amount

A ROYAL POET —*His Highness* Kerala Varmah, the Valia Koithamboorah of Travancore, the worthy Consort of Her Highness the Senior Ranee, has completed the Malayalum version of Kalidasa's celebrated poem Sakuntala. This was first published by instalments in the Vidyavilasam Journal His Highness now intends to publish a separate edition of it with certain corrections and modifications, adding also explanatory notes where they are deemed necessary —*Kerala Patrika*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS —The relations between the Government and the Press are sometimes anything but cordial and recent events which have come to our notice lead us to presume that especially so is it the case at the present moment, so far as our parental Government of the "Benighted" Presidency is concerned towards the Madras Press—not to say anything of the Mofussil papers Perhaps, it is not generally known that in the Government Office at Madras is set apart a table terminally called the "Editor's Table, where selections of public interest from the printed proceedings of the Madras Government are placed for distribution to members of "Fourth Estate" to afford journalists the opportunity of freely commenting the subjects contained therein for the benefit of the community at large But a glance at the columns of our Madras contemporaries convinces us that these selections are not now made as generously as in times past, and that the few papers placed with an "open" relected set at the disposal of the press are "dry bones" of little or no public interest whatever —*Western Star*

## Extracts

### REVENUE REFORM IN TRAVANCORE

Mr V Ramaiyar, the Dewan of Travancore, has issued an interesting memorandum on Revenue Reform in that State The Travancore Government have issued the following order on the memorandum —

The Government approve and sanction the proposals submitted in the foregoing Memorandum relative to the revision of the taluq and Divisional Establishments and direct that effect be given to them as early as possible Government regret that the existing arrangements do not admit of the number of taluqs being reduced at present, but the question will be kept in view and re-considered when other arrangements which are in contemplation render the measures practicable It will be seen that the present taluqs are to be divided into three classes as indicated in para 6 of the Memo, and that a salary of 150 Rs is assigned to Tahsildars of the 1st Class, 125 Rs to the 2nd Class, and 100 Rs to the 3rd Class

This part of the scheme may take effect at once Next, the revised scales of establishment (1) for the taluqs and (2) for the officers of the Dewan Peishcars are shown in detail in appendices B and C to the Dewan's Memorandum *In introducing them it is the desire* of Government, I That all hardship to existing incumbents should be carefully avoided as much as possible II That the Pension *Lists* which is already heavy should not be unduly burdened, and III That the resulting establishment under the new scale should consist of the pick of the present staff, and other men of character and qualifications carefully selected To secure these ends. (1) only such men out of the present incumbents as are from age or other infirmity unfit for further active service should be recommended for pension or gratuity under the rules. (2) Out of the remaining hands, those who owing to the reduction of strength cannot be retained but are nevertheless fit for active employment elsewhere should be first provided for in other offices or departments (3) And the rest should be retained for employment under the new scale

The Peishcars will be good enough accordingly on receipt of these Proceedings to prepare and submit carefully prepared lists of the *servants falling under each of the above heads,* in order that steps may be taken for transferring those falling within the first class to the Pension List or discharging them on payment of gratuity, and for providing in other departments, as far as possible, for those coming under the second head The lists should, *contain the names of the men,* the office held by them, length of service, and amount of salary with any remarks which the Peishcars may desire to make with reference to their character and qualifications The necessary orders will be passed on receipt of the lists. The particular attention of the Division Peishcars is invited to para 20 of the Memorandum regarding the reduction and simplification of business which, if the new arrangements are to result in the increased efficiency of the public service, must take place hand in hand with, if not precede, the re-organisation of the establishments. The Government cannot too strongly impress upon those officers the absolute necessity of reducing the number of returns now furnished to them from the Taluks and Proverties. They should be carefully revised without delay and each Peishcar will submit to the Huzur as early as possible a set of simple forms embracing such information and such only as may be indispensably needed for efficiently checking the work of the Tahsildars and Proverties. These forms when approved by the Huzur will be printed to save clerical labor. As regards returns furnished to the Huzur Cutcherry from the subordinate offices, they will be revised, reduced as much as possible in number and size and circulated to the officers concerned for adoption

The attention of the Peishcars is also called to paras 21 and 22 of the Memorandum which relate to Maramat works and establishments. They will be good enough to carefully consider and submit definite proposals as to the works which they would undertake and the establishment they require, *bearing in mind the views of* Government on the question. The class of works selected should be (1) such as do not require any professional skill (2) such as cannot be entrusted to the D P W. (repairs &c. for instance of Pagodas and Choultrams) and (3) such as would be more cheaply done by the Revenue officers with the assistance of the ryots than by the D P W The establishment too should not be more than absolutely necessary As pointed out in the Memorandum, an Amindar with a couple of peons for each taluq or group of taluqs according to the works that will have to be attended to, ought to be sufficient as the duties of the Amindar would be confined, in the words of the Memorandum, "to the preparation of estimates in the first place, to entering into contracts under the orders of the Peishcars, to inspecting the works in their progress, and when finished, to preparing and submitting the completion Bills" The rule laid down in the last para of the Memorandum should be strictly observed.

## THE REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT MYSORE.

*(Concluded from our last.)*

In the Judicial Department also in which the number of courts is quite out of proportion to the work to be done, some reductions are intended to be effected almost immediately The Munsiff's Courts at Chintamani, Closepett, Hunsur and Davangere will be abolished, adding their jurisdiction to other adjoining Munsiffs who have not at present sufficient work

The Sub-Judges Courts of the two abolished Districts will necessarily be also abolished, and it is also proposed to abolish the Sub-Court at Kolar, adding its jurisdiction to the Sub-Court at Bangalore which is very conveniently situated as regards several Taluks of the Kolar District It is believed that hereafter another Sub-Court can also be done away with when Railway facilities are extended towards Kolar.

The three District Judges will remain for a time, lower paid Native officers being substituted for the remaining two European Judges until they are absorbed in the High Court.

The three Judges of the High Court, in addition to their appellate functions, can easily undertake the Sessions work of the whole Province, the Sub Judges in the remoter Districts being vested with Assistant Sessions Judges' powers.

It is in contemplation simultaneously to put an end to the present various system of double appeals From the Sub-Judges Court there will be but one appeal to the High Court, and in the case of suits instituted in Munsiff's Courts the appeals from which would lie to the Sub-Judge, a second appeal to the High Court would be allowed free of stamp duty, where the *Sub-Judge has reversed* the decision of the Munsiff If the Sub-Judge confirms the Munsiff's decision and if the losing party wishes to appeal to the High Court he will be required to pay the stamp duty which in any case is not to be awarded against his opponent. The High Court in these cases are to be judges of both fact and law as the restriction of second appeals to questions of law leads to considerable failure of justice and deprives the suitors of the benefits of a judgment by a plurality of Judges of a higher status based on equitable considerations embracing fact as well as law

These reductions it is estimated will effect an annual saving of about two lakhs of rupees. Additional savings are expected from the abolition of 5 out of 8 District Jails which at present contain few prisoners. From the revision of the Amlah Establishments which have been maintained on a needlessly extravagant

scale, from the abolition of the establishments of the numerous travellers' bungalows in the Province which are scarcely used by European travellers, and also the feeling establishments at several of the chuttrams in which there is great abuse, though the savings under this latter head will be devoted to the improvement of the chuttrams so as to afford better accommodation to the large number of native travellers. The Medical and Public Works Departments remain to be organized as regards work, but not with the view of reductions, which have already been effected; and the press arrangements have also to be revised

The Railway to Mysore may be now regarded as in full working order, being pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best made lines, notwithstanding the difficult gradients, which are unavoidable The traffic of passengers during the present Dussorah will have given you an opportunity of judging how immense a boon it is to the country. The Railway, which was estimated at 35½ lakhs, will have cost when the accounts are adjusted and the few remaining buildings are completed, 43 lakhs, are about Rs. 50,000 per mile The increase resulted from the maintenance of the line during the first year chargeable to capital having been left out in the original estimate, from an increased provision of rolling stock and engines and from the bridges and other works having cost more than the estimate, contrary to the expectations of the Engineer-in-Chief. The Railway, nevertheless, cannot be regarded as a costly line under the economical management (it is already yielding a nett return of 3 per cent on the capital outlay, notwithstanding that the goods traffic has not yet commenced to be carried to the full extent.) The working expenses are kept within 50 per cent of the gross earnings. Calculating from the returns of the the last 3 months, the coaching traffic may be expected to earn 2 lakhs per annum or about Rs. 50 per week per mile, and if the goods traffic soon commences to yield as much and the working expenses are kept below 50 per cent of the earnings, the Railway is certain to yield a nett return of 5 per cent, notwithstanding its comparatively large capital cost The railway has been constructed partly from current revenue and partly out of the comparatively large cash balance which had to be kept up to meet the demand for subsidy during months when there are no collections coming in. Under arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India to receive the annual subsidy of 24½ lakhs in two equal instalments in January and March, the collection season, a smaller amount of cash balances is found sufficient to carry on the work of administration. The few remaining liabilities being adjusted in the present year out of the current revenue, the State from next year will own the Railway unencumbered by debt and adding two lakhs to its annual revenue from the Mysore Railway earnings

The wants of the Province in respect of the Railways were sketched in my last year's address; out of the lines therein mentioned it is now proposed to undertake only the Railway from Bangalore to Tiptur, a distance of about 85 miles for which purpose the raising of a loan of 20 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India. This loan bearing 5 per cent interest has been successfully floated, the tenders received averaging 99 per cent; the Loan Paper now selling at 1 per cent premium. Owing to restrictions placed by the Presidency Banks Act the Presidency Banks with whom we negotiated for receiving tenders for the Loan and for payment of interest at all their branches in India were precluded from subscribing to the Loan themselves. The other Banks also kept aloof, but tenders from private English and Native gentlemen were received from Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Peshawar, Karachee, Ahmedabad, and other places to the extent of nearly one half of the loan. But the most noticeable feature was the large amount subscribed in small sums by the ryots and merchants in the Shimoga, Kadur and Tumkur Districts, showing how much the Railway is appreciated by them

The line to Tiptur, it is expected, will be easier than the one to Mysore, with fewer and larger curves and easier gradients. At Rs. 40,000 per mile the line to Tiptur will cost 34 lakhs, so that in addition to the amount of the loan we have to find 14 lakhs from the current revenue, for the completion of the work, but the advantages of the Railway will not be sufficiently realized unless it were carried to Kadur, a further distance of about 40 miles so as to open out coffee district of Kadur and the great arecanut mart of Birur, and bring it into nearer communication with Shimoga. This we can accomplish gradually from current revenues if a further loan of 10 lakhs were allowed to be locally raised hereafter, leaving the further extension of the Railway, to join the Hubli Goa and Bellary line for future consideration.

The Railway work up to Tumkur, exclusive of permanent way, was given out on contract on terms favourable to Government, to local native contractors of respectability possessing adequate means, and a contract has also been entered into with an English firm for supply of the permanent way materials on terms more favourable than were obtained for the Mysore Railway. It is intended to obtain the sleepers required from the local teak forests

In undertaking these local Railways it was intended, not only to meet the necessary and urgent wants of the people as regards facilities of communication, but also to train up natives in the working of Railways and of the engines and machinery connected with them, and thereby also to diffuse the practice of handling machinery amongst the people In this view the Government had to congratulate itself on having secured native contractors to undertake the construction of the Tumkur Railway as they will be thereby encouraged to undertake other lines hereafter

Native Assistants have been provided to the Superintendents in the Locomotive, Engineering and Traffic Branches of the Railway, and arrangements are being made for placing a number of native young men of intelligence and good health and physique in the Locomotive workshops to receive their training, so that hereafter a considerable portion of the working staff may be manned from them

The proposed extension of the Mysore Railway towards the Wynaad to join the Western coast has to be given up for the present, excepting a short extension to Naunagud, a distance of 14 miles, which will be useful both on account of the importance of the place and the facility which the Railway will afford for the conveyance of timber felled in the state forests and floated down the Kabani river. But a concession is about to be granted for a period of 10 years for laying 100 miles of steam tramway of 20 inches guage on the existing roads towards Coorg and the Wynaad without interfering with cart traffic. This when completed will afford all necessary facilities for traffic and will serve as feeders to the Mysore Railway until it can be extended in the above directions

I have now to place before you the financial results of the last year's Administration. They are as follows —

*Receipts.*

| *Items.* | 1881-82. |
|---|---|
| Land Revenue ... .. | 70,20,842 |
| Forest .. .. | 7,05,619 |
| Abkari .. ... | 12,73,523 |
| Mohnturfa .. ... | 2,67,385 |
| Sayer ... ... | 4,42,547 |
| Salt . ... | 12,959 |
| Stamps ... ... | 4,95,831 |
| Law and Justice .. ... | 1,28,019 |
| Anche Postal Receipts ... | 55,129 |
| Education ... ... | 28,491 |
| Medical ... ... | 667 |
| Military .. ... | 3,259 |
| Public Works ... ... | 17,531 |
| State Railways .. ... | 1,08,907 |
| Mining Leases ... ... | 1,16,996 |
| Miscellaneous ... .. | 1,13,295 |
| Total .. | 108,50,991 |

*Expenditure*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Interest ... | 4,52,471 |
| | Refunds ... | 43,877 |
| Land Rev. Leds. | Dy. Comrs and Establishment | 2,40,349 |
| | Asst. Comrs and do .. | 88,197 |
| | Taluk do ... | 5,66,678 |
| | Revenue Sarroy ... | 2,41,237 |
| | Inam Deptt ... | 12,576 |
| | Remuneration to village servants | 2,29,898 |
| | Other items .. | 24,503 |
| | Forest .. | 2,23,071 |
| | Abkari ... | 31,607 |
| | Sayer ... | 15,260 |
| | Stamps ... | 14,413 |
| | Post Office ... | 1,59,661 |
| | Administration and Public Deptts. | 2,11,396 |
| | Installation charges ... | 1,53,685 |
| | Palace charges ... | 10,38,986 |
| | Minor Departments ... | 89,659 |
| | Law and Justice including Registration ... | 5,93,679 |
| | Police ... | 4,81,750 |
| | Education ... | 1,58,836 |
| | Murroy ... | 2,69,763 |
| | Medical ... | 1,84,208 |
| | Stationary and Printing ... | 76,299 |
| | Allowances and assignments under treaties . | 25,08,933 |
| | Civil furlough and leave allowances ... | 25,431 |
| | Pension and Gratuities ... | 2,70,406 |
| | Miscellaneous .. | 1,22,677 |
| | Military (Local Force) ... | 7,53,420 |
| | Public Works Dept. ... | 10,70,762 |
| | State Railway { Capital account. | 14,96,003 |
| | State Railway { Revenue account | 1,03,636 |
| | Total... | 119,33,157 |

The revenue of the year amounted to 108½ lakhs of rupees, but includes a little more than a lakh derived from the gold mining leases, not, however, as the result of their working, but in the shape of deposits made for the leases and by the commutation of the royalty in one instance. The prospects of these mines are as yet uncertain, so that no receipts under this head can be calculated upon for future years. Leaving out this item therefore and 1½ lakhs of rupees gross earnings of the Mysore Railway, the receipts from the ordinary revenue amounted to 106 lakhs of rupees The Land Revenue Settlements for the year show an increase of a lakh of rupees over the preceding year. It results from lands relinquished during the famine having been to a small extent taken up again in the Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. There was also an increase of half a lakh from the substitution of the acreage assessment on coffee lands for the Halat duty, which was dwindling down to a very small figure As an encouragement to the planters half the full assessment was authorized to be levied for the first 2 years in cases in which estates required to be worked up, so that at the end of the above period there will be a further increase of another half a lakh of rupees Owing to the above considerate treatment coffee lands, which it was said would be largely thrown up, have not been relinquished to any considerable extent The working of the sandal and other forest resources have received every attention, and show an increase of revenue under that head There was also a considerable increase in Abkari owing to the gradual recovery of the province from the effects of famine and unfair combination having been guarded against in the giving out of the contracts

There was also an increase of more than a lakh of rupees in the receipts from arecanut which fell off considerably during the famine.

The small variations under other heads call for no explanation.

The expenditure during the year amounted to 119 lakhs, of which 15 lakhs were incurred on account of the construction of the Mysore Railway and 1 lakh on account of its working. Deducting the above and also the special item of 1½ lakhs of rupees incurred on account of the Installation charges, the ordinary annual expenditure amounts to only 101½ lakhs of rupees inclusive of the administration charges of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore; and with the further reductions of establishments about to be carried out, there can be no question as to an annual surplus of 5 lakhs being secured for Railway purposes and the nett income from the Mysore Railway will be an addition.

I must now briefly notice how the several subjects brought forward by you during our last year's discussions have been disposed of by the Government

Here the several subjects were noticed *seriatim* and the address was then concluded with the following —

I cannot conclude this address without referring again to what I urged last year the great importance of the development of the various industries in the Province, though owing to the heavy work of organisation which devolved on the Government during the year, it has not been able to accomplish anything in this direction. The Association which was proposed for the promotion of science and industry has not yet been formed, but I assure you that no further time will be lost in organising it The Eurasian Association is now actively engaged in endeavouring to introduce industrial life amongst that important class of the population His Highness' Government has made large grants of land to the Association on favourable terms for a short period in order that such members of the Eurasian community as may be in want of other occupation may find a home and the means of pursuing agricultural industry. The experiment is attended with difficulties, as these classes have hitherto looked down upon labor as beneath them, but should the patriotic efforts made by the more enlightened members amongst them be crowned with the success which they deserve, it will have an important bearing on the general agriculture and industry of the country, as the improvements of foreign agriculture are likely to be readily adopted by them, and when tried by them practically and successfully will be soon taken up by the native population around

A woollen manufactory on a small scale has been established in Bangalore by private agency. The establishment of a cotton mill and of a paper manufactory, improvements in the cultivation of wheat and cotton and in the breeding of sheep for wool, are all yet in the stage of incubation, but they are all unimportant compared with the great addition which could be made to the wealth of the Province by the extension of the silk industry. The soil and climate of the Province are eminently suited for the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms, and if France, Italy and other European countries could annually produce some crores of rupees worth of silk, there is no reason why, by proper attention to the subject, the silk industry in the Province should not annually yield 10 lakhs of rupees or more. The subject is already engaging the attention of some practical Englishmen. The Government is prepared to accord every support and encouragement for the advancement of the industry, though it does not consider it proper to embark on the enterprize on its own account.

I must, however, again repeat that whatever Government or any few outsiders can do must be small compared with what the great mass of the population engaged in industrial pursuits can accomplish in their several occupations when stirred up by a desire for advancement. When all the world around is making marvellous progress the 200 millions of people in this country cannot much longer continue in its long sleep, simply following the traditions of their ancestors of 2000 years ago and earning a miserable subsistence, ready to be crushed on the first occurrence of a famine or other calamity Steam began to be utilized in Europe as a motive power in manufactures only at the beginning of the present century. India then used to export clothes to England New England, notwithstanding a severe competition from the other countries of Europe and America, supplies the greater portion of the world with clothes and other manufactures These are not the fruits of any large individual discovery which alone can attract the attention of the official mind but the result of the numerous industrial men devoting their intelligence to effect small discoveries and improvements from day to day in their several occupations, which in their aggregate produce such marvellous wealth and general prosperity Why, then, may not this be accomplished here if the large population in this country once enters on a similar career of progress! The one great problem to be solved by Indian statesmen is how the people can be roused from the crushing influence of officialdom and stirred up to industrial enterprize and progress His Highness's Government is most anxious to do what lies in its humble power in this direction; but now that a new era of representative Institutions and self-Government is commencing to infuse new life into the nation, the Government must look to you as the representatives of the people to spread these ideas amongst them and rouse them to a sense of their true interest and importance.


## THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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THE

# Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. IX. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1882. No. 46

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION

*London 12th November*—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Judge Lawson in Dublin The assassin was arrested

ARABI'S TRIAL

*Cairo, 12th November*—Contrary to agreement, the Commission of Enquiry in Arabi's case deny evidence submitted in cross examination for the defence Counsel has protested Lord Dufferin is urging that the trial be expedited

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE LAWSON

*London, 13th November*—The person who attempted to assassinate Judge Lawson is a convict named Delaney He was armed with a revolver and was seized on the point of firing

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT

The Queen reviews the troops returned from Egypt together with the native Indian Officers on the 18th instant in St James's Park Her Majesty will decorate them on the same occasion

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT

*Berlin, 14th November*—Parliament was opened here to-day by the Emperor who, in his speech, declared that peace was assured

A NEW CONVENTION WITH EGYPT

*Bombay, 15th November*—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette*, dated London, the 14th instant states that Mr Gladstone stated this afternoon in the House of Commons that a convention is being signed prepared for England's occupation of Egypt by 12000 men He instanced the precedent of France after Waterloo Sir S Northcote cautioned the precedent

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND

The Indian native officers yesterday visited Mr Gladstone and the Duke of Cambridge Mr Gladstone, in addressing them, said that the Queen had the same confidence in the Indian troops as in the English

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT

Mr Gladstone made this evening his promised statement respecting Egyptian affairs He said the Government intends negotiating a convention with the Egyptian Government dealing with the cost and fixing the duration of the British occupation in Egypt He stated that the occupation will follow the precedent of the British occupation in France, after the Battle of Waterloo The Right Honorable gentleman said he would not ask Parliament for a vote on account of the occupation

Sir Stafford Northcote in reply, complained of the reticence in the statement made by the Prime Minister, and said he reserved the right to impugn the policy of Government in Egypt later on

CHOLERA AT MECCA

Latest advices state that cholera has disappeared from Mecca

TURKISH PROPOSALS REJECTED

*London, 16th November*—The British Government refuses to accede to the iterated proposals of the Porte, to send a special Turkish Commissioner to Egypt.

ARABI'S TRIAL.

Suleiman Pasha has given evidence that Arabi ordered him to set fire to Alexandria, and murder the Khedive.

### ASIA.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES BETWEEN TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN

*Trivandrum, 12th November*—There was a grand public meeting of the people of Travancore on the evening of the 9th, at the Durbar Rooms, to commemorate the happy and successful termination of the territorial disputes with Cochin. The senior Rance Consort presided Some non-official gentlemen, and the Pension Judge, Narayana Pillay spoke eloquently of the popular joy and satisfaction, and also of the benefits of the present administration It was resolved to have an oil-painting portrait of the Maharajah and the Dewan placed in the Durbar Hall, and other memorials are contemplated

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

*Lahore, 15th November*—The Viceroy has received news from England of the sudden death of his brother-in law His Excellency will therefore be as much as possible in retirement, but no change will be made in the official arrangements After passing three days at Jelalpur, the Viceroy moved into camp yesterday at Mamala and this morning is leaving for Tangrote On Saturday and Monday the Viceroy went out on rail stalking but was unsuccessful, the only members of the party who were more fortunate were Colonel Black and Captain the Hon ble C Harbord, Aide de-Camp, who killed an ovis ovis each On Sunday afternoon the Viceroy visited the school at Jelalpur

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1882

## THE E AND A I ASSOCIATION

As our native readers in the Province and elsewhere are aware, the Eurasian and Anglo Indian movement, set on foot, three years ago, in the city of Madras, has found a practical echo (so far as echoes go) in this Province (as elsewhere in Southern India) in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, where branches of the parent Association of Eurasians and Anglo Indians have been formed It is a good thing that the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, Anglo-Indians, as they are called, forming, as they do, the middle classes of India, should form themselves into an Association, such as the E and A I Association It is a sign of healthy intellectual and social activity, when a community like the Eurasians and domiciled Anglo Indians seek such outlets for the surplus population, which is growing in numbers every day, as shall take *them away from their hankering after official employment* as a panacea for all the wants of an overgrown and ever increasing community. Lightly enough, the E and A I Association has hit upon a plan, its great agricultural scheme, by which it is sought to wean the members of the community from placing too large a dependence on the local Governments and Administrations for employment for those who require it out of dire necessity. We have watched the operations of the E and A I Association with much interest and sympathy, and we should be glad, indeed, if the practical aid which has been afforded, by His Highness the Maharajah's Government, to the Bangalore branch of the Association, should prove effectual in forwarding the main project of the Association, the agricultural colonies in the Cadgody and Bangalore taluks. The Native Government has granted the Association 4,000 acres of land, free of assessment for three years, in order to carry out untrammelled the agricultural scheme The Association has reaped what may be considered quite a harvest of money, Forty Seven Thousand rupees, from the public, by the late lottery It is on the judicious application of this large sum that the success of the agricultural enterprise, announced by the Association, depends Everything hangs upon this, other schemes and industrial enterprises, it seems to us, are but subordinate to the agricultural scheme, and may be taken in hand when the demand for them arises, as, no doubt, in the course of time, they will arise We deeply regret to find that the Association seems to be forgetting and going beyond the limits of its chief object, as set forth in the "prospectus," a copy of which is now before us. Instead of devoting all its energies, its time, and its funds, to the immediate development of the 4,000 acres of land placed at its disposal, to carrying out, in short, its agricultural scheme, we find energy and time and money are being expended on quite a variety of industrial enterprises, some of which are as costly as they will be exceedingly slow in growth and development, and in affording a return for the money spent upon them For instance, we have, in the list before us, mushrooms and vanilla as objects of cultivation, and ostrich farming and mule breeding as matters to which the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians may turn their attention Then, we have a hostel, that is a boarding and lodging house in which the children of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, who cannot afford to pay the higher charges made by such institutions as the Bishop Cotton schools and Saint Andrew's, may be boarded and lodged, at a comparatively cheaper rate Next, we have a school of arts and industry, in which indigent members of both sexes of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian community may be "taught to learn a trade" And, once more, we have a knacker's yard, that is, a place where the carcasses of horses and mules and bullocks may be cut up and utilised, in the making of glue and buttons and horn and hoof wear generally, and for this extraordinary scheme, the Committee of the Association has sanctioned a sum of Rupees One Thousand, out of the funds obtained by the Lottery It will be thus seen what a number of irons the E and A I Association has in the fire, and hardly one of them can be touched without an amount of expenditure and extent of time which the Association cannot possibly afford, if it desires to bring its grand main scheme of agricultural colonisation at Cadgoody to any perfection, before the three years of holding lands free of assessment have passed away Nevertheless, the Association in Bangalore has been holding meetings and voting money for all and each of the schemes to which we have alluded, amongst which, we forget to mention, is straw plaiting and bonnet making for the indigent female portion of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, the projectors of this wonderful scheme, apparently, forgetting that it is an impossible task for those in India to compete with those in Europe in similar works of "art and industry." The people here have no idea of that kind of work, except in the most rudimental and coarsest forms. They will have to send out to England for instructors in the art, and that is an amount of expenditure which the funds of the Association cannot bear Recently, the Bangalore branch of the Association presented an address to the Right Honourable Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, in which they alluded to several of the projects which we have mentioned in the course of these remarks. His Excellency received the deputation which presented the address with his wonted courtesy and encouragement; but in the course of his reply, Mr. Grant Duff uttered words which it would be well if the member of the Association will remember and lay to heart.—He warned them not to make their plans of action too "complicated," by which, if His Excellency meant anything at all, he meant that the Association had too many irons in the fire, too many schemes to which they attempted to give attention, with the limited means and time at their disposal Mr. Grant Duff was, of course, too polite to point out the inutility of cultivating vanilla and mushrooms, the precipitateness of attempting to breed ostriches and mules and goats at Cadgoody, the abortiveness of the endeavour to make the indigent females of the E and A. I. community straw plaiters and bonnet makers, and the doubtful success of a hostel in Bangalore for Eurasian and Anglo-Indian children whose parents have but small means at their disposal. We say, Mr Grant Duff, from the delicacy of his position, was precluded from saying any thing but what was complimentary and courteous, and hinting at anything bad in the operations of the Association, beyond characterising it as "too complicated," but the public journalist can be influenced by no such official delicacy and reticence. We are bound to speak out, and we say,—and not only we, but many of our English contemporaries have done the same—that the E. and A. I. Association is going the wrong way to work, when it leaves aside the grand scheme, the agricultural scheme, for which funds were collected, and attends to what is after all but pottering work, the success of which is very doubtful If we might venture to give a little advice and to point out an example, we would call attention to the "better way" of the Hindu community, amongst whom the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians live. It will be observed that a Hindu (not in Government service) owes his success in life and the wealth he accumulates, to the fact that he chooses some one profession, trade, or calling, and sticks to that, through years, through "thick and thin," as the homely saying goes. He does not allow his mind and time to be distracted by a multiplicity of schemes. Hence his success or his failure, once for all, the former being the rule and the latter the exception. We think that the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians may well take a lesson from their Hindu brethren, and *attempt one thing at a time*. That we think, is the golden rule of success.

## THE MEETING OF PUNDITS

THE Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah has revived a practice which fell into disuse on the death of the late Maharajah We allude to the annual meeting of the Pundits of the Province in the town of Mysore. On the 6th instant, a large number of Pundits invited from all parts of the Province, assembled in the Sanscrit School The Dewan Mr Ranga Charlu presided, and there were present Messrs K Shashadri Iyer, Vyjeandra Rao, Poornaiah, Narasimangar (late tutor to His Highness) and others The proceedings began by the Dewan, in a short speech, welcoming the assembled pundits and congratulating himself and those with him on the presence of the learned men before him The Pundits, then, each one in his turn, read out some original composition of his own, both in Sanscrit and Canarese There were about eight compositions thus read out Amongst them was a translation from the Sanscrit into Canarese of Kalidasa's famous drama of "Sakuntala, or the Lost Ring" We believe that the reading of the translation elicited much admiration and applause, and the Dewan was pleased to compliment the translator, Maddappah Shastry as the "Canarese Kalidasa" The correspondent who favours us with this brief account says that the compliment was not altogether well deserved, for though Maddappah Shastry is a learned man, he is not in any way superior to many of the other pundits who were assembled at the place, in short, that many of them are his superiors in the knowledge of "the classical language of India" Our correspondent goes on to say, that the Dewan's ill timed and hasty compliment to this particular pundit has been productive of much dissatisfaction amongst the learned brotherhood, and that if this sort of haphazard praise is bestowed by the Dewan, the good object he has in view, namely, the promotion of Sanscrit learning in the Province, will be endangered, as the pundits may stay away from this annual gathering, in justifiable disgust The old practice was to submit such compositions to the examination of the palace pundits, and upon their verdict depended the success of the authors In this case, the Dewan can hardly be said to be a competent Canarese or Sanscrit critic At the conclusion of the meeting, the pundits were presented with shawls, at the command of the Maharajah It may be also noted that the pupils of the Sanscrit School at Mysore were examined in the subjects of their studies, and that the results were on the whole satisfactory Prizes in money were distributed to about sixty successful pupils of the School

## A CONTRAST.

THERE is a party in England that is never tired of comparing the conduct of the present Government with that of its predecessors, of course, to the disparagement of the latter. Everything that is performed by the one is right and whatever was done by the other was wrong More especially do the men who form this party cry out against the war that was carried on in Afghanistan, it was an unrighteous war, it was undertaken against the wishes of the people, there was no necessity for it, the fear of Russia was a phantom, that power could never do any harm to the Indian Empire These and many other things are said about the war that the late ministry declared against Shere Ali, and they declare it to be wicked to go to war simply to protect British rights. British interests are not to be thought of, according to the men who opposed Lord Beaconsfield, and Russia was to be allowed to work her own sweet will, or, rather, she was to be encouraged to advance as near as she could to the Indian frontier But when Arabi took possession of the Government of Egypt, and threatened our communications with India, the ideas of these people completely changed, they held that it was quite lawful to go to war with Arabi, they called him a rebel, although nine-tenths of the people joined him, and they declared that he must be conquered at any cost It is true that a few—and among them Mr Gladstone—tried to deceive themselves by attempting to show that the nation was acting unselfishly, but this did not deceive any one as to the real facts of the case The war was proclaimed in order to protect British interests, it was carried on in order to protect those interests, and all that has been done since the termination of the strife has had the same object in view Mr Gladstone and a few others may still prate about their unselfishness, but they might as well proclaim this doctrine to the winds as to the British nation it sees through this nonsense quite clearly

The latest news from home with regard to Egypt is, that the country is to be held by an English force of twelve thousand men, and no time is fixed for the evacuation of the land In fact, as far as can be seen, the force will remain there for ever It is not so much for the Egyptians that the 12,000 English soldiers are stationed in the country, but they are there to protect British interests, to keep open the communication with India It is well known that if Egypt was given up to anarchy, the canal would be in danger, and the present route to this country might be lost Mr Gladstone has seized this idea, though he tries to persuade himself that it is not self interest that is actuating him, but the good of the world at large But, as we have said, the world will not believe this

How different was the case with regard to Afghanistan When the present ministry came into power, it was determined at any cost to withdraw the troops from that country, scuttle was the order of the day, and the troops were told to scuttle out as fast as they could When the last man had left Kandahar, the members of the ministry rejoiced "with an exceeding great joy," and when any shortcoming was pointed out the members who composed it pointed with pride to the fact that Afghanistan had been evacuated, that was believed to counterbalance anything else, by that the Government was willing to base its right to the gratitude of the nation and it believed that it could never surpass this master-piece of statesmanship What are the consequences that ensued, and are still likely to ensue, from this policy of scuttle? The Russians are quietly creeping up to India, they are making roads along which their troops can march, the Turcomans have been subdued, Merve lies at their mercy Herat can be taken when it suits the Czar to do so and then there will be in reality nothing to prevent his troops marching to India Are there no British interests to protect in Afghanistan as well as in Egypt? Few will say that there are not, though some pretend that there is no danger to be apprehended, that the Russians will never think of invading this country The latest news about their movements is, that they are on their way to Sarakhs, a place about one hundred miles from Herat and which also commands a portion of Persian territory But still the members of the ministry shut their eyes to all that is taking place outside our Indian borders, while at the same time they are taking care that every thing shall be safe in Egypt, and thus the contrast between their conduct in one country and in the other is so great We may ask what will be the use of Egypt should the Russians pour down through Afghanistan into India, and take possession of it? but this is a contingency that Mr Gladstone never thinks of perhaps he may have to think about it when too late

## Original and Selected Notes.

IF Sir Lepel Griffin proceeds to Europe on leave next spring, Colonel Bannerman, from Gwalior, will act for him during his absence

MR JUSTICE SCOTT, the new Judge of the Bombay High Court, arrives by the *Mirzapore* this week He will be the guest of Mr Justice West

AT Kemendine near Rangoon, the other day there was found in a banian tree a honeycomb nearly four feet in length, and weighing nearly 80 lbs.

IT is announced that, on and after the 24th instant, all mails and passengers to and from the continent will be conveyed through Egypt by rail

THE Finance Minister has sanctioned a donation of Rs 20,000 towards the new Sindh Hospital Rajah Ranjit Singh of Ratlam has contributed Rs 1,000 to the same object

WE learn from a Bombay paper that the Matriculation examination of the local University begins to day, 1 642 candidates having applied to be examined among them are ten young ladies three in Bombay and seven in Poona

HYDERABAD is said to be making head way in the matter of improvements in revenue administration The local paper says that a Board of Revenue has been appointed and that three members constituting the Board held their first sitting a few days ago

THE *Academy* says that Professor Max Muller is now engaged in passing through the press new editions of his Hibbert Lectures and of his introduction to the Science of Religion The lectures on India which he recently delivered at Cambridge, will shortly be published in a volume

OUT of twenty seven prisoners recently tried for rioting at Salem, seventeen have been convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment, one of them being convicted in two cases, and therefore being sentenced to six years' in all The judgment in the case now before the Sessions Judge is not likely to be given till Saturday or Monday

THE Government of India, in acknowledging the order of the Madras Government on the subject of local self government in this Presidency, says —" In reply I am to convey his thanks of the Governor General in Council to the Government of Madras for the important steps which are being taken by them with a view to carrying out in the Madras Presidency the policy of the Government of India, as laid down in the resolution of the 18th May 1882"

ACCORDING to a home paper, it is very generally said that Sir Garnet Wolseley's next great work will be the reorganization of the Indian army system, if Lord Hartington intends to persevere with the proposed abolition of the separate commands in Bombay and Madras, allowing the conqueror of Arabi to serve the first term as Indian Commander-in Chief But what about the present Commander-in Chief? A great deal may happen before Sir Donald Stewart's tenure of command expires

THE *Parsee Punch* publishes two large cartoons 'Dewali Illuminations, and "Dewali Toys Busts of Lord Ripon and Mr Grant Duff are placed high up on two splendid columns, Sir James Fergusson standing at the foot of one of the columns sullen and melancholy with the rays of self Government beating fiercely on him In the other cartoon Lord Ripon distributes Dewali toys (grants of self Government) to Madras, Bengal, and the Punjab Bombay sulkily runs away from them

SOME weeks ago, says the London correspondent of an up country contemporary 'I mentioned that terms of agreement had been made between the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad and certain influential people in this country for an extension of the railway which already exists in the Nizam's dominions At the last moment the arrangement has fallen through, but the negotiations have not been finally broken off, and it is possible that, after further correspondence between the Nizam's Government and the India Office, the scheme may again be taken up and completed"

CENTRAL America is reported to be at present in a state of perfect tranquility The enjoyment of such peaceable times in these States have, it is stated, not been known since their independence This condition of affairs is satisfactory, and would be more so but for the causes to which it is attributed The principal of these is the long-continued drought, which has ruined Government and rebels, and brought peace but not plenty in its train In addition to the drought, disease has contributed much to the general quiet that prevails A dangerous fever is raging along the coast, which adds to the sufferings and terror of the people, who between illness and want, are reduced to a state of utter apathy

DREADFUL accounts are given in the Anglo Chinese papers of the cholera epidemic at Manila It is estimated by the doctors that nearly 12,000 have died from cholera in Manila alone in a period of ten-days. Meanwhile the published returns made the death-rate about 150 per diem. This was done it is believed in order not to alarm people, but the real facts are now coming to light. The supply of medicines, brandy, blankets and coffins ran short The burials had at length to be effected by digging large trenches at Santa Mesa and the Loma, in which the Indians were interred a hundred at a time Fortunately the epidemic is now rapidly abating

ABOUT the 24th of October, says a home paper, the Mahomedan world will enter upon a new century, and accordingly astrologers and other "wise men of the East" are busily engaged at the Sultan's Palace at Constantinople in studying the stars and other signs in the heavens which may enable them to say who is to be the new prophet who an old prophecy says may be expected about that date, and who is supposed to raise Mahomedan power to a position of splendour unequalled even in its most palmy days The Sultan having received a couple of pigeons and a sword from the Sherifs of Mecca, this gift was supposed to have some direct relation to the important event, but the appearance of the comet cast all the prognostications of the wise men into utter confusion

A CORRESPONDENT at Mannargudi sends us the *Madras Mail* an account of the manner in which a Vice President has been elected in that town It appears that the Municipal Commissioners were asked by the official President whether they would prefer a Vice President in place of the late Vice President resigned or whether he should nominate a Vice President, They accepted the former alternative and considerable excitement followed The Commissioners were divided into factions and some of them adopted rather quite novel tactics in their election of a Vice President After one election had been cancelled by the President a schoolmaster was elected, but this was done at a meeting of about half of the Commissioners Some of the inhabitants have petitioned the Government to abolish the Municipal system at Mannargudi and several of the Commissioners have forwarded a compliment to the President requesting him to order a new election

A CRIMINAL case which is of painful and general interest to the community of Allahabad, on account of the very respectable position and connections of the European accused is now occupying the attention of the police For many months past the police have been greatly exercised by the daring method and frequently with which robberies have been committed in all parts of the station In spite of all their efforts no clue could be obtained to the thieves At last however eight or six months have elapsed and it appears that they have sold much of the property stolen over them to the wife of an honorary captain who with his family, went to reside in Allahabad after his retirement on pension from the Ordnance Department at Cawnpore The case is of so serious a nature that the wife, who was on bail, has now, together with her husband, been re-arrested The case is much a complicated one, and a large amount of property has come into the hands of the police, for whom owners have yet to be found, that it is hardly likely that the case can be tried at the next sessions of the High Court, which begins on Monday

REMARKS the *St James's Gazette* —" It is said that when Lord Ripon goes to the banks of the Indus he 'found' the Ameer Abdur Rahaman will come through the Khyber to pay him a visit There is nothing improbable in the statement—indeed the financial embarrassments of the Cabul ruler render it very likely But while there can be little doubt that the Ameer will be anxious enough to have an interview with the Viceroy, it is not so certain that Lord Ripon will be equally glad to see him when he learns that his guest will expect from him some tangible marks of friendship and support The Ameer was recently reported to have declared that he had no doubt he could maintain his position 'if the English Government stood by him' He has already received out of the Indian Exchequer a good round sum of money, but it has not sufficed to give either stability to his regime or complete tranquility to his realm Many more lakhs will be needed to do either one or the other, and Lord Ripon's generosity is already beginning to grow cool If, therefore, Abdur Rahaman comes to Attock or Peshawur, it is a safe prophecy to say that he will return to Cabul disappointed with the amount of British support he has received Therefore it will be better not only for himself but for us if the Ameer Abdur Rahaman does not pay the Viceroy his contemplated visit."

## Local and Provincial.

**Removal of the District Engineer's Office**—The District Engineer's Office, Presidency, at Chepauk, has to-day been removed to Bangalore as head-quarters The Assistant Engineer and his establishment will remain at the Presidency —*Mail*

**Municipal Engineer, C and M Station**—Mr E Haldwell, the Municipal Engineer, C and M Station, Bangalore, having gone on six months' leave, Mr George Gibson, Engineer Town Municipality, has been appointed in Mr Haldwell's place

**The M S R Receipts**—The total receipts of the Mysore State Railway for the week ending the 11th instant, amounted to Rs 5611 7 5, being at an average of Rs 68-11 9 a mile The rate for the corresponding week, last year was, Rs 44 12-3

**Public Prosecutor, Coorg**—Under the provisions of Sections 57 and 58 Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr C M Naojappa, lately pleader, to be public prosecutor for the Province of Coorg, vice M Krishnaiengar deceased

**The Ancho Department**—The Postal Department of the Maharajah's Government has not escaped the shears of retrenchment Reductions in the Ancho Department, it would appear, are to be made which will effect a saving of Rs 30 000 a year This means more pensions and more gratuities to office hands thrown out

**The Military Assistant's Office**—We understand that the Accounts' branch of the Military Assistant's office, under the Maharajah's Government, is to be abolished The accounts are to be kept by the Comptroller's office All the office hands with one or two exceptions, will be dispensed with, being either pensioned or sent elsewhere

**Tramways**—It is stated that the Mysore Government has sanctioned the laying of two lines of tramway the one from Mysore town to the Province of Coorg, and the other from Mysore to the Hoonali gold fields Both projects have been taken up by two European gentlemen, to whom certain concession have been made to enable them to carry on the enterprises

**The Director of Public Instruction**—During the past week Mr B L Rice the Director of Public Instruction of the Mysore State, left Bangalore for Calcutta to take up his duties as Secretary to the Education Commission, which will shortly return to Calcutta The Assistant Secretary to the Dewan has charge of the Director's office, during Mr Rice's absence

**Sir James Gordon's Arrival**—Information has been received that Sir James Gordon sailed from Hong Kong on Tuesday last (the 18th) He is expected to arrive at this station about the early part of next month, to resume charge of his office from Mr Sandford, who will then proceed to England on leave Lord and Lady Harris, who have arrived in Bombay, will, it is said, accompany Sir James and stay in the Residency as his guests —*Bangalore Examiner*

**The Criminal Sessions C and M Station**—The criminal sessions of the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore was held on the 15th and 16th instant There were only two cases, and both cases of rape In the first, the prisoner named Williams, a bandsman of a native regiment, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, in the second, the prisoner, a sweeper employed in the 43rd regimental barracks, pleaded not guilty, and the case proceeded to trial, the Government Prosecutor Mr Sangala Char, and Mr E S Smith advocates, appearing for the prosecution, and Mr Bheema Rao First Class Pleader, for the prisoner Messrs F N Abraham and S Bartels were elected assessors The result of the trial was that the assessors pronounced the prisoner guilty of the charge, and the judge, concurring with them, sentenced the prisoner to five years' rigorous imprisonment

**The Sumpangee Tank**—Very many people will remember the time when the Sumpangee tank was full from end to end, and presented a splendid sheet of water, on which sailing and rowing boats used to be seen, freighted with "fair women and brave men" in Bangalore European society Those times seem now all gone for ever The bed of the tank is a desert, in which cattle feed on the scanty verdure The cause of this state of things is that the great channels which used to bring in the rain water, during the two monsoons with which this Province is favoured, have been blocked up for the purposes of that gigantic failure the Bangalore Water Works It may rain the proverbial "cats and dogs for the next six months, and yet the Sumpangee tank will never be filled, on account of this obstruction It is time, we think, that His Highness the Maharajah's Government looked to this tank and others in the Province, which sorely stand in need of renovation, for the sake of the long suffering public

**An Excessive Penalty Reduced**—In the Chief Court of Mysore yesterday before Mr C G Plumer, Mr J A Lazaro, Advocate appeared in behalf of Mr W A Leonard Proprietor of the Caxton Press and late Publisher of a local paper called *Once-a Week* against an order of the District Magistrate of Bangalore by which appellant was fined *one hundred rupees* for not registering the publication of the paper in question Mr Lazaro said that the omission was wholly unintentional, and due solely to the appellant's ignorance of the law requiring him to effect the registration The paper was published on the 6th September, and as soon as the appellant discovered that the paper should have been registered, he, on the 21st of same month made the necessary application to that effect to the Magistrate upon this application the appellant was charged with the non registration of the paper, fined Mr Lazaro argued that there was no intention whatever, on the part of the appellant to evade the law, and that the fine imposed was extremely excessive Moreover, the appellant thought that as the Caxton Press is oldest printing establishment in the Station—of which he was the Proprietor was registered he was not required to make any further declaration with respect to *Once-a Week* Mr Singala Char the Public Prosecutor in support of the magistrate's finding and sentence held that the appellant ought to have known the law and that the fine was not excessive, the maximum penalty provided by the act being *one thousand rupees* His Honor remarked that on the face of it the fine seemed excessive The paper he believed was a harmless one Mr Singala Char replied that if His Honor would glance over the last issue he would find several libellous paragraphs His honor enquired what those paragraphs were? Mr Singala Char replied that they consisted of attacks on Government officers His Honor was much amused, and remarked that attacks on Government officers were not necessarily libellous, as sometimes they deserved them At all events there was no harm to be egging them on His Honor considered that the fine imposed by the District Magistrate was very excessive, and not called for under the circumstances of the case. He accordingly directed it to be reduced to *ten rupees* which he was of opinion would meet the requirements —*Spectator*

## General Summary

### MADRAS

**A New Paper**—*Half Hour* is the name of a new social paper published in Calcutta It is probably the smallest newspaper in India, certainly one of the smallest —*Mail*

**A Gift to the Temple at Tiruvannamalai**—A section of the Hindu community of Madras, have and two large and beautiful umbrellas, made of silk and embroidered with lace and valued at Rs 200 manufactured for presentation to the idol at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot district.—*Ibid.*

**Virgin Widow Re Marriage**—"His Holiness' Sreemat Paramahamsa Bramhananda Swamy Garu has arrived at Madras, we are informed and is staying at the residence of M R R Chentsal Rao Pantulou Garu Malapore "His Holiness announces that he is prepared to refute the arguments of any pandits who may be under the hallucination that virgin widows are not allowed by the Shastras to marry' —*Ibid*

**Resignation of Guards on the Madras Railway**—We hear that a number of guards on the Madras Railway are voluntarily tendering their resignations of the company's services, alleging as their reason the poor prospect of promotion. About twelve men have already left and as they happen to be the better-paid men of their class it is surmised that some other railway, probably the G I P in offering them inducements to leave the Madras Company Mr Condor the Traffic Manager of the G I P has a good opinion of Madras guards, and readily engages their services —*Times*

**Madras Railway**—We hear that the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company has made the following rules for guards and station masters in particular It is found that to a very great extent the cause of passengers being left behind is not because there is no accommodation for them in the train but because the extra accommodation enables passengers to use it for lying down and for the reception of their luggage Much bagge is allowed to be taken into the carriage that should be placed in the brake van The chief guard will be held solely responsible for the proper loading of such carriage throughout the length of his journey, and all means at the intermediate stations are prohibited even from opening the carriage doors, which has been done hitherto —*Ibid*

**University Intelligence**—Ten young ladies, three in Bombay and seven in Poona present themselves for the Matriculation Examination which begins on Monday week There are in all 1 642 candidates at the several centres. *Times of India*

**Tiruvur**—The affairs of the famous Tiruvur Temple which appear to have been ill managed are engaging the attention of Mr Best the District Judge and it is likely that a Receiver or a Commission will be appointed to manage them —*South India Post*

**University Intelligence**—Sir L Griffin has presented Rs 1 000 to the Punjab University for Gurmukhi scholarships in commemoration of the establishment of that institution —*Civil and Military Gazette*

### THE SEASON IN MADRAS

*Fort St George, 15th November*

*Ganjam*—Rainfall average nine stations 80 more rain wanted Standing crops—dry grains and sugar-cane thriving Harvest—paddy outturn average Fever, small pox and cattle disease continue

*Kistna* Rainfall average eleven stations 1 08 Standing crops—paddy affected by grub in three taluks Harvest—dry grains and tobacco yield below average Fever and cattle disease prevail Water over amount 2 34 feet

*Bellary*—Rainfall average four stations 82 Standing crops generally good Harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield average

*Kurnool*—Rainfall average three stations 41 more rain wanted dry crops wet crops withering in five taluks Harvest—early dry crops outturn generally below average Cattle disease in parts

*Cuddapah*—Rainfall average eleven stations 1 45 Standing crops good under river channels, larger tanks and wells elsewhere withering from want of rain Harvest—paddy and dry grains yield below average Fever small pox and cattle disease in parts.

*Trichinopoly*—Rainfall average thirteen stations 1 62 Standing crops generally good expect in parts upland Harvest—wet and dry grains, outturn below average

*Madura*—Rainfall average ten stations 1 94 Standing crops fair expect in two taluks Cholera in parts

*Coimbatore*—Rainfall average sixteen stations 2 85 Standing crops good Harvest—wet and dry grains, yield average Fever small pox cholera and cattle disease in part

*Malabar*—Rainfall average thirteen stations 1 76 Second crop progressing Small pox and fever slight in parts.

*Tinnevelly*—Rainfall average ten stations 1 94 Standing crops fair expect in two taluks Cholera in parts

*Coimbatore*—Rainfall average sixteen stations 2 85 Standing crops good Harvest—wet and dry grains, yield average Fever small pox cholera and cattle disease in part

*Malabar*—Rainfall average thirteen stations 1 76 Second crop progressing Small pox and fever slight in parts.

*Tinnevelly*—Rainfall 2 47 Agricultural operations progressing Fever continues.

General prospects good

### HYDERABAD

**The Honble Syed Ahmed Khan at Hyderabad**—A Hyderabad correspondent writes —The Honourable Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur of the Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh visited Hyderabad the other day and was very loudly received by Sir Salar Jung who regretted he was during his stay in the capital of Deccan The nobles and gentry of this city have generously responded to his appeal for aid to the institution founded by him and the land some sum of about one lakh of rupees has been already subscribed His Highness, besides paying Rs. 10,000 in cash, has allotted a jagir which brings in a revenue of Rs. 2 400 a year —*Bombay Gazette*

## Extracts

### THE VICEROY ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

**Lahore, November 11th.**—On Wednesday night the Viceroy received a deputation from the Lahore Municipality at Government House and presented with a peculiarly loyal address.

The Viceroy in reply said,—Gentlemen of the Municipality of Lahore I am grateful to you for the address which you have just delivered to me I am much gratified—nay I may truly say I am much touched—by the tone of that address, and by the proof which it affords of the manner in which you appreciate the spirit by which I have been guided in my administration of India. Gentlemen, you are quite right when you say that I feel a warm and heartfelt sympathy for the people of this country and you are right also when you state in your address that it is my desire to act in the great office which I now fill not merely as the ruler but more as the friend, of the people of India and I can truly say that if I find when my term of office draws to a close that the sentiments expressed in your address are still those entertained by the public of this country, I shall feel that I am amply rewarded for any labours which may have fallen to my share, because I shall have done something to attain one of the great ends which I set before me when I came out here, namely to do what in me lay to bind together in closer union than heretofore the British Government and the Indian people (Cheers) Gentlemen you have touched in your address upon a question which is exciting much attention in this country at the present time and in which, as you know I myself feel a warm interest, I mean the subject of local self-Government I will therefore for a short time address to you some observations in connection with that important question I do hope that you are aware that the main primary object of the Government of India in the steps which it is taking at the present time for the development and extension of self government in this country is to advance and promote the political and popular education of the people and to do what may be done under the circumstances of these times to induce the best and most intelligent men of the community to come forward and take a share in the management of their own local affairs and guide and aid and train them for the attainment of that important object. Gentlemen we have been led to adopt this policy at this time not in consequence of any mere inclinations of our own, but I may truly say that we have been almost forced to adopt it by the circumstances of the times with which we have had to deal We had last year as you are aware to make arrangements for the renewal of those quinquennial provincial contracts which were originally introduced in the time of Lord Mayo, and which formed one of the distinguishing features of that great policy of decentralization which will always constitute one of the greatest claims of that distinguished statesman upon the gratitude of India. Those five years contracts running out, we had to consider upon the terms on which they were to be renewed and when we came to turn our attention to that question we thought it our duty to see whether the time had not come to apply yet more fully and to carry out yet further the policy Lord Mayo had inaugurated. For it must ever be borne in mind that that policy in its full intention, was not one of only provincial decentralization but Lord Mayo looked with the eye of a statesman to promote also the great object of self government and it seemed to us that we could not better apply the principles which he had down than by carrying decentralization beyond the stage at which we believe in accordance with his desire but owing to the circumstances which followed his unhappy decease it had been arrested and to advance it from decentralization as between the Governments of India and provincial Governments to decentralization as between those provincial Governments and the local bodies within their jurisdiction But when we came to look at the problem and to seek a solution we found it essential to infuse new life and fresh vigour into the local bodies on which we desired to confer fuller and more extended powers These then, gentlemen, were the principles we acted on, but I think I may perhaps make more clear the views of the Government of India and remove some misconceptions which appear to exist in the minds of some persons, if, having told you what was our object our purpose I tell you what we did not desire to do. We did not desire gentlemen, to introduce into India a cut and dried system framed upon the English model or based upon specially English political theories. We did not desire to lay down an uniform system to be adopted under all circumstances throughout the length and breadth of this great land whether in regard to the composition of local bodies, to the extension of the franchise, or to the system of control On the contrary, no one who reads the Resolution of the Government of India of last May can fail to perceive that what we sought was to see a variety of systems tried in different parts of the country, in order that we might find out by actual experience what system was, or what systems were best suited to each province and each portion of this great peninsula. (Hear, hear) We desired above all things that the new arrangements for self government should, as far as possible, be those which were most consistent with the habits and customs of the people in different parts of India, that they be drawn up in close consultation with representative men of different classes and districts and that they be based, so far as may be, upon indigenous native institutions which

still exist; and that we should avail ourselves to the utmost of those "organic groups," to use the felicitous expression of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, which still exist amongst us, so that the system to be founded might be one consonant with the traditions of the country and the feelings and requirements of the people. Then again, gentlemen, we do not require that the system which we wished to inaugurate be applied by the various local Governments to every portion of the territory under their respective control. We are not so foolish as to believe that all parts of India are fitted for a system of this description. We know very well that in this great land there are men of many races, in many stages of civilisation, and that while you find in the most advanced parts of India men of developed intellects, great intelligence, skilled in the management of their own private affairs, and well capable of managing public affairs in their own localities, there are also parts of the country which are inhabited by *races still scarcely removed from a savage state*, and that it would be utterly absurd to propose any system of self government for Santhals, Bheels, and Khonds Agaus, gentlemen we did not expect that the policy which we were adopting would have as its immediate result better practical administration. I will be very frank upon this subject, for as we have stated plainly in the Resolution of last May that we are quite aware that it was very possible that in many instances a better practical administration may not in the first instance result, we have another object in view—the education and training of the people, and we shall be content to put up, under due restriction, for a limited time, with many failures of practical administration. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is great pleasure to me to speak on the subject of local self-Government here in the Punjab, because the Government here found in my friend Sir C Aitchison, an able, earnest, honest supporter of their policy in this respect, and it is to me indeed a source of the highest gratification that a man of his experience and his talents should give the weight of his great authority to a measure with which I am so intimately connected. Sir C Aitchison at once apprehended to its full extent and in its true meaning the policy of Government in the matter, and if I were to seek for the best commentary and the best *development of the* Resolution of the 18th May last, for the best practical application and exposition of the principles upon which the Resolution is founded, I should need no other document than the Punjab Resolution of my honourable friend (Cheers.) H E the Viceroy then eulogised generally the Punjab Commission, and in conclusion said:—Gentlemen, it seems to me, then, that in this matter the Government have done their part. We have laid down our policy, your Lieutenant Governor has heartily accepted it, and I am sure that he will be supported by those who are subordinate to him in this province. It remains therefore, in the Punjab, as in the rest of India, for the people to do their part, it remains for you, gentlemen, men of influence and education, to come forward in answer to the call of Government and take your proper place in the administration of the country (cheers), it remains for you to say whether this policy is to be attended with success or failure. I do not doubt that the appeal thus made to you will be adequately answered on your part (Cheers.) I feel no doubt that the promise held out in your address will be fulfilled, because I see from the words that you have employed you justly appreciate the qualities on which we are about to make a demand, and we are prepared to make that sacrifice of your time and of your convenience which you are required now to make in the interests of your neighbours and the country at large. But gentlemen, nevertheless, I do not doubt, as I have said already, that we shall have to encounter and lament not a few instances of failure. There will be much, I dare say, in many places, to try the patience of the local officers and disappoint the hopes of Government, but this is a matter in which, before all things, patience and gentle handling are required. If having planted this small tree of self-government, we are always pulling it up to look at its roots to see how far they have got down into the ground, I venture to say this experiment will be no more successful than those which preceded it. (Cheers.) Twenty years ago an eminent man, one of your Lieutenant-Governors loved, I believe, alike by Europeans and native—I mean Donald Mackleod (cheers) sketched out the whole policy which the Government have now adopted, and if twenty years ago his proposals had been accepted and carried out in the spirit in which they were made, the Punjab could now have been at the head of India in this respect (Cheers.) I say there are gentlemen that have little doubt unless we are patient we shall fail, that if we try to drive those who are to manage those local institutions too hard, if we expect too much from them at first, we shall only make an ignominious failure. I therefore trust ample time will be given to work out this power to the true end and we shall be prepared to accept many shortcomings, in the hope that they will teach, by the best of all instructors—experience—those who are entrusted with the administration how to walk successfully in the path upon which they are about to enter, but at the same time, gentlemen, this also I must say, that though I desire to see much patience exercised, and though I deprecate hasty, undue and over-eager expectations of immediate results, I, on the *other hand, am firmly determined this experiment* shall not fail through pertinacious neglect, sloth, or continued incompetence of local bodies about to spring up (Cheers.) Not to do so would be to betray the policy which we are advocating and to abandon those interests we have most *near* at heart. We must therefore retain sufficient control over these local bodies—control varying in different parts of the country according to the advancement of the people and the circumstances of each district. We must maintain, I say, sufficient control over these local bodies to see they do not permanently obstinately, and slothfully neglect their duty towards their fellow citizens, and that control for my part I am determined to maintain, and see that it be applied practically, and bravely, and still more firmly by local Governments. I believe it unnecessary to ask for any greater powers of control than those for which ample precedence is found in the laws of England. You know that there is no country in which local self Government has firmer root and made greater advance than in England, and you may perhaps be aware that there is scarcely any country in the world in which men are more jealous of Government interference. When therefore, I say that all the control we want is that which the English Parliament has given to the English Government over English municipal bodies, I am confident that it is an amount of control of which no man can reasonably complain. Gentleman, I need not detain you longer. You touched in your address upon other subjects of interest, you have spoken of the new Punjab University, of the extension of primary education, but I need not offer you observations on these topics now, because in the course of next week I shall be called upon to preside at the inaugural meeting of the University, and that is the fitting time to make the remarks which suggest themselves to me upon that or kindred matters. You also told me of the successful result of your efforts locally in regard to water-supply and sanitation. I have heard that success with great satisfaction, because I attach high importance indeed to all questions connected with sanitation. Do not think that the public are at all aware of the extent of disease preventable to which human misery may be alleviated by adequate sanitary arrangements (Cheers.) I am therefore very glad to find from the language which you have addressed to me that you yourselves are awake to the importance of this matter, and that you are likely to set a good example to the rest of the Province in the matter. Gentlemen, once more I thank you for your friendly words. I see with the greatest pleasure that you understand the spirit in which I desire to work, and the address delivered to me will do much to encourage me to continue my labour in order to promote to the utmost of my power the advancement of the well-being and happiness of the people entrusted to my care. (Loud applause.)

The deputation then withdrew.—*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette.*

## EDUCATION OF NATIVE WOMEN

The evidence given to the Education Commission at Ahmedabad last Saturday by Miss Collett, of the Ahmedabad Training College, was both interesting and important. The difficulties to be encountered in the promotion of female education in India have never been more graphically or more feelingly described. The early marriage system is in itself almost fatal to female education. The girls when they are quite children are taken away from school for "constant visits" to the houses of their mothers-in-law. When they are a little older they live with their husbands, and are weakened physically and mentally by the birth of children, when they are, according to European ideas, little more than children themselves. After that these young school girls have to pay more attention to their babies than their school books. They are obliged to be up by dawn, grinding corn for the day's consumption, carrying the clothes down to the river, bringing water from the well, and cooking the morning meal. From ten to four they are at school. Then they go home again to cook the evening meal, set the house in order, put their babies to sleep, and learn their lessons for the coming day. "I wonder," says Miss Collett, "how many Englishwomen would pursue a course of study with any success under similar difficulties." The life here described is that of a girl anxious to fit herself for educational work as a profession. Miss Collett maintains that female teachers should be either the wives of schoolmasters or respectable widows, and in India it should be remembered that the spinster-class who fill the educational ranks at home are wholly wanting. The continuity with which widows are always treated in India rendered the experiment of introducing them into the villages rather risky at first. But the results have been very satisfactory. Many have succeeded "in winning the respect and confidence of the residents in their respective villages." Indeed, one of them was so popular at Surat that when she was robbed the townspeople subscribed to make good the loss. Of course, the married women are looked after by their husbands. But the young widows, however well there may be done, have a difficult and perilous time of it, and encounter much trouble in managing male assistants, who think it beneath their dignity to work under a woman, and especially under a widow. Female teachers again are a new element in most villages. They have often replaced men who have been in charge of the schools for years, and who are naturally annoyed at the change. They consequently meet with antagonism to begin with, and their conduct is, says Miss Collett, subjected to "close scrutiny and anything but benevolent criticism." They are not always treated with proper deference in the eyes of their pupils. This, by the way, is a fault referred to repeatedly in the evidence of several expert witnesses, and a very grave fault too. When Charles II visited Westminster School, the famous headmaster, Dr Busby, asked the King's permission to keep his hat on on the plea that he could never manage the boys if they suspected that there was a more important personage in the kingdom than himself. This legend might be utilized in improving the way in which native schoolmistresses are treated. They are often, we are told, ordered to bring the school returns to the Deputy Inspector's residence, and the fact of a mistress going to the residence of the Deputy Inspector is quite enough to raise an evil report. Three or four years ago one of the Bombay Educational Inspectors held a special inquiry into the conduct and treatment of these young women and the results, though they were never publicly made known, are understood to have been extremely painful.

We have often insisted on the necessity of appointing a European Lady Inspector for the Bombay Presidency, and we are glad to see that Miss Collett lays great stress on the advantages that would accrue from such an appointment, and that she further suggests that the Deputy Inspectors over girls' schools should always be men who have had some experience in the management of girls' schools. In England, some of the ladies of the parish or district always take an interest in the local schools. In India this is, of course, exceptional, and, as Miss Collett says, "*European ladies* who have not studied the language can do little practical good." Yet even in England the necessity of appointing Lady Inspectors has been recognised, and a Lady Inspector has already been appointed in the North West-Provinces. It certainly seems absurd that the supervision of Indian girls' school should remain in the hands of foreign gentlemen, who can know little of native requirements and nothing of the peculiar circumstances of female life in India. Mistresses and children are alike very timid when they come into contact with men who are strangers to them, more especially if the strange man is a Sahib. "They have been accustomed," we are told, "to such a system of repression and dependence on others, that in nine cases out of ten they will rather suffer injustice than make a stand for themselves; consequently, they need a peculiar kind of treatment and encouragement, quite unnecessary in the case of male teachers." Miss Collett fully makes out her case for the appointment of a Lady Inspector for girls' schools, and this leads her naturally to a subject of even greater importance than that of female education. We should remember that she has lived for ten years amongst native women and girls, and that she has thus had a better chance of becoming intimately connected with their circumstances than any lady in the Presidency, except perhaps, Mrs. Mitchell of Poona. At the end, then, of her examination, when Miss Collett was asked if there were any other remarks she would like to offer, she embraced the opportunity to tell the members of the Commission what she considered the chief want among native women. Above all things they require Lady Doctors and the establishment of dispensaries under European Lady Doctors and trained native nurses for women and children in all the large towns. Native women object, says Miss Collett, to going to a hospital for treatment. But they gladly go to any European lady who will give them medicine. In Surat, Miss Forrest, who had studied medicine for some years under Dr Burns Thompson, of Edinburgh, opened a dispensary under the auspices of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in 1877. The attendance during the first year was 5,000; *last year it rose to 9,914. She was called upon* to attend women of all classes, including the most respectable Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan families and she is, says Miss Collett, far the best known and most popular European in the city. Miss Collett has called attention to this good work at a very timely moment, when the attention of English women at home has been attracted to it from a variety of causes, and we have no doubt what she says will reach the promoters of the new movement in England. "The customary treatment of native women," says Miss Collett, "is particularly among the poorer classes, at the time their children are born, is often cruel and revolting, and many women only survive the ordeal with ruined constitutions, while the greater proportion of the infants die, partly from the feebleness of the mother and partly on account of her ignorance as to how to treat a sick child." This is a painful picture, but we have no doubt whatever that Miss Collett is perfectly accurate when she asserts that the introduction of dispensaries managed by trained women would be the means of saving many thousands of lives yearly.

This question was brought somewhat pathetically before the Queen by the Maharanee of Poona, and her appeal has led, as we have said, to considerable discussion in England. Miss Collett writing in the *Contemporary Review*, goes so far as to advocate a new public service of lady doctors for Indian women. She shows that the number of women receiving medical treatment in India is not one third that of the men and insists on their right to have "their secluded prejudices—we should say their natural modesty shrinking from doctors of the male sex"—respected and not outraged. Sir Salar Jung is quoted to show that 1,025 lady doctors would be necessary at starting, and that their presence in India "would be a benefit that could not be exaggerated." But the advocates of this desirable reform would be not wise to adopt so extensive a programme, for Miss Hoggan's scheme is altogether premature and far too antagonistic to the existing medical services for any chance of success. "What is needed," she says, "is a new Medical Department, or a part of the public service in India, managed by women and responsible only to some high officer of State, working in harmony with the existing Civil Medical Service but independent and not subordinate to it." She would transfer to the new department all lapsed and lapsing Government contributions to hospital dispensaries, and *all fees contributed by Government to hospitals* for the treatment of women. She draws up a scale of grades with £300, £500, and £1,000 as the fixed salaries. If Miss Hoggan knew how poorly all who are engaged in female education in this country are now paid, she would be content to begin her own experiment in a more modest way, and would trust chiefly to private practice for remuneration. The Surat Dispensary, to which Miss Collett refers, is an example that might be easily followed and at a very small cost, and the various missions could do much if they chose to demonstrate the value of the innovation. Government might well be asked to aid. But any movement antagonistic to the present Medical Services and to doctors as men, can only end in failure.—*Times of India.*

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers.)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### EUROPE.

THE REVIEW BY THE QUEEN

*London, 19th November.*—The review before the Queen yesterday in Saint James' Park, passed off most successfully, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, said that distress in the west and south of Ireland was prevalent, but that the Unions were adequate to cope with it.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S VISIT TO VIENNA

The Emperor of Germany is about to proceed to Vienna. It is now officially announced in Berlin, that His Majesty's mission is to come it the two Empires, and has no special object.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

*London, 22nd November.*—Eight men have been found guilty and been sentenced to death for the murder of a whole family of six persons at Matrosna, in the Connemara mountains in August last. The murderers were arrested and convicted on the evidence of the informers.

DECORATION OF NATIVE OFFICERS

The Queen yesterday decorated the Native Indian Officers at Windsor Castle.

ARABIS TRIAL

*Cairo 22nd November.*—The Egyptian Government leaves it to the British Government to decide whether the evidence now before the Court criminates Arabi in the massacres and burnings at Alexandria.

SICKNESS AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS

Much sickness still continues among the British troops in Egypt, 12 per cent. of the entire force being laid up.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1882.

## SPEECH AND ACTION

THE speech of the Dowan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, at the conclusion of the last Dussereh festival, delivered to the annual assembly in Mysore town, has been much hashed in the Press, especially the Press outside the bounds of the Province. It has been characterised as a masterly exposition, in its introductory portions, of Lord Ripon's grand project of Local Self-Government for the varied populations of India. And truly, when we read the Dewan's address, nothing can be more liberal in conception and exposition. Indeed, according to the Dowan, Local Self Government, as expounded by Lord Ripon, has not gone far enough, for, whereas the Viceroy has confined his measure to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, the Dewan would go further, and allow the voice of the people to be heard in most other matters concerning the body politic. For instance, the Dowan sees no reason "why the influence of public opinion should be confined to Municipal and Local Fund Boards, important as they are, and why it should not be brought to bear upon the various administrative measures of the Government, in which the people are equally interested, such as the working of the Police, the Magistracy, the Administration of Justice, and the various branches of the Revenue Administration and Finance, and all other matters, excepting those which political considerations may render it necessary to withhold from the public." Upon this passage in the Dewan's speech, a native contemporary of ours passes the following glowing, though slightly ungrammatical, eulogium. He says—"The above candid statement cannot but show the metal of a statesman that Mr Runga Charlu is made of. We have yet to know another Minister of a Native State taking such a deep interest in the real prosperity and progress of the millions entrusted to his care." This is very high praise, indeed, but it remains to be seen whether the subject thereof is entitled to all this laudation. Speech says the proverb, may be silver, but silence is golden, and similarly, we may be permitted to coin a proverb of our own, and say speech may be silver, but action is golden. Let us try Mr Runga Charlu, Dowan, by this new "wise saw" of ours, and see whether he comes up to the mark of his uttered words *coram publico*. *The Mahratta*, from whose columns we have made the above quotation in praise of the Dowan, and other journals who have written and published similar pœans of laudation on his speech, look through the roseate spectacles of distance, that distance which is said to "lend enchantment to the view,' and, therefore, *their error is excusable*. It is certainly amusing to us who are nearer home, and see things in this Mysore State as they are, and not as they should or ought to be. To us it is apparent that if the Dowan of the Mysore State carried into action but one fourth of the ideas and suggested measures as set forth in his public utterances, the people of Mysore will not only be amongst the foremost in the Native States of India, but also equal in advancement with the people in British Indian territory. But, unhappily, in the case of the Dowan, there seems to be plenty of the *silver of speech, and very little of the gold* of action, in him. It is all very well to talk of the extension of the political suffrages of the people beyond the limits of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, but no kind of effort has been as yet made to give even to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities an independent existence free from all official control, and they stand as they stood years ago, long before Mr Runga Charlu was thought of as Dewan of the Mysore State. And yet the whole thing lies in a nutshell, when compared with all this bushel of talk. The Government of His Highness the Maharajah has simply to follow in the wake of the authorities to whom the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has been entrusted. It will be remembered that, a few *months ago, the educated and intelligent* classes composing the three communities in the Station, assembled at a meeting and drew up an address to the British Resident on the question of Local Self Government, as embodied in the Viceroy's Resolution, and prayed that that measure might be introduced in the Civil and Military Station. The result of such action, and of the action taken previously by the Municipality of the Station, has been that an elective municipality will be inaugurated in the first quarter of the ensuing year. In fact, the public of the Civil and Military Station have taken the matter in hand, without much talk or speechifying, in a practical manner which is highly creditable to them. It is a picture in the contemplation of which we can take pleasure. Let us, though comparisons are said to be odious, contrast this action with what has been done, or rather, has been left undone, in the Mysore State proper. The Dewan's ideas and the language in which they are clothed, as we have said, are exceedingly liberal, but they lack the essence of action, and action is so easy in the matter. What the Dowan, as *representing the Government of His Highness the Maharajah*, ought to do is perfectly plain. He ought to take steps at once to render the municipality of the town of Bangalore an elective body. Amongst the members of the corporation, there is sufficient intelligence and education, and a large portion of the population of the town are alive to the benefits of Local Self Government, and are quite capable of voting intelligently. The materials, therefore, for carrying into practice the Dewan's liberal ideas are ready at hand. Why not at once take steps to inaugurate the experiment? Why, in short, should the "matter be kept standing," as we say in printer's parlance? Is not practice better than precept, especially when we have a good example in our neighbours of the Civil and Military Station? *Not only, in our opinion, should an* elective municipality be introduced in the town of Bangalore, but also in such large centres as Mysore town, Shimoga, and Hassan. The Dowan talks very glibly of allowing the voice of the people in such matters as the administration of the police, of justice, of revenue, and finance, but we doubt whether the people are ripe enough to take part in matters of so deep import, at all events, we do not wish that the people should be vested with such powers at the present moment. What we want for the present, is, that the experiment of *Local Self Government* should be confined to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. If the Government, by the establishment of such institutions, on an elective basis, succeeds in educating the people to a sense of their political rights and privileges it will suffice for the present. By and by, when the people have learnt the uses and advantages of electing their own representatives at the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, it will be time enough to entrust them with the higher political powers and privileges of which the Dowan speaks in such grandiloquent terms. What is wanted, in fact, is tentative action in the matter of Local Self Government in the Mysore Province, and there can be no better way of taking such action than making the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards self elective bodies, untrammelled, as little as possible, by official interference and the exercise of official authority. We repeat, that the materials for such action are ready at hand in the public bodies we have named. It is for the Dowan, as an exponent of the views of the Native Government of Mysore, to carry into practical action the measures of political liberty of which he has spoken in terms so unreserved. If all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, then all talk and no action must make the Mysore Government look ridiculous in the estimation of the world.

## AFFAIRS AT SALEM

SALEM, 22ND NOV. 1882.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

THE state of Salem just now is very lamentable. Passing through the streets you cannot help remarking the dejected, downcast appearance of every Hindu you meet. Looking into the houses or places of business, there are the same mournful countenances to be seen; the whole Hindu town wears the appearance of mourning, and every one is conscious that a great calamity has been visited upon the community. The particulars of the "Salem Riots," as they are called, are so familiar now to most readers, that it would answer no purpose now to recapitulate them. Suffice it, then, to draw attention to the real causes which led to those unhappy disturbances, and to point out how a number of native gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability, have been made "Scape-goats" for the sins of the ruling authorities.

The *causes belli* of the recent disturbances, and of the bitter recriminations between Hindus and Mahomedans, was, as has been admitted on all sides, the Mosque at Shivahpott. That quarter of Salem, it must be patent to any impartial and sane observer, is almost exclusively a Hindu one, and the *gopurams* of over a dozen Pagodas may be seen rising here and there above the trees in the locality. Ever since Shivahpott was populated, the Hindus have enjoyed certain exclusive religious privileges, such, for instance, as the right of their processions to pass through the streets with music, and these privileges were secured to them by religious and civil laws, and are still further supported by the force of immemorial usage. Why, the very name of the place,—*Shivah-pott*, bespeaks its sanctity. The Mahomedans, on the other hand, cannot fix the date of their co-citizenship earlier than a few decades back. To use an English, colonial term,—they are mere "*settlers*." And it was these people, who, after having hitherto respected the rights and traditions of the original population, took it into their heads, three years ago, to advance claims to religious rights, infringing on those of the Hindus, for which they had not the shadow of a title. They petitioned the then Collector, Mr Longley, to be allowed to erect a mosque in the very heart of Shivahpott, and in a street through which the Hindus had always enjoyed the exclusive privilege of conducting their processions. That any man in his senses, and of impartial judgment, could have given the required permission, under the existing circumstances, is most incomprehensible. But the order was passed all the same, in spite of the protestations of the Hindus. With the building of the *mosque* began the bitter feud which terminated in the fatal tragedies of July and August last. The leaders of the Hindu community had recourse to the law, to have the Collector's order reversed. But the local courts, as might have been expected, confirmed Mr. Longley's decision. With the High Court, in appeal, the Hindus fared better. The mosque had already

been built, and while the High Court Judges did not care to order its demolition, they very properly decreed that Hindu processions should be entitled, as in time gone by, to pass down the street, where the *mosque* was situated, with the usual music The Mahomedans protested that their *mosque* would be profaned, if Hindu music were to be allowed to pass it, but on the other hand, to forbid such music would be an infringement of prior, long established rights of the Hindus Mr Stokes, who succeeded Mr Longley in Salem, carried out the High Court's order to the letter, and matters went on smoothly enough, and the law was respected, till the advent of Mr Macleane, who unfortunately figures as the principal evil *genius* in this sad affair, though there can be no doubt that Mr Longley was the prime promoter of it You know how, at the end of July, a certain Hindu party solicited permission of Mr Macleane, the acting Collector, to conduct a funeral procession, with music, past the *mosque*, that he took it upon himself to refuse the request, in the teeth of the authority of the highest judicial tribunal in the Presidency and that most unhappy results followed It is not for me to sit in judgment on the men who were arraigned at the Criminal Sessions at Salem, lately, as ring-leaders in the riots, they have been tried by duly constituted authority, and, rightly or wrongly, most of them have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment That those who were really implicated in the disturbances were misguided, there can be no doubt, but great allowances must be made for their feelings having been wrought up to the pitch of desperation, and desire for vengeance, at the sense of their rights having been so deliberately trampled upon and set aside The remarks passed by Mr Lewis MacIver, the committing Magistrate in the "riots' case," unmistakeably point out that the authorities were to blame for their shuffling, inconsistent conduct They virtually egged on the contending factions against each other, till the pent-up feelings of both exploded, and a pitched battle was the result But "scape-goats" had to be made,—hence the trials It is a fair question to ask, however, why those men high in authority, who were the means of bringing about the disturbances, were allowed to get-off "scot-free," without even a reprimand from Government

I must hasten on, now, however, to give you a brief account of my visit to Salem The *Mohorrum* festival of the Mahomedans was at its height when I arrived, and on Sunday night a grand procession of the *taboots* took place through the town I noticed during the day an uneasy feeling among the population, as if a storm was brewing Happily, the authorities were on the alert this time, and a repetition of the former tragedies (though with this difference,—that the Mahomedans would have been the undoubted aggressors) was averted A number of Mahomedan *budmashes* mixed in the procession, and several suspicious looking carts, which proved to be loaded with stout bamboos, were driven along by them There was an evident intention on the part of these Mahomedan blackguards to make an onslaught on any inoffensive Hindus whom they might meet in the crowd, and this was made patent when, at about 10 P M, some of them helped themselves to bamboos, and began to lay about them on the Hindus The Police were equal to their duty, fortunately, and the outbreak was nipped in the bud, and the would-be-rioters had to take to flight. It is a singular fact, however, that not a single arrest was made, though more than one Mahomedan used their bamboos freely. I suppose the authorities did not care to "run in" the class whom they had persistently held as immaculate

On Monday, Mr Wigram, the special Sessions Judge, delivered judgment in the case of the second batch of ring leaders He commented on the fatal mistake perpetrated by Mr Longley in giving permission for the erection of the *mosque*, and on the conflicting action of the authorities, one Collector upsetting the order of his predecessor. There were ten prisoners in all, seven of whom were acquitted. Of the remaining three, Vizaragara Charry, a Pleader of the District Court and a Municipal Commissioner, was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, Ponoosawmy Chetty, to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of two-thousand rupees, in default of payment of fine to one year's additional imprisonment, and Kundasawmy Moodelly, to four years' rigorous imprisonment The Court was crowded, and great sensation was caused when the sentences were passed I felt sorry for poor Vizaragara Charry He was so respectably dressed, and had the stamp of a gentleman of education, culture, and position I never saw a countenance so dejected and abandoned to despair as his was on this occasion There are a further batch of thirty three ring-leaders to be tried Surely the demands of justice have been sufficiently satisfied already?

## Original and Selected Notes

About a dozen Ladies are on the point of leaving London for mission work among the Zenana women of India

The *Deccan Times* records the death at Hyderabad of a Mahomedan woman after attaining the age of 109 years

The Queen of Burmah has given birth to a daughter Great disappointment is said to be felt by the Court at the sex of the infant

The Education Commission will assemble at Calcutta for their second General Session on the 8th of December next They will probably sit for three months

A DACOITY with fire-arms occurred in Rangoon on Sunday last Rs 600 were stolen The police were present, but being unarmed, kept at a distance, and the dacoits escaped with their booty

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore accompanied by their Highnesses the Senior and Junior Rances intends going to Madras in January for the Investiture ceremony. His Highness prefers southern route

The *Standard* believes that it will be found, when the trial of Arabi begins, that the evidence against him is very strong "His correspondence with the Sultan, which has been seized, is highly compromising"

His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmere is expected to visit Sialkote to meet Sir Donald Stewart, the *Journal of the Lahore Punjab* says, and Mr Henvey, of the Bengal Civil Service, Political Resident in Kashmere, has already arrived there as an *envoy courier*

The *Mahratta* fears the three remaining years of Lord Ripon's term of office will be too short a period for finishing the work of local self-government begun by him Our contemporary, therefore, asks its countrymen "to petition Parliament to prolong his Excellency's period of Viceroyalty"

The United States Government have sent a Minister to the Court of the King of Siam The Minister, General Haldeman presented his credentials on Oct 25, when the King received him graciously, and expressed a hope that the commercial relations between the two countries would be extended, to their mutual advantage.

Mr Herbert Spencer publishes in the American papers his first impressions of America He says that the books he had read on American growth has no adequate idea of the immense development of material civilization which he every where finds the extent, wealth, and influence of the cities, especially New York, altogether astonish him

The opium revenue of the Government of India in the month of November in Bengal is set down at Rs 55,82,250 or Rs 57,750 more than the estimate, the opium revenue of Bombay in October was Rs 28 88,325 or Rs 5,41,226 better than the estimate The total opium revenue of Bengal to the end of November will be Rs 1,03,22,910, in Bombay to the end of October Rs 1,31,78,450

The following are the conditions under which Karosine can be stored in Hong-Kong—"The Karosine shall be kept in the original tins in which it has been imported, which tins shall be stored in a well *sunk in the ground and lined with* brick provided with a close fitting wooden cover lined with sheet iron, or a cover wholly of sheet iron, for the purpose of making the well air-tight and of extinguishing fire in case of the Karosine igniting" Some such regulations ought to be passed for storing this oil in Indian towns

The sum of $10,000,000 has been expended already on the Panama canal on preliminaries The canal proper will be commenced this month a section 100 feet wide and eight feet deep being dug first from Colon on the Atlantic side to Gatun—a distance of seven miles to give the company water communication to the latter point Dredgers will then be used to excavate the remaining 65 feet in width and to the requisite depth, viz 30 feet It is estimated that the construction of this section will occupy a year and a half

Another row between Mussulmans and Hindus is reported The *Delhi Gazette* of November 17 says —"We regret to hear that an affray attended with loss of life has taken place at Khandowlee, near Agra, through the collision of Hindus and Mussulmans on the occasion of the Mohurrum Party feeling, we know has run high between the two sects in Agra itself, and fears have been entertained lest a similar outbreak should take place in that city, a Hindu festival happening to fall due at the time the procession of tazias will take place"

Mr Stanhope the Under Secretary of State for India, asked Lord Hartington, on the 27th Oct, whether he would lay upon the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the various local Governments on Lord Ripon's scheme for the extension of local self government in India His lordship replied—the correspondence has not been received officially, but I have already asked that I may be furnished with that which is referred to in the resolution, and with all subsequent correspondence and orders on the subject

The amount of property destroyed by fire annually in Russia is quite appalling, it being estimated that the whole Empire is burnt out more than once in a century The latest trustworthy statistics show that from 1869 to 1874, inclusive, leaving out of account the two capitals, Poland, Finland the Domainity, and four large towns, there were two hundred and fifty thousand fires, occasioning loss of five hundred millions of roubles The forests and peat bogs are now on fire for miles round St Petersburg, and the capital has for days been covered with dense smoke

The Maharajah of Baroda has set an excellent example to other large landed proprietors by taking up the cause of agricultural improvement in a very practical way He has offered to remit as a reward the rent of one bigah of land in each Pargana's circle, which shall be pronounced by the cultivator's own class brethren to be the best cultivated The money then for the improvement of Agriculture and the amelioration of the Agriculturists of which the Maharajah has consented to become patron, should go one step further, and, following the example of the Bijnor Agricultural Society, arrange for biennial shows for the country of the entire domains Some sugar-mills from Bilsea and ryots ploughs have already been ordered for, and will be lent out at a fair and moderate rate

A Bombay paper observes that an order is about to appear which cannot fail to create some sensation in the military world, where it will come as an entire novelty It is that in future, officers will be appointed to the command of native regiments on probation, and if they do not give satisfaction, they will not be confirmed in the appointment. Whether the order is to take immediate effect is not clear, and whether it will ever be of much practical utility seems doubtful If an officer is put into the command for a year on probation, he will, whether he be really fit for the post or not, exert himself to the utmost during his time of trial, so as to secure his permanent appointment It is a common saying among regimental people that you never know what a man really is until he comes to be in command, and this saying must be credited with a good deal of truth

Traffic through the Bolan Pass is now completely stopped, and all khafilas now take the Harnai route This is caused chiefly by the taxes raised by the Bolan Sardars, and even the Quetta shopkeepers get their stores round by Harnai where the road is free Harnai was the old khafila route, but was given up owing to the depredations of the Murreos, who are now fairly peaceable, and are held in check by strong posts along their frontier The traffic, at present, does not exceed 200 camels daily, and would go a very short way towards the working expenses of a line, but the railway, if not constructed now, says the Lahore paper, will be forced upon us within a few years by the pressure of events in Central Asia. When that pressure comes, the railway will be run up, by labour from India, at enormous cost; while at the present time Afghan labour can be obtained at the cost of food, or little more.

The Government of India have requested the Government of Madras not to classify the Madras Irrigation and Canal Co's works as a protective public work "No work can be classed as protective until sanctioned as such by the Government of India Until more is known about the future of the project, all outlay incurred thereon should be charged to the revenue account of the canal, as no further outlay can be allowed under the capital account until a definite scheme for its future has been laid before, and approved by, the Government of India The submission of such a scheme should therefore be expedited and be accompanied by proposals for the future management of the canal and for any additional works that may be needed, as well as by an estimate of the returns that may be expected therefrom On receipt of this such orders as may appear necessary will be communicated to the Madras Government"

With reference to a report from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the destruction of insectivorous birds, and suggesting methods for their preservation, "His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is very doubtful whether school instruction would be of much practical use in furthering the particular object which gave rise to this correspondence—the protection of useful birds Legislation can provide the only efficient remedy The Government of India having, however, recently intimated that they do not see their way to bring in a special enactment, His Excellency in Council is not prepared to move further in this direction At the same time it is observed that the Madras Forest Act, which will shortly come into operation in this Presidency, gives power to regulate or prohibit shooting and snaring in all lands at the disposal of Government, and this will effect as much as is possible at present From an educational point of view, His Excellency in Council would gladly approve any feasible plan for the introduction of Natural History as a class subject in schools The Director of public Instruction will be requested to submit proposals with this view In the agricultural classes, an appropriate chapter on insectivorous birds should be added to Mr. Robertson's Text Book when next revised"

Dr Kavanagh, counsel for the widowed Rances of the late ex Gaekwar of Baroda, has communicated to the London press that he has submitted the claims of his clients to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, raising the following points —1 That the Rances be allowed to have confidential communications with Dr Kavanagh in his capacity as counsel or the counsel ex Gaekwar and of themselves 2 That the moneys saved out of the stipend lately allowed to the deceased ex Gaekwar, the personal property at Madras, and the million and a quarter of pounds sterling given to the Rances on their marriage which form their dowry, and which the Government of India is holding on their behalf, be handed over to them 3 That the Government restore the jewels which have not been paid for, or their respective value in money, to the bankers who sold them to the ex Gaekwar, and which the Government of India now hold 4 That an allowance suitable to the rank and position of the Rances be provided for them out of the Baroda State, and that they reside in any part of British India with the approval of the Government of India The only reply Dr Kavanagh has obtained is dated from Government House, Simla, 25th ultimo, and it simply states that "all documents and papers touching the case of the widowed Rances of Baroda have been transferred for official disposal to the Foreign Office"

## Local and Provincial

Holiday —Last Saturday being the last Saturday in the month, all the public offices and Courts were closed

The Resident —Mr J D Sandford, the Officiating British Resident, goes to Mysore this morning It is understood that this is Mr Sandford's farewell visit to the Maharajah, before his departure for Europe which will take place on the arrival of Sir James Gordon

Sir James Gordon —Sir James Gordon, K C S I the *Packa* British Resident in Mysore, it is stated, will arrive at Bangalore on Wednesday next, the 29th Instant, and take charge from Mr J D Sandford, his *locum tenens*, who goes to Europe on 18 months' furlough

THE KARANJEE TANK —We are glad to observe that the Karanjee tank, which had long lain in a state of neglect, shows signs of repairs and improvements The tank itself has been properly conserved, and the wells around it have had new and substantial stone walls built around them

FRENCH ROCKS —Owing to this place having been abandoned as a military station, in consequence of the recent reduction in the strength of the native army, Government have directed that the buildings hitherto used by the military be at once disposed of to the best advantage by public auction

FRENCH ROCKS —Owing to this place having been abandoned as a Military station, in consequence of the recent reduction in the strength of the native army, Government have directed that the building hitherto used by the military be at once disposed of to the best advantage by public auction —*Mail*

MR. J D SANDFORD, R C S —It is notified that Mr J D Sandford Chief Judge in Mysore, and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, and Officiating Resident in Mysore, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, with effect from the 1st December 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

A NEW MISSIONARY LABOURER —The Reverend T R. Slater, of the London Mission Society, who is not unknown in Bangalore, has been appointed to this Station Mr Slater's labours will be chiefly confined to the educated classes, to whom the reverend gentleman will address lectures in religious and moral subjects, at stated intervals

OFFICIAL CHANGE —We note that Mr B Sreeneevasa Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, hitherto officiating as First Class Magistrate of the Closepett Sub-division, has been appointed to take charge of the Bangalore District Treasury, while Mr J H Vardon, who had charge of the latter office, has been appointed in Mr Sreeneevasa Iyengar's place

THE PETTAH MARKET —The Pettah market has undergone several improvements The gate-way has been widened, a road has been constructed at the back of the market, and new rows of stalls have been built, and it has been ordered that hereafter the vendors of the various articles of consumption shall not expose their wares in the open spaces, as they used to do hitherto

A FEMALE VACCINATOR —It gives us pleasure to observe that the Town Municipality are not indifferent to the health of the inhabitants They have selected a caste female to be instructed in vaccination After going through a course of instruction, she will be appointed as a vaccinator, on a stated salary, to go from house to house vaccinating those who require it We think two or three more caste women might well be instructed and similarly employed, in so large and scattered a place like the town of Bangalore

THE WEATHER —The weather from Saturday last was changed completely and from being bright and sunny, and rather warm in the day, became quite cloudy and rainy We had steady rain, almost without intermission, from Thursday night to yesterday (Sunday) morning, the result being that it has become very cold and chilly There was a break in the rain on Sunday forenoon, but there are still clouds hovering about, and the weather looks very monsoonish indeed

THE MOHOREM —The great festival of the Mahomedans, the Mohorram, came to a close on Wednesday last, the 22nd instant, having begun ten days previously, the 12th instant The festival, both in the town and the Cantonment, was observed with less eclat, and, let us be thankful, with less noise and tomfoolery than usual, owing to the fact that licenses to appear in the various disguises, usual on such occasions, were granted to Mahomedans only, while the lower orders of Hindus were altogether excluded. No street rows of any consequence occurred during the time.

RAILWAY IN MYSORE —The question whether the land of that portion of the Madras Railway, which lies within the Mysore Province, is British territory or not is at present engaging the attention of the powers that be No document establishing the right of the railway company to the land is available The reunion treaty provides for the grant of land as to the future, but whether the clause has retrospective effect or not, is a matter to be determined upon hereafter It is, however, understood that the conditions under which the land in the cantonment was made over and which now forms the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will throw some light upon the subject and enable the Government and the railway authorities to understand under what conditions land was made over to the Railway in Bangalore some years ago —*Standard*

SUPPLIES FOR THE INNER MAN IN MYSORE. —The Dewan of Mysore has issued the following order —"It having come to the notice of the Dewan, that Deputy Commissioners, either themselves or through others, sometimes write to Amildars (Tahsildars) to purchase for them provisions and other articles, the Dewan deems it necessary to point out that the practice is objectionable It not only places the Amildars in a false position in demanding and obtaining payment for the articles supplied, but it implies altogether an inadequate idea of the status of Amildars, and the consideration and respect which it is intended should be shown to them by their superior officers The Dewan therefore directs that the practice should be strictly prohibited on the part of all public officers, and that the Amildars should on no account be addressed by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants, or other public officers, on such personal matters."—*Mail*

THE ANCHE DEPARTMENT —The postal department of the Mysore State has come in for the reforming and retrenching hands of the Dewan Henceforth, the head-quarters of the department at Bangalore will cost Rs 352 per mensem, exclusive of the salary of the Anche Bakshee There are to be five supervising Inspectors on salaries of Rs 50 and Rs 35, and two Overseers on Rs 10 and Rs 12 There are to be eight district or sub station offices each costing not more than Rs 35 or Rs 38 There are to be twelve first-class Anche stations at Amildar's head-quarters, at Rs 28 each There are also to be forty other Amildar anche stations at Rs 25 each, and fifteen Deputy Amildar's stations at Rs 19 each, and two special stations at Rs 15 each For the Mysore State Railway, there will be three travelling post masters, while hobli schoolmasters on postal lines are to be employed at from one rupee to four rupees a month, as postmasters The number of runners is also to be reduced, on all the lines

A SOLDIER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS — Rows between soldiers and the parah inhabitants of the parcheries in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are not of unfrequent occurrence, as soldiers are allowed to roam about freely in such localities Recently a soldier of the 43rd Regiment, Oxford Light Infantry, now forming part of the garrison, named Richmond Davis, got himself into a row, in company with other soldiers with certain inhabitants of Mootcherry, St John's Hill, and in the melee, Davis is alleged to have kicked a man named Varadoody on his right ribs, one of which was broken, and the man subsequently died Davis was put upon his preliminary trial before Major E P. Maltby, the District Magistrate, C and M Station, and has since been committed to the Sessions Court of the C and M Station presided over by Colonel H G Thompson. Charges have been framed against the accused under sections 323 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, that is, voluntarily causing hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The trial comes off at a special Session on the 4th proximo. It would appear that the medical evidence shews that the deceased had a diseased spleen at the time he received the kick from the accused This is usual plea set up in such cases

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

COLLAPSE OF A NATIVE HOUSE —A house situated in Mullappan Street, Black Town, suddenly fell down early this morning owing to the heavy rain and wind The inmates of the house providentially escaped —*Mail*

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS —The weather is pleasant We have heavy showers of rain now and then The poet's saying "It raineth every day" may be fairly applied to the days we are now passing The river is full —*Ibid*

A GOVERNMENT REWARD —A reward of Rs. -00 has been granted by Government to Mr A G R Theobold, of the Forest Department for having shot the famous rogue elephant of the Poondy Hills, Collegal Taluq Mr Theobold has permission to retain the ivory —*Ibid*

THE GODAVARI AND KRISHNA DELTAS —The Chief Engineer for irrigation having represented that there is a great deal of dredging to be done in these water-ways, the sum of Rs 4,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of a cheap steam dredge for this purpose —*Ibid*

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATIONS —It has been notified that the first examination for pleadership of the first and second grades under the Legal Practitioners Act (XVIII of 1879) will be held on Monday, the 21st January, 1883, and on such subsequent days as may be found necessary The examination will be held at the following centres, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly, Mangalore and Cuttack Candidates residing in the Presidency Town, who intend to appear for the examination, are requested to pay their admission fee into the Bank of Madras —*Ibid*

A NEW FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT FOR NATIVES — We learn that proposals are at present under the consideration of the Government of India for the employment of natives of India in the Geological Department, and the opinions of the various administrations have been called for as to the best method of giving effect to this. Two methods have been suggested (1) that of making geology a subject to be taught in schools and to form a part of the curriculum of students going up for examinations in science and (2) that of employing natives in the Geological Department so that they acquire a practical knowledge of geology The proposal in general has the strongest support of the Local Government —*Ibid*

STOCK NOTES AS SECURITY FROM GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS —On a representation made to Government by heads of departments, regarding lodgment of India stock notes as security deposits in place of cash or Government promissory notes by contractors, for the due fulfilment of contracts, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that there shall be no distinction between the two classes of notes so far as security deposits are concerned As India stock notes are transferable without endorsement, and interest on them is payable by coupons to bearer, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that stock notes should always, if possible, be lodged if tendered as security to any officer of Government, in Government treasuries —*Ibid*

THE SUTTA RIOTS —Judgment was delivered on Monday by Mr H Wigram, the Additional Sessions Judge, in the case of the second batch of ten prisoners, charged with having been conspirators and ringleaders in the riot of 16th August last, namely (1) Ponnusawmy Chetty, Municipal Commissioner and merchant of Sherapett, (2) Viziragava Charry Vakil of the District Court and Municipal Commissioner, (3) Viziranagum Chetty, (4) Nanoosawmy Chetty merchants of Salem, (5) Kandapa Mudelli, village Munsiff of Allagapuram, (6) Yerrapah Gounden, Village Munsiff of Komaravamapatta, (7) Kanda Gounden, ryot of Permanoor, (8) Mutuko maraisawmy Mudelli, Village Munsiff of Permanoor, (9) Yellapah Naik, dealer in snuff, and (10) Veerasawmy Pillay, Gumastah of 6th accused The judgment was a lengthy one, and its delivery occupied two hours Government and the prisoners were unrepresented Viziragava Charry, the 2nd prisoner, was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Ponnusawmy Chetty, 1st prisoner, was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine, and, in default of payment of fine, to one year's further imprisonment Kandapa Mudelly, 5th prisoner, was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment The remaining seven prisoners were acquitted and discharged —*Times*

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS —Notice is hereby given that all public offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed for the Christmas holidays from Saturday, the 23rd December 1882, to Thursday, the 4th January 1883, both days inclusive Provision will be made by heads of departments for the despatch of urgent business during the vacation.—*Standard*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL —The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet at the Council Chamber in Fort St George on Tuesday, the 28th day of November 1882, at 12 o'clock noon.—Under the provisions of Section 20, XXIV and XXV Victoria, Chap 67, or the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Right Honorable the Governor has been pleased to reappoint the Hon Raja Gode Narayan Gajapati Rao to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations —*Ibid*

### BOMBAY

CLAIM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE —The Secretary of State for India has filed a suit in the Court of Tanna against Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C S I to recover possession of 711 acres of land in the Salsette district to which the Government lay claim, and also to recover Rs 56,000, being the total amount of profits enjoyed by the defendant in respect of the land The total claim amounts to Rs 2, 16,000. The suit will be heard before Mr. Welker.—*Gazette*

## Extracts.

### AGRICULTURAL BANKS

THE *Statesman* — While recognising, as Major Baring does, the political objections to the Government assuming a position not easily distinguishable from that of the money-lender, we also agree with him in thinking that, if we may hope to gain the object in view, those objections should not deter us For our own part it will be seen that we are not over-sanguine of success, but we certainly think that the object aimed at is so important and so desirable, and the hope of our attaining so considerable, as not only to justify, but to demand an experiment for the scheme To us one of the most welcome utterances of Major Baring is that which informs us that the Government intends to begin with an experiment on a small scale We are not sure whether he means an experiment to decide on the feasibility of the whole scheme of the Agricultural Banks, or only to decide on the feasibility of bringing about such a voluntary composition between indebted ryots and their present creditors as would put them in a position to take advantage of the banks. It appears to us, at all events, that the whole scheme should be tested, if possible, by experiments in typical localities of small extent, where difficulties might be solved before risking failure on a large scale or where failure, if it must befall us, would be a calamity on a very small scale

### IMITATIONS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of the Finance and Commerce has been published :—

In May last the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, brought to the notice of the Local Government that there had recently been an importation of gaudy coloured cotton goods on which, among other things, designs in imitation of Government Currency Notes had been impressed, and that two of these designs had been cut out and palmed off on ignorant people in Calcutta as genuine notes. It also appears that similar goods have been imported into the Bombay Presidency and other parts of India, and it is believed that designs cut from them have been used for dishonest purposes outside the presidency towns. The Governor-General in council observes that while there is doubtless no fraudulent intention on the part of the manufacturers and importers of these goods, there is evidence that the Currency Note forms impressed on them have been used in the country for fraudulent purposes. The designs could not impose upon any person who had experience in dealing with Currency Notes, but, as the poorer and more

ignorant classes of the community are very easily deceived in matters of this nature it appears to His Excellency in Council that there is substantial risk of these imitations of Currency Notes being used to a considerable extent for purposes of deception; any such frauds might also seriously affect the confidence of the poorer classes in Currency Notes, and His Excellency in Council, is, therefore, of opinion that it is necessary in the interests of the public to prohibit the importation of the goods in question. This prohibition, if carried into effect at once, would however, render valueless goods which have been manufactured in good faith, and accordingly His Excellency in Council is pleased to decide that the prohibition shall not be brought into operation until 1st March 1883. It has also been discovered that goods of a similar nature have been imported with designs impressed upon them in imitation of Government Promissory Notes, and the prohibition will, therefore, be made to include all such goods as well as any goods on which designs in imitation of Government of India Stock Notes may be impressed.

The Governor-General in Council would under ordinary circumstances have preferred that effect should be given to the prohibition by means of legislation; but legislation on the subject, if framed in general terms and not made applicable solely to the particular case now under consideration, would necessarily have a wider effect than the necessities of the case require, and His Excellency in Council has, therefore decided to use the powers conferred on him by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for the purpose of prohibiting the import of the goods in question, and accordingly directs the publication of the annexed notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the, Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation into ports in British India of cotton goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Promissory Notes or Stock Notes of the Government of India. This order shall come into force from the 1st of March 1883.

## KARTIKA DIPAM.

To-day is the great festival of *Kartika Dipam*. In hopes of interesting those of your readers who are desirous of learning something of their "Aryan brethren," I have attempted the following sketch of the origin and observance of this festival;—The term *Kartika* is derived from *Kartika*, the name given in Sanskrit astronomical science to the six (?) Pleiades. These stars were once the wives of *Rishis* (ascetics), but on account of a suspicion as to their honour—which happily proved to be only a suspicion, were changed into stars, incapable of sinning again. When the gods were very much exercised by the atrocities practised by a demon, *Tripuraseura* by name, a son was born to *Siva* and was nursed by these *Kritikas* and hence was named *Kartika* or *Kartikeya*. He slew the insolent demon and restored peace and order to the world and equanimity to the gods As to the manner and circumstances of the birth of this hero, authorities differ. The *Ramayana*, *Bharata*, *Siva* and *Skanda Puranas* give slightly varying accounts. But the generally accepted version is that on the occasion of this hero's birth, his father *Siva* appeared as a pillar of fire. This month *Kartika* is sacred to the votaries of *Siva*, and this day especially. For to-day the fiery apparition of *Siva* is commemorated and all Sivaites must fast till they see the *Kartika Dipam* or the lamp-lighted on the occasion throughout the houses, streets and temples. Then they indemnify themselves for their abstinence by indulging in a hearty meal. By way of further illuminations numberless fire-works are let off by the youngsters, who for several days before have been going about with blackened hands, faces, and clothes, stinking of saltpetre, like engine-stokers or powder-monkeys—busy preparing all sorts of crackers and other fireworks In fact this pyrotechnic display is quite a part of the observance connected with the festival. It affords plenty of opportunities for practising practical jokes on timid cousins who cant fire off crackers from between their fingers. In the mofussil this day is the occasion for a deadly warfare between the rival factions of boys in a town. Crackers with most glue at one end are lighted and thrown at the enemy—the result may be easily conceived—the cracker sticks to the head of the person it falls on, and goes off with explosive violence, burning his new clothes or singing his whiskers if he has any! There is much rivalry in the quantity and quality of fireworks let off; so that till late in the night there might be heard the disultory firing from houses where there are petted nephews and rich uncles

As for the eating to-day, I must only exclaim with more significance than Dominie Sampson, Prodigious! The quantity of rice, sweetmeats, cakes and confections, curries and the *hoc genus omne* of a Hindu feast, why it is prodigious! Bazaar-men rejoice and the bread-winners groan, for to-day the prices of all the usual articles of daily consumption will have run up; to-day being a public holiday our quill-driving friend Ramaswami, as well as his friend the pedagogue Krishnaswami, will be seen in the elegant dhapha nous habiliments of the orthodox Hindu, wandering through the bazaars with a roll of plantain leaves and betel leaves under one arm, and a bundle of grain, spices, &c., under the other holding a bunch of plantains in one hand and a bundle of dremsticks (*ambaya pierigoo-pernem*) in the other, paying for them from a small knot of coin tucked into the cloth at the waist; for the Hindu likes to do the marketing when he can, and never misses a festival day, for then his spouse gives him *carte-blanche*, and he can gratify any weaknesses he has in that line by buying whatever she best likes.—*Mail.*

## INAUGURATION OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY BY THE VICEROY.

LAHORE, 18*th Nov*.—To-day the Viceroy returned from Peshawur and at noon inaugurated the new Punjab University The University Hall and Gallery were crowded with Europeans and natives, and among those present were the Nawab of Bahawalpore and the Rajahs of Kapurthala and Faridkot A considerable amount of time was occupied in reading the report and conferring degrees on the candidates and in conclusion his Excellency delivered a long and eloquent address

When all the presentations had been made, the Viceroy addressing the assembly said it afforded him, he assured them, the very greatest satisfaction as patron of the University to be present on that auspicious occasion, and to have an opportunity of sincerely congratulating those who for 18 years had nobly laboured to secure the establishment of the University in the Punjab. Referring to Sir C. Aitchison, he said he was foremost among the many who worked for the attainment of this object, assisted by the princely contributions of native Chiefs and gentlemen; but when looking back through the papers he found, amongst many eminent names, one which he ever associated with the university, namely, that of Dr Leitner, of whose energy and devotion to the cause of learning generally, and the University particularly, he was unable to refer in sufficiently high terms of admiration. His Excellency congratulated the Princes and Chiefs and members of the University, on the completion of the undertaking almost to a day It was two years since his Lordship, on a visit to Lahore, received an address expressing a desire for the establishment of a University in Northern India After the Viceroy made his reply he heard it whispered that some disappointment was expressed at what he said, as the expectations of the memorialists were not fulfilled; they expected him to make greater promises perhaps, but his Excellency preferred to be better rather than worse than his word Two years ago he had not studied the question so as to give them a more decided answer, but he could now say how deeply he sympathised with the object for which those interested had been striving, and it gave him great pleasure to know that it was now carried out successfully. He was happy to say to the Government of the Punjab that the necessary legislation had been done, the law passed, and the University established on a base which His Excellency hoped would prove substantial. Continuing, His Excellency said:—Gentlemen, when I spoke to you two years ago I think that if you had read between the lines what I said, you would have seen how I sympathised with the objects you had in view. (Applause) As I told you then, I tell you now, there are two objects to be forwarded by the establishment of the University which greatly commended themselves to me—one with reference to the university education you purposed giving. I, gentlemen, am one of those who believe there is very great advantage in having educational institutions founded on different principles and system; and the advantage of this is felt in England. His Excellency went on to explain how, while at Oxford classics were the chief subjects, at Cambridge mathematics held the first place, and the Victoria College at Manchester was different still; thereby disseminating in a beneficial manner all over the country so many different branches of learning. The Viceroy read an extract from the *Contemporary Review* by Max Muller, in which the writer maintained the advantage of Europeans studying Oriental languages, especially Sanskrit This study was one of the principal features of the Punjab University. The University had been established by contributions from Princes and Chiefs and other native gentlemen of the country, and its future must rest in their hands entirely. He had before now pointed out how desirous it was that gentlemen of wealth and position should be induced to come forward and take part in promoting public instruction in India. The resources at the disposal of Government were narrow and inelastic, it was therefore necessary that natives of wealth should come forward and help their poorer neighbours This was a matter to which he attached the greatest importance, because he felt sure that Indian education would be benefited if conducted to a large extent by the natives themselves. His Excellency had seen, in looking over some official papers, that this opinion had also been held by Donald Macleod, and he thought little could be added to an opinion of such weight. He was glad to know the example set by the Punjab University was likely to be followed in other parts of India, as Government felt it impossible to continue to maintain some of its large educational establishment at the cost of the state He gave as an instance what had occurred in the case of the Agra College the cost of which was not proportionate to the benefits to be conferred; hence there was little or no Government help His Excellency referred to other educational matters as tending to improve the status of the people generally, and concluded by saying—I trust that this institution, of which we laid the foundation to day, will flourish, and that upon its foundation will arise a structure which may help to bring together more closely the Western English and Eastern Indian; and, if before I die it be given to me to see the fulfilment of this hope, I shall esteem myself indeed fortunate that I took part this day in the opening of the Punjab University (Cheers.)

## STORY OF THE MOHORRUM.

The celebration of the Mahomedan festival of the Mohorrum, which is now going on, is an event which will always excite the interest and curiosity of Europeans in India. The passionate enthusiasm with which the Shiah Mussulmans bewail the death of their great Imams; the strange mummeries which move about the streets, the midnight processions, and the glare of torches; and above all, the melancholy events connected with what is called the martyrdom of Hussain, from one of the most pathetic stories in Oriental History, and is the main subject of this historical festival. All tend to throw a fascination round the Mohorrum far beyond any attraction that belongs to the other religious celebrations of either Mussulman or Hindu Most people know that the festival of the Mohorrum is connected with a fierce antagonism of the two parties into which the Mahommedans are divided, namely, the Sunnites and Shiahites, but the events which led to the first great schism are not so well known. They are as follows:—In the seventh century of the Christian era, while Europe was overrun by Goths and Vandals and England was desolated by the wars of the Heptarchy, the fiery enthusiast of Mecca was proclaiming in the deserts of Arabia, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet." At the time of his death, nearly the whole of Arabia had embraced the faith of Islam and during the reigns of his immediate successors, Syria and Palestine had been brought to acknowledge the authority of the Koran. One circumstance, however, had not unfrequently involved the empire in civil war. Notwithstanding his multiplicity of wives, Mahomet had not been blessed with a son, he had only one child, the believed Fatima. As soon therefore as it was known that Mahomet had expired, a fierce dispute arose as to who should be elected Caliph, or "successor," and the quarrel derived additional force from the constant intrigues of Ayesha the beautiful and favourite wife of the prophet; a woman of great influence, but very ambitious and vindictive. The most popular claimant for the consul was Ali, the husband of Mahomet's only daughter Fatima, and the father of her two sons, Hassain and Hussain. But Ayesha had always been jealous of Fatima, and now she proved to be the deadly enemy of Ali. Through her influences three successive Caliphs the first of whom was her own father, were in turn elected to the consul, to the exclusion of Ali. Such was the origin of the Mahommed. an schism, which has now lasted for more than twelve centuries. Those who upheld the rights of the three first Caliphs were called Sunnites or "traditionists," while those who asserted the rights of Ali, and regarded the three Caliphs as usurpers were called Shiahites or "sectarios." The hatred between these two sects has been greater than that between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and in olden times the towns in India were not unfrequently the scene of fierce conflicts. As late as 1833, a quarrel arose in Triplicane, during the celebration of the Mohorrum, which ended in a serious disturbance; the troops were called out, and seventy or eighty persons were shot down.

The events which are immediately celebrated during the Mohorrum are as follows. After the death of the third successor of Mohomet, Ali ascended the throne; but after a short reign of six years, during which he had to encounter a serious rebellion headed by Ayesha, he was at last carried off by assassination. For this reason Ali is regarded as a martyr, and the first of the twelve Imams. Hassan and Hussain, the two sons of Ali and Fatima were, if possible, still greater favourites with the more pious Mussulmans. They were the grandsons of Mahomet; as boys they had been the arlindgs of the old prophet; and as men they received much of that warm personal devotion which had been bestowed on the great founder of Islam. Hassan succeeded his father on the throne for a short time, but was at last obliged to yield to the pretensions of a Sunnite Caliph. He was afterwards carried off by poison, and was thus in his turn regarded as a martyr, and the second of the twelve Imams.

The death of Hussain was even more tragic and affecting, than that of his brother; he and his followers rose in arms to assert his right to the throne of the Caliphs. Near the banks of the Euphrates, the enemy pressed against him in over-powering numbers. Nearly all his followers were slain, and his child was killed in his arms He himself was fainting from thirst and fatigue, but when the hour of prayer arrived, the devoted Imaum performed his religious duties in the face of the enemy; for there were few, even in that hostile host who were prepared under such circumstances, to draw the sword upon the grandson of the prophet. At last, exhausted by thirst, he bent his steps towards the Euphrates; his adversaries now set up a fearful shout, and rushed forward to intercept him. Hussain, however, had already thrown himself on his breast over the stream, and was beginning to taste the refreshing water, when an arrow pierced his mouth A confused crowd of warriors now closed around him, and began to assail him with their swords A long and desperate struggle followed, in which he performed feats of heroism, but he was at last over-powered, and his head was carried away as a trophy. Hussain was thus regarded as, if possible, the greatest martyr of the three, and not only is he reverenced as the third Imaum, but his representatives of the nine succeeding generations are reverenced as the nine Imaums who make up the number to twelve. We need not add that his death, or martydom, was followed by a cry of grief wherever men had embraced the faith of Islam, and even in the present day the Shiah Mahommedans are afflicted with the profoundest sorrow throughout the days of the Mohorrum, and frequently shed genuine tears for their beloved and martyred Imaums. These are the chief particulars of this festival, and the tumbling of the tiger-boys and other mummeries are chiefly of Hindu origin, or, at least, are excrescences. With regard to the Mussulmans, however, we must promise that the festival proceedings of the Sunnites are a mixture of sorrow and rejoicings, while those of the Shiaites are entirely composed of lamentations for the death of their martyrs.—*Mail.*

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY

It is reported that Montenegro has agreed to a compromise respecting Kolashin

THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION

*London 28th Nov.*—Negotiations have been broken off between France and Madagascar The Envoys from the Queen of Madagascar arrive in London yesterday

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

*Evening*— Parliament is expected to be prorogued on Friday next until February

THE COST OF THE EGYPTIAN WAR

Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening said that the supplementary estimate until October 1st would amount to £700 000 for the army, and £210,000 for the navy The actual charge to India was below the estimate and only amounted to £1,110,000 The total charge to England and India was £4,000 000 Mr Gladstone then said that from the 1st October the Egyptian Government would pay the whole or nearly the whole of the expenses connected with the British occupation

TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY IN THE RED SEA

*Constantinople 28th November*—It is officially stated that the Porte has resolved to maintain Turkish Sovereignty in the Red Sea, and prevent the Chiefs from ceding their territory

THE INDIAN OFFICERS

The Native Indian officers leave England to-day for Bombay

## NOTICE TO DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS

We have, on more than one occasion, called the attention both in these columns, and by separate letters, of defaulting subscribers to this Journal to the large amount of arrears they have left unpaid but our notices and letters have not been heeded once more give notice to all defaulters that arrangements are being made to have the names of defaulting subscribers published in a list in these columns, together with the amount due by them and the period they have left it unpaid and to hand over their bills to our advocate for recovery, through the Civil Courts We are compelled to adopt this course, not only in our own interests but also to afford a warning to proprietors of other newspapers how far they should trust defaulting subscribers

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1882

## OFFICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE

At length, the continuous anxiety of the official world in the Mysore State has been, to a considerable extent, allayed, by the publication of the *Mysore Gazette* extraordinary which appeared on Wednesday last In that issue of the official journal, we have long lists published both of the territorial changes announced in the Dewan's last Dasserah speech, in consequence of the abolition of certain districts and taluks, and also of the changes in the official machinery of the state shadowed forth in the same speech The new territorial arrangements are, of course, corollaries of the reductions in official establishments which had been long ago determined It follows, as a matter of fact, that where the area of districts and taluks has been curtailed, or where several have been combined into one, their official establishments must go together, that is to say, they must be brought under the inexorable shears of reduction and retrenchment but whether the territorial changes are necessary, and whether the simultaneous reduction of official establishments is necessary, are questions which admit of a great deal of doubt, and hesitation in carrying them out as measures of State They are, of course necessary if the condition of the State finances is such that the old expenditure cannot be borne, and in the case of the Mysore State, we know that it is burdened with an enormous debt and that, in spite of the Dewan's audacious statement (in his Dasserah speech) that the revenues of last year amounted to Rs 108,00,000 lacs we know from his own statement made only a year before, on a like occasion, that the revenues could not have exceeded 103 or 104 lacs or, probably, not even so much From this point of view, the reductions in the state machinery would be certainly justified, though not from the Dewan's point of view, when he says the state income last year amounted to 108½ lacs, just with an eye to the highest figure ever reached by the state revenues, because if it really were so, then there won'l be no very urgent need for the large reductions which have been made But the fact is, that the finances of the State, during the past year, were not as large as they have been set forth to be, except from some abnormal sources, which will not be available again The normal state of the finances for the next two or three years, (and we must take the Dewan's statement of October 1881 for it) will be either 104 or 105 lacs, and that being so, there was the necessity, first, to amalgamate several over grown districts and taluks of the Province, and secondly, to reduce the expenditure on almost every department of the state service So far we admit the correctness of the Dewan's action generally, that is to say, the state finances are not flourishing and reductions are necessary, but the thing may be, and, as a fact, has been carried too far The abolition of districts and taluks has been too extended, and the reductions of official establishments have been too large There has been a very considerable number of men thrown out of employ, while they are yet, many of them, in the prime of life and are still capable of many years' service The pension list has been abnormally increased, and heavy sums have had to be spent in the grant of bonuses and gratuities On the other hand, it is, indeed, doubtful whether the reductions have been so carried out as to combine "efficiency with economy"—the favourite phrase of the Dewan and Sir James Gordon, the Resident whenever their measures in connection with the administration of the Mysore State have been called in question. A glance at the new official orders setting forth the changes introduced will shew that many of them are too sweeping, and can hardly secure that efficiency which they are intended to secure Of course, there is a great deal of economy, but the efficiency is doubtful. How can there be assured efficiency in the working of the administrative machinery, when hundreds of miles of territorial area, comprising several taluks, containing a vast number of villages, have been placed under the supervision of two or three officers of the higher grades, and one officer has to look after a multiplicity of distinct and separate duties? The thing is impossible, and the result will be delay in the transaction of public business and gradual accumulations of arrears of work in almost every branch of the State service Let there be economy by all means in carrying on the administration, but don't let there be niggardliness, a niggardliness which will tend to produce the evils we have indicated Political economy is one thing, and political parsimony is another It is a well known fact that as states increase in population and civilisation, the public wants will also increase, that is to say, the character, extent, and cost of the administration will acquire a wider scope Applying this principle to the Mysore State, there can be no doubt that, in a few years hence its administrative wants will be greatly augmented and consequently, there must be a corresponding increase in official establishments—many new departments indeed, may have to be formed and fresh hands engaged for their due working Now, if the present reductions had been more judiciously carried out, if they had been less sweeping in their number and character we should have, by and by, when the administrative wants begin to be felt a number of old hands equal to the emergency, and we should have to engage a smaller number of fresh hands, while, as we have already said, we should have, in the meanwhile, a far more assured efficiency in the work of the administrative machinery By the sweeping reductions which have now been introduced in a few days a year may be saved, but it may be fairly questioned whether the administrative interests of the State have been secured

We have said that a large number of men, many of them in the prime of life, have been thrown out by these reductions, and are, of course, greatly distressed both for occupation and income, except, (as to the latter) those who have had life pensions conferred upon them For the rest, those who have had only bonuses and gratuities, life has become quite a barren lookout both for them and their sons, the greater number of the latter being now educated to fit them for a suitable career in life. By way of consolation to the fathers and, perhaps, of affording some hope to the sons, who are now imbibing the higher education, in the schools and colleges of the State, the Maharajah's Government, at the suggestion of the Dewan, it is stated, has offered a certain number of acres of land for cultivation, free for three or four years, to those who have been thrown out of employ and would wish to turn agriculturists. It is not a very rich consolation, this measure. It may be some thing to the fathers of the young sons who are being educated in the schools and colleges, but it is certainly no consolation to the sons, that the future results of their education will be limited to the tilling of their father's cornfields It is, however, in our opinion, a humane measure, conceived with the best intentions If the Government will go a little further, and afford the grantees instruments of cultivation, seed and a pair of bullocks and a plough, gratis, at the first going off, it will make the gifts of the land complete, because it stands to reason that the amounts of bonus or gratuity being comparatively small, will not suffice to purchase these things for the settlers and also keep them in food and clothes, while they are awaiting the results of their labours on their fields, results which will not be realised till a year or eighteen months after they have taken possession. The suggestions we here venture to put forth, we think, are worth the attention of His Highness' Government We trust they will be taken into consideration.

## RUSSIA'S ADVANCE

Almost every telegram during the past month or two shews the rapid advance Russia is making in Central Asia, on her way to Afghanistan, and thence, most probably, to the frontiers of the Punjab, and finally into the British Empire in India The latest news on this most interesting and important question, is afforded by Sir Charles Dilke, the Foreign Secretary to the present Liberal Government On the 20th Ultimo, Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, as to the advance Russia is making in Central Asia said that Russian troops had advanced as far as Gawers, situated between Astrabad and Baba Wima, and that the Russian Cavalry had traversed from Atak to Dergez He said that it was not believed that Russian troops have reached Merv We do not know what to make of the conduct of Her Majesty's present Liberal Government. They do not seem to believe in the tactics that Russia is employing to extend her empire in the East They apparently do not believe that Russia has any designs against British rule in India. And all this is in spite of past experience of the craftiness and perseverance of the Russian Government, in any political purpose it has undertaken It has been proved beyond doubt that, just before the war which England had to carry on against the late Shere Ali, the chief of Afghanistan, there was a complete agreement between that prince and the Russian Government, that both should join hands in invading the Punjab The ways and means for such an enterprise had been provided, a plan of operation had been fixed, every preparation, in short, had been made, when the force and energy with which the British Government declared war and carried it into Afghanistan, and the rapidity with which Cabul was taken, completely stopped Russia's little game, and sent poor old Shere Ali into exile, which speedily ended in his death. Russia stayed her hand for a while; but no one doubts she has begun her old enterprise again, and has made such rapid progress, that her troops have reached a point, namely, Dergez, which is but two or three marches from Merv, which is the next stage to Herat,

which last city, as every body knows, is the key into the territory of Afghanistan, yet the Foreign Secretary speaks in a tone and manner, which show that the Liberal Government are either indifferent to or do not believe in the evil designs of Russia Clearly, if she is allowed to advance at the rate at which she is at present doing, there can be little doubt that she will, within a year hence, have advanced into Afghanistan, and probably have entered into a friendly alliance with the Ameer at Cabul It is all very well for Her Majesty's Government to say that the best construction should be put on Russia's action in the East, but there is no putting any other construction on Russian diplomacy, but that of self aggrandisement at the expense of others Two political designs are prominent with the Russian Government, and these are, the acquisition of Constantinople and the extinction of Turkey as an Empire, and rivalry with the British Government in its Indian Empire This last design is as plain as possible All Russian acts point to it, and yet the Liberal Government, with so astute a man as Mr Gladstone is reputed to be, at its head will close its eyes to facts The eyes of the Government will, no doubt, be opened one of these days It may then be too late

## Original and Selected Notes

THE Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, favours the project for sending the National Anthem to India in the vernaculars

IT is reported from Australia that the shipments of horses to India still continue The British ship *Aldborough*, 1,125, is loading for Calcutta, and the *Marpesia*, 1,443 for Madras, with live-stock, and further tonnage is sought for

THE Professorship of Botany at Oxford University has become vacant, its present occupant, Professor Lawson, having been appointed Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantations at Madras

WE hear that Sir Robert Sandeman will shortly resume his appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, when, it is believed, the services of Major Biddulph, C C, will be placed at the disposal of Sir Lepel Griffin

LORD Hartington said that the proposals made by a private firm to the Government of India for the purchase of the Rangoon-Irrawaddy railway are approved by the Commissioner, but action is postponed *pending the consideration by Government* of the general policy involved in the proposals

No Chapter of the Star of India will be held this year at Government House The *Lieutenant-Governor* will hold a durbar at Belvedere on the 15th of December for the purpose of investing Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order At the same time his Honour will invest Koomar Proseno Chunder Singh with the title of Rajah

THE Prince of Wales will lay the memorial stone of the Indian Institute at the University of Oxford early next year The site, close to the Bodleian library, has been purchased The subscriptions now exceed £22,000 Every appliance for the promotion of *systematic and combined action* in the prosecution of Indian studies, will be provided, also a typical museum

COFFEE prospects in Dovalah and its surroundings are said to be anything but encouraging Whole *estates* are being abandoned, not from any effect that the gold has on the industry, but in consequence of continued failure, the result of impoverished soil Cinchona is being extensively planted out, and as an agricultural pursuit, has entirely supplanted coffee, at any rate as far as this part of Wynaad is concerned

A MEETING has been held in London in furtherance of the movement popularising the national anthem in India. The anthem has already been translated into Arabic, Hebrew, Persian and Hindustani, and set *to music by Rajah Tagore It is proposed* to translate it into Bengali, Punjabi, Hindi, Marathi, Guzeratha, Canarese, Malay Tamil, Telugu, Singalese, Burmese, and Sinsent, and to circulate copies widely in native schools, and to local Societies, so that the anthem may become recognised as the loyal song of Her Majesty's *far distant subjects*. Funds are being collected

THE *Bombay Chronicle* infers it to be "the sentiment of nine-tenths of the intelligent classes of the people all over the country that if India were to get in succession a number of such Governors General as the present Viceroy to administer her affairs on behalf of the British nation, the natives would well nigh cease ever long to regret *the misfortune of their subjection to foreigners*, The Marquis of Ripon during the time, he has been amongst us, has amply proved that it is quite practicable to reconcile in India the reasonable interests and aims of the conquering race with the rights and happiness of the conquered races"

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by General Watson Agent to the Governor General, and attended by his suite arrived at Allahabad by special train on Thursday There was a large attendance at the railway station to receive His Highness, including all the Civil and Military officers of the place A European guard of honour was drawn up at the station, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion His Highness stayed at the railway station twenty minutes, engaged in conversation with the leading people present, and then drove to Jehsling's Wales *His Highness will pay visits to the principal objects of interest in the town*

THE question of training a number of female doctors, which has now attracted public attention, seems to have gained favour with the Bengal Government A proposal is said to have been made by the Education Department to open a class in connection with the Calcutta Medical College for female students of all castes and creeds, which is to be a distinct and separate establishment the only connection which it will have with the College would be that the Principal and the professors of that institution will be entrusted with the supervision of the proposed new class, if *they be willing to take on that duty* A few female teachers will be imported from the United Kingdom

A LAHORE paper hears from Banda, Bundlecund, North Western Provinces, that that station is at present busy endeavouring to fathom the mystery of the estrangement which it is reported has taken place between the Maharajah of Ajaigarh (a not insignificant native state bordering on Banda) and his Prime Minister, Lal Bahadoor Lal Bahadoor has been hitherto, not unmeritoriously, prime favourite with His Highness, and has risen to the post which he so lately occupied, simply through the force of his own merits, at present he has *found refuge in British territory, and it is* said that His Highness the Maharajah is so embittered against him as to have requested the Political Officer, Captain Crow Cooke, to send back for punishment his quondam Prime Minister and favourite Wholesale confiscation and a heavy fine point to a not reassuring state of affairs, *should Lal Bahadoor go back to Ajaigarh*

## Local and Provincial.

MR J D SANDFORD—Mr J. D Sandford, acting British Resident, went to Mysore, on a farewell visit to His Highness the Maharajah, and returned on Friday last

KHANKHANAHULLY TALUK—It is stated that Vydinath Moodelliar, Amildar of the Khankhanahully Taluk, has been directed by the *Dewan* to give over charge of his taluk, and to report himself at head-quarters, Bangalore

MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—The following posting and removal is ordered 3rd Class Hospital Assistant M Narayansami Naidu, from D. D Pettah Civil Dispensary to D D Civil Dispensary, Chikkanagadur Assistant Apothecary McFarland of the Chitaldroog District is granted thirty five days' privilege leave from the 2nd December 1882, or date of departure

THE SOLDIER'S CASE—*After the European soldier Richmond Davis had been committed to the Sessions Court of the C and M Station, by the District Magistrate,* on charges of causing grievous hurt and hurt to one Vanboolu, a parah of Mootoocherry, *who died of the assault, it was found that* the Sessions Judge has no jurisdiction over Europeans British born subjects The case has been committed to the Sessions of the High Court of Madras

CHANGES IN THE POLICE—It would seem *that on* Mr L Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, availing himself of the furlough to Europe granted to him, Major Macintire Inspector General of police, will act for him M E Hewetson, Superintendent of police, C and M Station, will officiate as Inspector General, and Mr S H Vardon, Police Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore town will act for Mr Hewetson Mr Vardon's promotion is well deserved

THE MILITARY MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL—Lieutenant General Wilson, Military member of the Viceroy's Council, is expected to arrive at Bangalore this morning, on a short visit to the station Lieutenant General Pain, commanding the Division, and staff and all other leading Military officers will be at the Railway platform to receive the distinguished visitor A salute of 15 guns will be fired, and a guard of honour from the 15th M N I will form up at the Railway station

ALL PLAY FOR JACK AND LITTLE PAY—Here is one instance of the economy exercised in the present Government of His Highness the Maharajah While retrenchments are being carried out in every department it is a very curious circumstance that a Munsif of the First Grade should be drawing full pay and literally doing nothing for it, except to amuse himself, every day playing lawn tennis in the Division Cutcherry compound The history of this Munsif is briefly this He obtained furlough on half pay for a year, the period of his leave expired over two months ago, he was supposed to "return to duty" he has returned not to duty but to lawn tennis, on full pay!! With my body explain what kind of economy is this? If "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" what will be the effect of all play and no work, on our Jack? Here is a riddle to solve

THE LATE MR JOSEPH MERGLER—On Sunday week, there died, at his residence in Cantonment, a well known Parsee merchant and contractor, Mr Joseph Mergler, who was closely associated in business during the past twenty two years of his life, with many of the leading Native merchants and contractors of Bangalore town and Cantonment, chief amongst whom were Nelle Mullappa Chetty of the Pettah and Vellore Aramachellum Moodelliar of the Cantonment The late Mr Mergler was in every respect a self made man having begun life in the humble capacity of bugler in a native regiment, a fact which only shows of what sterling capacity many of the Lucrations are made Mr Mergler died, if not a millionaire, certainly a very rich man, considering from what humble situations he rose Mr Mergler was said to be 75 years of age, at the time of his death, but he must have been older, though he always appeared hale and hearty for his time of life A large assemble of Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives followed his last remains to the grave on Monday morning last

THE WEATHER—The recent rains which we have had up to Friday last, if not heavy in the sense of pelting and driving showers, have been continuous and persistent, and prolonged, "soaking showers" in every sense of the word These rains have caused considerable damages to the standing crops, and in the Town and Cantonment, have been, in many cases, exceedingly disastrous to the dwellers in the poorer kinds of houses a great number of which have been partially or wholly destroyed The municipalities of both Town and Cantonment will have to afford material help to hundreds of poor people thrown out of house and home, by the falling in of their poor tenements of mud and bricks, and no doubt the Municipal Commissioners will do their duty But more than the inhabitants of the towns in the Province, the ryots will suffer, their [illegible] ragi, harvested and left in the open hat a few days before the rains set in, having been very considerably damaged, so much so as to leave but one half, or a little more than one fourth, of the produce reaped Here, of course, the Government must afford alleviation, and, doubtless, it will do so. It seems that the rains have passed away, or are about to pass away, as heavy fogs have set in since Saturday morning—a sure sign of the cessation of rain

HONOUR TO MR J D SANDFORD—On Saturday last, a printed notice was circulated calling upon all classes of the community to meet at Rao Bahadur Arcot Narrainsawamy's School Cantonment, to take into consideration the steps necessary to perpetuate the memory of Mr J D Sandford, the acting British Resident, who had also been Chief Judge of Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, and whose connection with the Province extends over five years In response to the notice, there was a very fair gathering of all classes of the community in the school house Rao Bahadur Subapathy Moodelliar was voted to the chair Several speakers took part in the proceedings eulogising the energy, ability and the public spirit with which Mr Sandford had done the work connected with the various high offices he had held in the Province, and the well merited esteem and popularity he had thereby won Resolutions to this effect were moved and carried unanimously It was then considered what form the memorial to Mr Sandford should take and after some discussion it was resolved that a "Sandford Honorarium Fund" should be raised The Fund is to be invested in Government Paper, the interest received from which shall be given away annually, as the "Sandford Honorarium," in one or more honoraria for the best translation or translations, from English into Canarese of such useful books as shall be selected by a committee of four persons who shall be appointed for the purpose, one of whom shall be an officer in the Government Educational Department that such committee shall be at liberty to dispose of such translations *to the best advantage, for the purpose* of having them printed and published, any profit arising therefrom shall be added to the "Sandford Honorarium Fund" It was also resolved that a petition should be sent to Mr Sandford to acquaint him with what had been done and to obtain his approval of the same A large sum was subscribed on the spot Votes of thanks were then passed to the chairman and Mr Arcot Narrainsawamy Moodelliar and the meeting came to a close by 1½ P M, having begun at two

*Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Mysore, (General),—dated 10th November 1882*

*Establishment of Clerical and Office Establishments in Government Offices*

*Department*

I Head Office Establishment—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Head Accountant | 70 |
| 1 | Deputy do | 35 |
| 2 | Accountant at 25 Rs | 50 |
| 2 | Do at 20 Rs | 40 |
| 1 | Clerk and Munshi | 35 |
| 1 | Do | 25 |
| 1 | Do | 20 |
| 1 | Do | 15 |
| 1 | Daftaband | 10 |
| 1 | Daftaband | 8 |
| 3 | Peons at 7 Rs | 21 |
| 3 | Do at 6 Rs | 18 |
| 1 | Mashalchi and Farashi | 5 |
| | | 302 |

II Supervising Establishment—

| | | Pay Horse Allowance |
|---|---|---|
| Inspectors— | | |
| 1 | For Mysore District | 10 + 15 = 25 |
| 1 | For Bangalore District | 10 + 15 = 25 |
| 1 | For Shimoga District | 30 + 15 = 50 |
| 1 | For Kadur District | 30 + 15 = 50 |
| 1 | For Tumkur District including Chitaldroog | 30 + 15 = 50 |
| | | 200 |

Overseers—

Two to each Inspector 10 at 10 to 12 Rs

III Audit Office at Bangalore—

To be hereafter revised

IV Audit Office at Mysore—

To be hereafter revised

V District or Sub District Stations—

*Establishment for each Office*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shimoga | 1 Mutsaddi | 20 |
| | 1 Assistant Mutsaddi | 15 |
| | 1 Kumki do | 8 |
| | 3 Letter-delivery Peons at 5 Rs | 15 |
| | | 58 |
| Tumkur | 1 Mutsaddi | 20 |
| Chikma | 1 Assistant Mutsaddi | 15 |
| galur | 1 Kumki do | 8 |
| | 2 Letter-delivery Peons at 5 Rs | 10 |
| | | 33 |
| Kolar | 1 Mutsaddi | 15 |
| Hassan | 1 Assistant Mutsaddi | 10 |
| Chitaldroog | 2 Letter-delivery Peons at 5 Rs. | 10 |
| Chickballapur | | |
| French Rocks | | |
| | | 35 |

VI Amildars' Stations—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class Stations Seringapatam, Hunsur, Saklespur, Nagar, Tirthahalli, Honnali, Davangere, Kadur, Harihar, Mudgere, Tarikere | 1 Matsaddi | 15 |
| | 1 Letter delivery Peon | 5 |
| | 2 Village Post Peons at 4 Rs | 8 |
| | | 28 |

Remaining Amildars' Stations — *Establishment for each Office*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Nelamangala, 2 Hoskote, 3 Anekal, 4 Kankanhalli, 5 Magadi, 6 Closepet, 7 Dodballapur, 8 Kunigal, 9 Malur, 10 Chintamani, 11 Malbagal, 12 Bagepalli, 13 Gowribidnur, 14 Siddaghatta, 15 Gubbi, 16 Madiagiri, 17 Chikballapur, 18 Pavagada, 19 Sira, 20 Tiptur, 21 Channarayapatna, 22 Yedatore, 23 Heggaddevankote, 24 Gundlupet, 25 Nanjangud, 26 Talkad Narsipur, 27 Mandya, 28 Malvalli, 29 Hole Narsipur, 30 Attikuppa, 31 Channapatna, 32 Arsikere, 33 Narsimrajapatna, 34 Belur, 35 Sorab, 36 Shikarpur, 37 Channagiri, 38 Chellakere, 39 Harihar, 40 Holalkere | 1 Matsaddi | 12 |
| | 1 Letter delivery Peon | 5 |
| | 2 Village Post Peons 4 Rs | 8 |
| | | 25 |

VII Deputy Amildars' Stations—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Channapatna, 2 Maddur, 3 Devanahalli, 4 Gudibanda, 5 Shimoga, 6 Bowringpet, 7 Koratagere, 8 Turuvekere, 9 Huliyar, 10 Arkalgud, 11 Jagalur, 12 Hosdurga, 13 Hassan, 14 Yedehalli, 15 Kunur | 1 Matsaddi | 10 |
| | 1 Letter delivery Peon | 5 |
| | 1 Village Post Peon | 4 |
| | | 19 |

VIII Other Large Stations—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Birur | 1 Matsaddi | 10 |
| | 1 Letter delivery Peon | 5 |
| | | 15 |

IX Travelling Post Masters for carrying Mails in Railway trains

Mysore State Railway—2 on Rs 15 each and 1 on Rs 12

X Remuneration to Hobli School Masters at Sidlaghatta Hobli Kishna and at Hobli School Stations situated on the postal lines

At 1 to 3 Rs per month and 4 Rs in special cases

*Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (General), —dated 1st December 1882*

No. 5385—CIR. 130, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1882

ORDER—As the extensive reductions of Establishment which are being carried out would leave many officials retiring on pensions and gratuities without occupation, His Highness' Government is desirous of affording them every encouragement to settle themselves in the cultivation of land. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to afford every facility to such officials desiring to take up lands with due regard of course to the rights and conveniences of existing cultivators. The Dewan will be prepared specially to sanction favorable terms of assessment for a short period of 3 or 4 years if applications with details of the lands proposed to be taken up reach him within the next 6 months.

2 As the reductions will necessitate a number of efficient men being retained as supernumeraries for a time without any work on half pay until they could be provided for, any applications from subordinate officials of promise to study in the Agricultural College at Madras, or in the Engineering College at Poona or Madras, or in the Elementary Engineering School at Bangalore or in the Railway Work Shops will also be favorably considered. They will be allowed two-thirds of their present pay for the period required for a complete course of study in the above Institutions, such time being further allowed to count as service.

## The Mysore Gazette

*Bangalore, Saturday, December 2, 1882*

NOTIFICATION BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

*The 25th November 1882*—The following Amildars will be retired from 1st December 1882 three months' pay being allowed them in lieu of the notice required by the Civil Pension Code.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Venkata Rao, | Amildar of | Kortagere |
| 2 | Daud Khan, | Do | Talkad |
| 3 | Subba Rao, | Do | Periyapatna, |
| 4 | Tammaiya | Do | Gowribidnur |
| 5 | Hanumaiyangar | Do | Chitaldroog |
| 6 | Bhagavanta Rao, | Do | Kankuppa |
| 7 | Gangadhara Rao, | Do | Nagar |
| 8 | Shek Ibrahim, | Do | Belur |
| 9 | Ranganna, | Do | Nagamangala |

2 The following transfers of Amildars are ordered—To join forthwith, making over charge of their present Taluk to the Taluk Shereistadars—

1 M Krishnamangar, from Nanjangud to Tirumakudal Narsipur

2 B Lakshmana Rao, from Chamrajnagar to Hunsur

3 M Abdul Aziz, from Anekal to Chamrajnagar

4 K Ramanujaengar, from Malvalli to Kankanhalli

5 K Mahabal Rao, from Malbagal to Doddballapur

6 D Venkatappaiya, from Betamangala to Chintamani

7 Mr J G North, from Mysore to Kolar

8 B Lakshmana Rao, from Kolar to Nanjangud

9 A Kumarasami Mudaliar from Chikballapur to Malbagal

10 A Virasami Mudaliar, from Madhugiri to Siddaghatta

11 H Ramanujaengar, from Malur to Chikballapur

12 S B Swetadriengar, from Devanahalli to Gowribidnur

13 M Ramachandra Rao, from Tirthahalli to Tumkur

14 D Venkataramanaiya, from Siddaghatta to Gubbi

15 Syed Amir Hasan from Arkalgud to act as Amildar of Madhugiri

16 Ahmad Ali, from Magadi to act as Amildar of Holalkere

17 C M D Souza from Holalkere to Honnali

18 Ali Nakki Khan from Gudibanda to Nagar

19 Lakshmanappa, from Koppa to Sorab

20 A Pirmal Rao, from Shimoga to Tirthahalli

21 Hanumappa Naidu, from Honnali to Davangere

22 K Shamangar, from Arsikere to Manjarabad and is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade from 1st December 1882

23 Narsinga Rao, from Sorab to Belur

24 Syed Hamed from Gubbi to Nagamangala

25 B Sitaramaiya, from Doddballapur to Kadur

26 Ramaswamaiya, from Basavar to Channarayapatna

27 C D Ramaswamaiya, from Channarayapatna to Arsikere

28 Gundappa, from Tumkur to Magadi

3 The following appointments are sanctioned—

1 B Ramasami Iyer, BA, to be Amildar of the 5th Grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Anekal Taluk on probation

2 B Ramaswamangar Munsiff of Doddballapur to be Amildar of the 4th Grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tarikere Taluk—To go at once being relieved on 1st January 1883

3 C Subba Rao Acting Munsiff of Shikarpur to be Amildar of the 5th grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of Koppa Taluk—To join on being relieved on 1st January 1883

The following appointments of Deputy Amildars are sanctioned with effect from the 1st December 1882—

1 Sitaramaiya, Revenue Head Munshi Mysore District to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Maddur—To join on being relieved at Yedatore

2 Mir Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar at Seringapatna, to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Mandya

3 Tiruvengada Mudaliar, Shereistadar, Tumkur Sub-Judge's Court, to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Arkalgud

4 Venkata Rao Shereistadar of Shimoga Taluk, to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Kunur

5 Sundraiya, Probationary Amildar of Budihal Taluk, to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Jagalur

6 H Seshagiri Rao, Police Inspector of Shimoga Taluk, to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Huliyar

7 Kandhuravachar Shereistadar Pavagada Taluk, to be 2nd Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Hosdurga

8 Hanumaiyangar Shereistadar, Hassan Sub Judge's Court, to be 2nd Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Turuvekere

9 Krishnappa, Revenue Deputy Accountant Hassan District, to be 2nd Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Turuvekere

The following Territorial Distributions are sanctioned

*Shimoga District*—A Deputy Amildar will be stationed at Kumsi and will have charge of the Taluks of Kumsi, Chorda, Hunnalli and Agumbe. The Head quarters of the Hunnali Taluk is transferred from Nyamti to Honnali. The Kasabha Taluk will be hereafter called the Tirthahalli Taluk.

*Kadur District*—The Lakvalli Taluk is abolished a Deputy Amildar being stationed at Yedehalli. The Birur Taluk is reduced and in future be called the "Kadur Taluk," the Taluk Kasabha being removed to Kadur.

*Tumkur District*—The Kunigal Taluk is reduced and transferred to the Bangalore District. The Koratagere Taluk is abolished a Deputy Amildar being stationed at Koratagere. A Deputy Amildar will also be stationed at Turuvekere. The Kodiha Taluk will hereafter be called the Gubbi Taluk and the Honnavalli Taluk the Tiptur Taluk.

*Mysore District*—The Malvalli Taluk is abolished, some of its villages being transferred to the Closepet Taluk, and the remaining villages will be amalgamated with the Talkad Taluk with a Deputy Amildar at Malvalli. The Talkad Taluk will be hereafter called the Tirumakudal Narsipur Taluk, and the Periyapatna Taluk will be called the Hunsur Taluk and the Astagram the Seringapatam Taluk.

*Hassan District*—The Arkalgud Taluk is abolished, a Deputy Amildar being stationed at Arkalgud. The Hanballi Taluk will be hereafter called the Arsikere Taluk and the Narsipur Taluk the Hole Narsipur Taluk.

*Chitaldroog District*—The Kankuppa Taluk is abolished a Deputy Amildar being stationed at Jagalur. The Hosdurga Taluk will be hereafter called Holalkere Taluk the kasabha being transferred from Hosdurga to Holalkere. A Deputy Amildar will be stationed at Hosdurga. The Pavagada Taluk is reduced and the Budihal Taluk is transferred to the Tumkur District the latter Taluk being abolished and added on to Chikballapur Taluk with a Deputy Amildar at Huliyar. The Davangere Taluk revised and is transferred to the Shimoga District.

*The 29th November 1882* No 140—The following alterations of appointments in Notification No 134, dated 24th November 1882, are ordered—

1 D Venkatappaiya, to be Amildar of Coimbatore Taluk instead of Chintamani Taluk.

2 S B Swetadriengar, to be Amildar of Anekal Taluk, instead of Gowribidnur Taluk.

2 The appointment of B Ramaswami Iyer, BA, as Amildar of Anekal Taluk, is cancelled.

*The 30th November 1882* No 141—Mr F C Sivagnanam Pillai, Munsiff Narsipur Sub Division is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

REVISED TRAIN SERVICE—The existing train service on the Madras Railway was adopted as an experimental measure for six months. Five of the six have nearly elapsed, and the Agent has now requested the Traffic Manager to furnish him, for submission to Government, with a statement of any modifications or alterations which the experience of the past five months shows would be conducive to the better working of the service.—*Ibid*

CONVICTS FOR PORT BLAIR—A batch of about one hundred and fifty convicts in charge of an native officer, three havildars and thirty five sepoys, with three followers from the 22nd Regiment N I will be sent to Port Blair in the transport steamer Malwa for Rangoon on the 6th proximo. The guard will return to Madras after handing over the convicts at Rangoon to a similar guard from the British Burmah Division.—*Ibid*

EROSION OF THE SEAT BEYPORE—The Government some time ago decided that the protection works recently executed by the Madras Railway Company at Beypore to guard against the encroachment of the sea, should be at the cost of Government. This having been communicated to the Board of Directors by Mr Saunders, the Agent of the Company, he has been directed to call upon Government to refund the amount already spent. The Boards agree with the Agent in considering that Government should build the protection works, at their own cost.—*Ibid*

THE CARE OF MINORS—A letter from the Government of India regarding the amendment of Act XX of 1864 (An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay) has been received by the Government of Madras, in which the Governor General in Council asks for a full expression of the opinion of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council after consulting the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Madras High Court on all the points discussed in the Resolution and on any others connected with the subject which His Excellency in Council may desire to bring forward for consideration.—*Ibid*

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—The tahsildars and Deputy tahsildars, under instructions, have proclaimed in the villages by beat of tom tom, that the South Indian Railway Company will convey free of charge from the Egmore Railway Station Madras, to any station on the South Indian Railway, from any exhibit that remains, after the termination of the Madras Agricultural Exhibition the property of the exhibitors. An exhibitor wishing to avail himself of this concession, should, when consigning his exhibit on the return journey from Egmore, deliver with his goods a certificate signed by the Secretary to the Exhibition, to the effect that the goods remain the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor.—*Ibid*

TRAFFIC BY SUBORDINATES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY—On the representation of some petty trades people of Bangalore, the Traffic Manager, M R has cautioned guards against carrying on petty traffic, principally, we understand, in the matter of firewood, a few bundles of which guards have the privilege of bringing in free by rail. On the principle that what is sauce for the goose is quite for the gander, we would like to ask Mr Church why he does not put a stop to the traffic carried on by Station Masters on the Madras lines. It is an open secret that many of these officials deal largely in bones, firewood bales, grain &c and bring them at their stations they take care to give themselves the benefit of available Wagons in preference to outsiders who may be dealing in the same line. The Railway authorities cannot plead ignorance to the fact that many of the Station Masters carry on such Traffic, for it has been brought to their notice, we know, by private individuals as well as by a large firm in Madras, and no steps have been taken to put a stop to the scandal. We can only account for the 'fish and flesh' difference from the fact that whereas the poor guards with his few bundles of firewood is of no use to some of the higher officials on the other hand Station Masters may be very useful to officials in collecting bones as manure for coffee estates, thereby scoring one for their superiors and two for themselves. If the public should suffer it does not matter in such cases.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

### BOMBAY

PRINTING OF THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PAPERS—*Times of India Standard* gives an account of how the University examination papers are printed and of the precautions taken to prevent their being communicated to the student before the day of the examination. "The question papers are sent in sealed covers from the Registrar's office to the Government Central Press where the packets are opened by the Superintendent himself. There is a separate room in the establishment set apart for private work. Before the compositors are admitted into this room Mr Kingsmill, the Superintendent personally searches them. When the men are finally at work the Superintendent locks the room door from outside with a Chubb's padlock, the key of which he keeps in his own possession. A policeman is also stationed outside the door. When the compositors are let out, they are again carefully searched. Even the workmen's dinners are opened and examined before they are permitted to be brought in. The proofs, &c., are all burnt, and the packet of printed papers, when ready, is sent to the Registrar in a sealed cover by the hands of a trustworthy official."—*Gazette*

## Extracts.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY ACT OF HEROISM.

An engine-driver on the Pennsylvania Railway recently saved the lives of 600 passengers by an extraordinary act of heroism. The furnace door was opened by the fireman to replenish the fire while the train was going thirty five miles an hour. The back draught forced the flames out so that the car of the locomotive caught fire, and the engine-driver and the fireman were driven back over the tender into the passenger car, leaving the engine without control. The speed increased, and the volume of flame with it. There was imminent danger that all the carriages would take fire, and the whole train be consumed. The passengers

were panic-stricken. To jump off was certain death; to remain was to be burnt alive. The engine-driver saw that the only way to save the passengers was to return to the engine and stop the train. He plunged into the flames, climbed back over the tender, and reversed the engine When the train came to a standstill, he was found in the water tank, whither he had climbed, with his clothes entirely burnt off, his face disfigured, his hands shockingly burned, and his body blistered so badly that the flesh was stripped off in many places Weak and half-conscious he was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were pronounced serious, with slight chance of recovery. As soon as the train stopped the flames were easily extinguished The unanimous testimony of the passengers is that the engine-driver saved their lives. His name is Joseph A Sieg.

## H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Lord Ripon, in his address to the 20th Punjab Infantry on Friday, the 24th November, paid a handsome compliment to the Indian troops which had been engaged in Egypt. Throughout the late campaign they had, he said, shown themselves possessed of the three great qualities of good soldiers, courage, endurance and discipline The Viceroy then went on to say; "It had been their good fortune to serve under the eye of a son of the Queen-Empress, and His Excellency was confident that the Duke of Connaught would tell Her Majesty how well her Indian soldiers did their duty." This allusion to the Duke may be taken we think, as confirmation of the story that His Royal Highness is shortly to obtain a military command in India. The *Standard* received by the last mail states that the Duke is most anxious to obtain Indian experience, and it is known that he took a marked personal interest in the force under Sir Herbert Macpherson's command We are glad to hear that in all probability His Royal Highness will be General Payn's successor at Bangalore, in the command of the Mysore Division of the Madras army The climate of Bangalore, as we need hardly say, is the best to be found in any military station in India, and the Queen's son, and the Duchess of Connaught too, could take up their residence there without incurring any risk to their health, if indeed, as was reported before the Egyptian campaign, His Royal Highness has a constitutional tendency to asthma, a residence in India may be of permanent advantage to his health. General Payn was appointed to the Bangalore command in April 1879, when he held the rank of Major General He has since attained the rank of Lieutenant General, and under the rules would have to vacate his appointment. Special permission has however, we believe, been given for his retaining the appointment some time longer, but it is understood that General Payn is now holding on only till such time as the Duke of Connaught is ready to come to India Apart from the question of climate, one reason why the Duke should be anxious to come to this Presidency is that he would thoroby have the advantage of serving under a tried soldier like Sir Frederick Roberts —*Mail.*

## LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

INDIA'S sincere friend Mr A O Hume makes a stirring appeal to the educated Indians in reference to the local self-Government question He thus describes the difficult position of our Viceroy —

No position can be more difficult than that of our reformer He has to move with the greatest circumspection and deliberation, he dare not stimulate progress, a single marked fiasco anywhere, might discredit and ruin all his projects, he dare not press on impatiently in face of the wide-spread opposition that exists, here and at home, or the angry feelings thus generated, though, perhaps, impotent for the moment, would ensure a recoil under the succeeding administration that would sweep away all traces of his labour True, by more vigorous and energetic personal efforts he might produce for the moment startling effects and win a great name, but the thing would have no root It would be like the seed fallen in stony ground, sure to wither before the hot blasts of the hostile criticism to which it would be inevitably subjected in the very next reign Surely, the see saw of Indian officialdom is no secret to any educated Indian Surely, every such man must understand that for one who really has at heart a great moral and political reform like this, for one who, careless of his own name and fame, seeks only the good of his fellows and their unborn children, and children's children there is nothing for it but to sow widely and deeply, silently and patiently, slowly but surely, and leave the good seed mainly to its own development

It is no breach of confidence on my part, no longer an official, to say that this last paragraph truly embodies, I believe, Lord Ripon's sentiments. He is most anxious to do for us, in all way, all that India's noblest sons, all that her truest friends can hope for or desire, but he is an experienced statesman; he realises the conditions, and he wants to make whatever little advance he can achieve permanent—

Board based upon the people's hearts And he will not risk a failure that might be fatal to our best hopes for another generation, by any high handed disregard of opposing prejudices or any enthusiastic effort to crowd into one Viceroyalty what *must* be the gradual growth of many

Others will reap the fruit and glory of his unselfish labors but India, if true to herself, will never forget who, mid "the winter of our discontent," sowed the good seed

If, after this clear explanation, complaints such as I have lately too often heard, continue to crop up, they will go far to strengthen the position of those who hold (and I doubt not conscientiously) that India is still unfit for any measure of self government

But if, instead of finding fault with the slowness with which we seem to advance, we were one and all to strive zealously to second our good friend a beneficent designs, it might well be that the movement might acquire a rapidly growing momentum and that even before he leaves us, he might see some early fruits of his benevolent labors

He has really done his part—for the moment he can do little more—the rest lies neither with friends nor opponents, but with *ourselves.*

He concludes the appeal with these noble words —

If throughout the country, during this coming year, any considerable fraction, even of the educated classes, will show, in practice, a sincere interest in local self government, if they will, disregarding the trouble and the interruption to their own business and pleasure, work steadily and intelligently at public affairs, organising elections so as to secure the best men, everywhere, for the work, regardless of their own personal advancement, or if, when elected, they will zealously, wisely, and uprightly discharge the duties falling to their lot without fear or favour, if they will put before them day and night, the fact that their country will be on its trial, and that their success or failure *will be pro tanto the* honor or disgrace of India, if in a word they will show that they really are men good and true, and not mere precocious children incapable of sustained effort and noble aims another year will not elapse without further important developments in this direction of self government, nor another decade without a bloodless social revolution for which many true hearts have long yearned but which none, until quite recently have ever dared to look for as a practical possibility

My friends, the game is in our own hands, the ball is at your feet, and the question is "*What will you do with it?* Alas! even those who love you best, who are yours, whether you sink or swim await the result of the ordeal with anxiety and uncertainty

We need add nothing to the above We hope our educated countrymen will duly appreciate the serious responsibility that lies on their shoulders in connection with this great question —*The Amritabazar Patrica.*

## THE PIN AND THE NEEDLE

A Pin and a Needle, neighbours in a work contract, being both idle, began to quarrel, as idle folk are apt to do

"I should like to know," said the Pin to the Needle, "what you are good for, and how you can expect to get through this world without a head?"

"What's the use of your head," replied the Needle, rather sharply, "if you have no eye?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the Pin "if there is always something in it?"

"I am more active, and go through more work than you can," said the Needle.

"Yes, but you will not live long"

"Why not?" said the Needle

"Because you always have a stitch at your side," said the Pin

"You are a crooked creature" said the Needle.

"And you are so proud that you can't bend without breaking your back," said the Pin

"I'll pull your head off, if you insult me again," said the Needle.

"And I'll pull your eye out if you touch my head," said the Pin

While they were thus contending, a little girl entered, and undertaking to sew, she very soon broke off the Needle at the eye

Then she tied the thread around the neck of the Pin, and in trying to pull the thread through the cloth, she soon pulled its head off, and then threw it into the dirt by the side of the broken Needle

"Well, here we are," said the Needle

"We have nothing to fight about now," said the Pin

"Misfortune seems to have brought us to our senses," said the Needle. "How much we resemble human beings who quarrel about their blessing till they lose them, and never find out that they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together as we are"

## SIR T MADHAVA RAO, K C S I., DEWAN OF BARODA

The *Indian Mirror.*—It is with a mixed feeling of regret and pride that we contemplate the numerous reports, which are gaining in probability, of the approaching retirement of Sir T Madhava Rao, K C S I, from the office of Dewan to the Gaekwar of Baroda which he has filled for so many years with such marked ability, credit, and success It will be remembered that in the arrangements made for the administration of the important State of Baroda after the deposition of the late ex Gaekwar Mulhar Rao, Sir Madhava Rao filled the chief, as it was also the most difficult and trying place The Native form of government was wisely retained, and it was still more prudently allowed the great possible scope, subject to such check as the Resident at the Court of Baroda might have found it necessary to exercise The consequence is that the Native form of rule under an enlightened and experienced Native Minister, such as Sir Madhava Rao is on all hands admitted to be, has proved its undoubted superiority over the western system of administration The chief tests of administrative success are, it cannot be denied, the peace, progress, and prosperity of a State, and Sir Madhava Rao's rule has clearly borne these tests with every evidence of the completest success . . But it is not in Travancore and Baroda only that he has made his usefulness conspicuous by the improved institutions he has introduced His good work had brought him into marked prominence before the Government of India, and he was offered a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which he felt obliged to decline Mahaujah Holkar, however, who is a Prince of great sagacity, succeeded in inducing him to accept the office of his Dewan, as Indore, being well administered did not make any great demand on his energies Here he effected one good work by reconciling the two houses of the rival Houses of Scindia, and Holkar after a feud which had endured for two generations. Sir Madhava Rao lives, and we hope he may live for, many years to come, a burning example of what an educated man can do by steadiness, integrity, energy, and the ought ness of purpose to raise himself to a conspicuous position of eminence and to remove the reproach unjustly cast upon his countrymen that they are constitutionally wanting in administrative capacity We are sure, if the opportunity is more freely offered other Native statesmen will arise, who will do as much credit to their ancient race, as Sir Madhava Rao has done

## THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ON TELEOLOGY

On Saturday evening the Rev Luke Rivington delivered, at the Framjee Cowanjee Institute, a lecture on Teleology or design in Nature H E the Governor of Bombay presided, and there was a large audience, including several native gentlemen

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the proceedings, said —If it were necessary for me to give an account of my presence, I think the character and extent of this audience would obviate that necessity, for I think that a subject that attracts so large, so varied, and so intelligent an audience must, on the whole, be well befitting my presence (Applause) But ladies and gentlemen, I think that no greater or more beneficial work can be done than to bring before the intelligent community among whom we live the relation and harmony of religion with science The people of India are, more than any others in the world, perhaps, imbued with religious influences, and their lives are made up of religious practices They look to a higher power to which they are responsible, and they recognise that power as acting not only on the world in which we live, but on all the events that affect the lives of men Now, many people have been shaken and astonished at finding how greatly their simple faith has been affected by the discoveries of science Great thinkers have discovered in the laws and working of Nature problems that had not hitherto presented themselves, and which they have found it hard to alone in conformity with the simple teachings of their faith Their faith has been staggered, and many have thought that science and revealed religion were disunited But those who look deeper have seen that the wonderful revelations which have been made through astronomy, physiology, and especially geology have only given a deeper insight into the ways and works of the Almighty Worker It is only when we level down the Almighty Power to our own feeble conceptions that we are staggered by the revelation of processes going on through countless ages, and yet now only in a stage of development. A great thinker, Darwin, has lately gone from us. There was a time when the revelations he made were thought to have dealt a great blow at revealed religion and the history of our race. But great men, themselves profoundly religious, have now recognised that that is by no means the case and that neither his research nor the facts he discovered at all militated against the teachings of religion, nor against the belief in the Supernatural Power which overrules all things. Ladies and gentlemen, I am here to-night and will be one of the most attentive listeners of our most respected friend, because I think he is doing a great and high work in proving to this intellectual community, who are so deeply interested in science, that there is nothing in scientific research which need shake their belief in those great truths which I hope will always guide and guard the human intellect I should do wrong to interpose further, and I will therefore call upon the lecturer, the Rev Father Rivington (Applause)—*Times of India*

## FATAL FIRE IN A RAILWAY TRAIN

The Midland Scotch express which runs between St Pancras and Glasgow, met with a serious accident on Oct 29, by which a passenger was burned to death and four others had a narrow escape from a similar fate In the centre of the train was the "Enterprise" Pullman sleeping car, which contained four passengers. This car is heated by means of a stove fixed at one end The train reached Normanton about 1 45 in the morning, and started for Leeds exactly at two o' clock When it had travelled from five to seven minutes, and had attained a speed of from fifty to sixty miles an hour, Robert Donaldson, the attendant in the Edinburgh sleeping car, noticed that flame and smoke were rushing towards him from the interior of the compartment This was in the rearmost part of the car close to the stove by which the carriage was warmed Donaldson at once shouted to the four occupants, all of whom were in their berths, that the car was on fire Then lowering a window, he attempted to attract the attention of the engine-driver by means of the communication cord, but did not succeed In the meantime three of the four passengers were rushing about the car in their nightdresses, while the fire, fanned by the currents of air which found access through several apertures, spread rapidly The three passengers and the conductor were contemplating leaping from the train, when as the express was passing the Rothwell Haigh signal box, the signal-man in charge, perceiving the flames and smoke, telegraphed to the man on duty at the next box to stop and examine the train When the train had proceeded a few hundred yards farther, however, the driver discovered that something was wrong, and applied the continuous brake and brought the train to a standstill within a short distance of Hunslet, the ticket-collecting station for Leeds By this time the Edinburgh sleeping car was on fire almost from end to end Donaldson and the three passengers leaped from the car An alarm was immediately raised, and some railway servants and police were quickly on the spot Buckets of water were thrown upon the burning car, which was detached from the rest of the train. The flames, however had got too firm a hold of the car to be quenched by such means, and the car was drawn 300 or 400 yards along the line to a water crane used for supplying locomotives Here an attempt was made to turn the supply pipe over the car, but the latter was found to be too high. At this stage, a short time before, the conductor of the car and lady appears to have remembered that the fourth passenger had not been seen since the car took fire. A search was immediately made for the missing gentleman The flames, however prevented the explorers from gaining access to the interior of the car until it had been drawn to a point of the line opposite to Messrs. Nicholson's chemical works, where a private jet was obtained, and the flames were quickly extinguished Then the remains of the fourth gentleman were discovered in a sleeping berth. His body was found to have been burned to a cinder, and the bones of the legs were broken and calcined The head alone had partially escaped. The body was taken to the mortuary in Millgarth Street The deceased gentleman was subsequently ascertained to be Dr. John Arthur, son of the Rev David Arthur, Free Church Minister, Banchory Devenick, near Aberdeen. Ten years ago he graduated at Aberdeen University, and went to Ceylon, where he was engaged in the Government medical service at Dimboola Five weeks ago he left Ceylon to return to live in Scotland. He arrived in London on Oct ber 23 and left St. Pancras station on Saturday evening for Aberdeen. He was thirty-three years of age, and was unmarried

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

#### THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

*London, 2nd December*—Sir C Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Egyptian Government had applied for some British Officers for the Egyptian Army and that negotiations in connection therewith are now proceeding

#### THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY

*Constantinople, 1st December*—Saufet Pacha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs The new Cabinet is Anglophile

#### THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

*London 2nd December*—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon by a Royal Commission until the 15th February

Her Majesty's speech which was read by the Lord Chancellor was as follows —

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—The time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your severe and protracted labours

My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be most cordial.

Owing to the enlightened policy of the French Government, the absence of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain has not caused a general diminution of commerce between the two countries, and thus the bonds of friendship between France and England have been strengthened

My thanks are due to my brave army for its victorious campaign in Egypt, in which my Indian troops played so distinguished a part I recognise my increased obligations to Egypt and will do my utmost to maintain international treaties and uphold existing firmans, and will endeavour to point out to the happiness of the Egyptian people by a prudent development of their institutions, and avoid disturbing the tranquillity of the East I feel confident that the Powers will prove of my aims, and the result of my Counsels I have reason to expect that distress will prevail in certain parts of Ireland during the coming winter I have been greatly pained at the recent murders in Dublin, but my Executive there will firmly exercise their powers for the suppression of crime and restoration of order A decided improvement has, however, taken place in the general and social condition of Ireland

#### ALARMING ILLNESS OF MR FAWCETT

Mr Fawcett is in a critical condition

#### ARABI'S TRIAL

*Cairo, 2nd December*—The Court Martial on Arabi has been convened for to-morrow morning

*Cairo, 3rd December*

Arabi was sentenced to death by a Court-Martial convened for to day The Khedive however commuted the sentence to exile

#### THE SENTENCE ON ARABI

*Cairo, 3rd December*—The Court Martial on Arabi was of a formal character Arabi pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion He is to be exiled outside Egypt, and will be executed, should he ever return to his country It is believed he will reside in British territory

#### ARABI'S GRATITUDE FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION

The Times publishes a letter from Arabi in which he gratefully acknowledges British intervention in his behalf, and expresses confidence in the civilising influence of the English in Egypt

#### THE NEW LAW COURTS

The Queen opened the new law Courts yesterday in State

#### THE COMMAND OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

*London, 6th December*—The announcement by the *Standard* that the British Government had recommended Sir Evelyn Wood for the chief command in the Egyptian army is regarded as premature

#### THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA

It is probable that the rest of the Arabists will be pardoned, but Sulaiman Pacha will be tried by Court Martial in connection with the massacres and burnings

#### FRANCE AND EGYPT

*London, 7th December*—It is stated that the French Government has declined the English proposals for the settlement of Egypt

#### HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT

Sir Andrew Clarke having completed his inspection of British Military quarters at Cairo, has left for England Ten per cent of British troops in Egypt are unwell

#### MR FAWCETT'S ILLNESS.

Mr Fawcett is slightly better

#### TRIAL OF THE ARABISTS

*Cairo, 7th Dec*—Ali Fehmi Sami, Abdellal and Toulba Pachas were sentenced to death, but the sentence has been commuted to exile The Egyptian Minister of the interior has resigned, as he disapproves of the leniency shown to the rebels

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO CEYLON

*London, 8th December*—The *Times* publishes a telegram this morning that Arabi and some other exiles will go to Ceylon, in a fortnight

## NOTICE TO DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS

We have, on more than one occasion, called the attention, both in these columns, and by separate letters, of defaulting subscribers to this Journal to the large amount of arrears they have left unpaid, but our notices and letters have not been heeded We once more give notice to all defaulters that arrangements are being made to have the names of defaulting subscribers published in a list in these columns, together with the amount due by them and the period they have left it unpaid and to hand over their bills to our advocate for recovery, through the Civil Courts We are compelled to adopt this course, not only in our own interests, but also to afford a warning to proprietors of other newspapers how far they should trust defaulting subscribers.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1882

## A FAILURE OF JUSTICE

A recent issue of the *Pioneer* reports a case which was heard and decided before Mr Justice Tyrrell, in the High Court at Allahabad, and which is known as the "Shaha, Jhanpore Rape case" Our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has a very severe leading article on the case, to which we shall presently refer. The facts of the case, as related by the prosecution, appear to be these It would seem that four grown-up European lads were passing over the bridge across the canal at Shahajehanpore, when they met a woman going along in the same direction, and they gave her chase The woman sought the protect on of a man on the way, but the lads pushed aside the man, and, having seized the woman, dragged her into the canal, where they successively violated her, helping one another in the commission of the deed The story of the lads is, that they were all bathing in the canal, when the woman stood over the bridge and kept looking on at the bathers, who desired her to go away, and on her refusing to do so, they gave her chase, captured her, and, pushing her into the water, ducked her and splashed her face with water, and then let her go There was no attempt on the part of the lads (so ran the evidence for the defence) to violate the woman's person, or even to interfere with her clothes On this, the four lads were committed for trial, at the High Court of Allahabad, before Mr. Justice Tyrrell and a jury of nine persons, of whom two were natives, on charges of rape and using criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman After a trial of two days, the jury, on the direction of the judge, acquitted the accused Now, it appears to us that there has been in this case a failure of justice We shall not go to the lengths to which our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has gone, in commenting on this case It is not necessary to insinuate that the English had better leave the country, on account of this failure of justice in one of their own courts of law It is not necessary to write an unmitigated libel against Mr Justice Tyrrell, to recommend his removal from the bench, to say that he has disgraced his countrymen and the Government he serves, and to call upon all Englishmen to cut his company and to avoid him for ever Finally, it is not necessary to consider whether the four accused lads committed the offence of rape on the person of the woman, for it is clear, both from the evidence of the prosecution and that of the defence, that the woman was not detained beyond three or four minutes in the water, and measure of that time points directly to the physical impossibility for the commission of such an offence as rape, by four persons successively, under the circumstances of the case. But, nevertheless, there has been a serious failure of justice in the case It is clear from the admissions of the accused themselves and the evidence they adduced, that four distinct offences, under the Indian Penal Code, had been committed by the accused on the person of the woman, and these are (1) simple criminal force, under section 352, (2) criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman, under section 354, (3) wrongful restraint, section 341, and (4) wrongful confinement, under section 342 Wrongful restraint is thus defined in the Code (section 339)—"Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to restrain that person" Wrongful confinement is thus defined (sec. 340)—"Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine that person" Criminal force is thus defined (sec 350)—"Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear, or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to "use criminal force" to that other" And section 354 is as follows—"Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both" Reading these several sections in the light of the evidence adduced by the prosecution, the acts set forth in the evidence being admitted by the accused themselves, it is clear, first, that the woman was wrongfully restrained from proceeding on the way she had a right to proceed, that is, when she ran away and was chased and brought back by the accused; secondly, that the woman was wrongfully confined, when she was detained for three or four minutes in the water and prevented from regaining her liberty, by endeavouring to reach the bank of the canal, thirdly, that criminal force was used to her, when she was ducked in the water and water was splashed in her face, and, fourthly, that all and each of the acts of the accused, from the time they chased her (naked as they were) along the road to the time they let her go, were acts which were most likely to outrage her modesty, especially when we take into consideration the fact sworn to by a witness for the defence, that when the woman was let go, she went to the bank and fell down and cried—no doubt, from very shame at the treatment she had received There was abundance of evidence adduced by the prosecution, and the most material facts admitted by the accused, to prove these four offences against them The learned judge, who presided at the trial, had the power to add these charges, at any stage of the trial, he had an opportunity afforded him to do so, and he utterly failed in his duty when he refused to take the matter into his consideration These are the grounds on which we unhesitatingly affirm that there has been a serious failure of justice in this case—a failure which must have a very injurious effect on the minds of the native public, as to the boasted justice administered, to white and black alike, by the Courts of the British Government As we have said, it is not necessary that, on account of this failure of justice, that the British Government should quit the country, and that Mr. Justice Tyrrell should be deposed from his high position and ostracised by society at large. There is a legal remedy to right the palpable wrong that has been done in this case. Section 272 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure (and the provision has been retained in the new Code coming into force next month) runs thus—"The Local Government may direct an appeal by the public prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal, but in no other case shall there be an appeal

were panic-stricken. To jump off was certain death; to remain was to be burnt alive. The engine-driver saw that the only way to save the passengers was to return to the engine and stop the train. He plunged into the flames, climbed back over the tender, and reversed the engine. When the train came to a standstill, he was found in the water tank, whither he had climbed, with his clothes entirely burnt off, his face disfigured, his hands shockingly burned, and his body blistered so badly that the flesh was stripped off in many places. Weak and half-conscious, he was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were pronounced serious, with slight chance of recovery. As soon as the train stopped the flames were easily extinguished. The unanimous testimony of the passengers is that the engine-driver saved their lives. His name is Joseph A. Sieg.

## H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Lord Ripon, in his address to the 20th Punjab Infantry on Friday, the 24th November, paid a handsome compliment to the Indian troops which had been engaged in Egypt. Throughout the late campaign they had, he said, shown themselves possessed of the three great qualities of good soldiers, courage, endurance and discipline. The Viceroy then went on to say, "It had been their good fortune to serve under the eye of a son of the Queen-Empress, and His Excellency was confident that the Duke of Connaught would tell Her Majesty how well her Indian soldiers did their duty." This allusion to the Duke may be taken we think, as confirmation of the story that His Royal Highness is shortly to obtain a military command in India. The *Standard* received by the last mail states that the Duke is most anxious to obtain Indian experience, and it is known that he took a marked personal interest in the force under Sir Herbert Macpherson's command. We are glad to hear that in all probability His Royal Highness will be General Payn's successor at Bangalore, in the command of the Mysore Division of the Madras army. The climate of Bangalore, as we need hardly say, is the best to be found in any military station in India, and the Queen's son, and the Duchess of Connaught too, could take up their residence there without incurring any risk to their health, if indeed, as was reported before the Egyptian campaign, His Royal Highness has a constitutional tendency to asthma, a residence in India may be of permanent advantage to his health. General Payn was appointed to the Bangalore command in April 1879, when he held the rank of Major-General. He has since attained the rank of Lieutenant General, and under the rules would have to vacate his appointment. Special permission has however, we believe, been given for his retaining the appointment some time longer, but it is understood that General Payn is now holding on only till such time as the Duke of Connaught is ready to come to India. Apart from the question of climate, one reason why the Duke should be anxious to come to this Presidency is that he would thereby have the advantage of serving under a tried soldier like Sir Frederick Roberts.—*Mail.*

## LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

INDIA'S sincere friend Mr A O Hume makes a stirring appeal to the educated Indians in reference to the local self-Government question. He thus describes the difficult position of our Viceroy —

No position can be more difficult than that of our reformer. He has to move with the greatest circumspection and deliberation, he dare not stimulate progress, a single marked fiasco anywhere, might discredit and ruin all his projects, he dare not press on impatiently in face of the wide-spread opposition that exists, here and at home, or the angry feelings thus generated, though, perhaps, impotent for the moment, would ensure a recoil under the succeeding administration that would sweep away all traces of his labour. True, by more vigorous and energetic personal efforts he might produce for the moment startling effects and win a great name, but the thing would have no root. It would be like the seed fallen in stony ground, sure to wither before the hot blasts of the hostile criticism to which it would be inevitably subjected in the very next rouge. Surely, the see-saw of Indian officialdom is no secret to any educated Indian. Surely, every such man must understand that for one who really has at heart a great moral and political reform like this, for one who, careless of his own name and fame, seeks only the good of his fellows and their unborn children, and children's children there is nothing for it but to sow widely and deeply, silently and patiently, slowly but surely, and leave the good seed mainly to its own development.

It is no breach of confidence on my part, no longer an official, to say that this last paragraph truly embodies, I believe, Lord Ripon's sentiments. He is most anxious to do, for us, in all way, all that India's noblest sons, all that her truest friends can hope for or desire, but he is an experienced statesman; he realises the conditions, and he wants to make whatever little advance he can achieve permanent—

Board based upon the people's hearts. And he will not risk a failure that might be fatal to our best hopes for another generation, by any high handed disregard of opposing prejudices or any enthusiastic effort to crowd in to one Viceroyalty what must be the gradual growth of many.

Others will reap the fruit and glory of his unselfish labors, but India, if true to herself, will never forget who, and "the winter of our discontent," sowed the good seed.

If, after this clear explanation, complaints, such as I have lately too often heard, continue to crop up, they will go far to strengthen the position of those who hold (and I doubt not conscientiously) that India is still unfit for any measure of self government.

But if, instead of finding fault with the slowness with which we seem to advance, we were one and all to strive seriously to second our good friend's beneficent designs, it might well be that the movement might acquire a rapidly growing momentum, and that even before he leaves us, he might see some early fruits of his honest labors.

He has really done his part—for the moment he can do little more—the rest lies neither with friends nor opponents, but with *ourselves*.

He concludes the appeal with these noble words —

If throughout the country, during this coming year, any considerable fraction, even of the educated classes, will show, in practice, a sincere interest in local self-government, if they will, disregarding the trouble and the interruption to their own business and pleasure, work steadily and intelligently at public affairs, organizing elections so as to secure the best men, everywhere, for the work, regardless of their own personal advancement, or if, when elected, they will seriously, wisely, and uprightly discharge the duties falling to their lot without fear or favour, if they will put before them day and night the fact that their country will be on its trial, and that their success or failure will be *pro tanto* the honor or disgrace of India, if, in a word, they will show that they really are men good and true, and not mere precocious children,—such a public of sustained effort and noble aims another year will not elapse without further important developments in this direction of self government, nor another decade without a bloodless social revolution for which many true hearts have long yearned but which none, until quite recently have ever dared to look for as a practical possibility.

My friends, the game is in our own hands, the ball is at your feet, and the question is, "*What will you do with it?*" Alas! even those who love you best, who are yours, whether you sink or swim, await the result of the ordeal with anxiety and uncertainty.

We need add nothing to the above. We hope our educated countrymen will duly appreciate the serious responsibility that lies on their shoulders in connection with this great question.—*The Amritabazar Patrika.*

## THE PIN AND THE NEEDLE

A Pin and a Needle, neighbours in a work contract, being both idle, began to quarrel, as idle folk are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the Pin to the Needle, "what you are good for, and how you can expect to get through the world without a head?"

"What's the use of your head," replied the Needle, rather sharply, "if you have no eye?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the Pin "if there is always something in it?"

"I am more active, and go through more work than you can," said the Needle.

"Yes, but you will not live long."

"Why not?" said the Needle.

"Because you always have a stitch at your side," said the Pin.

"You are a crooked creature," said the Needle.

"And you are so proud that you can't bend without breaking your back," said the Pin.

"I'll pull your head off, if you insult me again," said the Needle.

"And I'll pull your eye out if you touch my head," said the Pin.

While they were thus contending, a little girl entered, and undertaking to sew, she very soon broke off the Needle at the eye.

Then she tied the thread around the neck of the Pin and in trying to pull the thread through the cloth, she soon pulled its head off, and then threw it into the dirt by the side of the broken Needle.

"Well, here we are," said the Needle.

"We have nothing to fight about now," said the Pin.

"Misfortune seems to have brought us to our senses," said the Needle. "How much we resemble human beings who quarrel about their blessing till they lose them, and never find out that they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together as we are."

## SIR T MADHAVA RAO, K. C. S. I., DEWAN OF BARODA.

The *Indian Mirror.*—It is with a mixed feeling of regret and pride that we contemplate the numerous reports, which are gaining in probability, of the approaching retirement of Sir T Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I., from the office of Dewan to the Gaekwar of Baroda which he has filled for so many years with such marked ability, credit, and success. It will be remembered that in the arrangements made for the administration of the important State of Baroda after the deposition of the late ex Gaekwar Mulhar Rao, Sir Madhava Rao filled the chief, as it was also the most difficult and trying place. The Native form of government was wisely retained, and it was still more prudently allowed the freest possible scope, subject to such check as the Resident at the Court of Baroda might have found it necessary to exercise. The consequence is that the Native form of rule under an enlightened and experienced Native Minister, such as Sir Madhava Rao is on all hands admitted to be, has proved its undisputed superiority over the western system of administration. The chief tests of administrative success are it must be owned, the peace, progress, and prosperity of a State, and Sir Madhava Rao's rule has clearly borne these tests with every evidence of the completest success . . . But it is not in Travancore and Baroda only that he has made his usefulness conspicuous by the improvements in institutions he has introduced. His good work had brought him into marked prominence before the Government of India, and he was offered a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which he felt obliged to decline. Maharajah Holkar, however, who is a Prince of great sagacity, since felt so anxious to induce him to accept the office of his Dewan, as Indore, being well administered, did not make any great demand on his energies. Here he effected one good work by reconciling the two heads of the rival Houses of Scindia, and Holkar, after a feud which had existed for five generations. Sir Madhava Rao lives, and we hope he may live, for many years to come, a burning example of what an educated man can do by sweetness, integrity, energy, and thoroughness of purpose to raise himself to a conspicuous position of eminence and to remove the reproach unjustly cast upon his country men that they are constitutionally wanting in administrative capacity. We are sure, if the opportunity is more freely offered other Native statesmen will arise, who will do as much credit to their ancient race, as Sir Madhava Rao has done.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ON TELEOLOGY

On Saturday evening the Rev Luke Rivington delivered, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a lecture on Teleology or design in Nature. H E the Governor of Bombay presided, and there was a large audience, including several native gentlemen.

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the proceedings said —If it were necessary for me to give an account of my presence, I think the character and extent of this audience would obviate that necessity, for I think that a subject that attracts so large, so varied, and so intelligent an audience must, on the whole, be well justifying my presence (Applause). But, ladies and gentlemen, I think that no greater or more beneficial work can be done than to bring before the intelligent community among whom we live the relation and harmony of religion with science. The people of India are, more than any others in the world, perhaps, imbued with religious influences, and their lives are made up of religious practices. They look to a higher power to which they are responsible, and they recognise that power as acting not only on the world in which we live, but on all the events that affect the lives of men. Now, many people have been shaken and astonished at finding how greatly their simple faith has been affected by the discoveries of science. Great thinkers have discovered in the laws and working of Nature problems that had not hitherto presented themselves, and which they have found it hard to slove in conformity with the simple teachings of their faith. Their faith has been staggered, and many have thought that science and revealed religion were discovered. But those who look deeper have seen that the wonderful revelations which have been made through astronomy, physiology, and especially geology have only given a deeper insight into the ways and works of the Almighty Worker. It is only when we level down the Almighty Power to our own feeble conceptions that we are staggered by the revelation of processes going on through countless ages, and yet now only in a stage of development. A great thinker, Darwin, has lately gone from us. There was a time when the revelations he made were thought to have dealt a great blow at revealed religion and the history of our race. But great men, themselves profoundly religious, have now recognised that that is by no means the case and that neither his research nor the facts he discovered at all militated against the teachings of religion, nor against the belief in the Supernatural Power which overrules all things. Lad es and gentlemen, I am here to-night and will be one of the most attentive listeners of our most respected friend, because I think he is doing a great and high work in proving to the intellectual community, who are so deeply interested in science, that there is nothing in scientific research which need shake their belief in those great truths which I hope will always guide and guard the human intellect. I should do wrong to interpose further, and I will therefore call upon the lecturer, the Rev Father Rivington (Applause).—*Times of India.*

## FATAL FIRE IN A RAILWAY TRAIN

The Midland Scotch express which runs between St Pancras and Glasgow, met with a serious accident on Oct 29, by which a passenger was burned to death and four others had a narrow escape from a similar fate. In the centre of the train was the "Enterprise" Pullman sleeping car, which contained four passengers. This car is heated by means of a stove fixed at one end. The train reached Normanton about 1 45 in the morning and started for Leeds exactly at two o' clock. When it had travelled from five to seven minutes, and had attained a speed of from fifty to sixty miles an hour, Robert Donaldson, the attendant in the Edinburgh sleeping car, noticed that flame and smoke were rushing towards him from the interior of the compartment. This was in the rearmost part of the car close to the stove by which the carriage was warmed. Donaldson at once shouted to the four occupants, all of whom were in their berths, that the car was on fire. Then lowering a window, he attempted to attract the attention of the engine driver by means of the communication cord, but did not succeed. In the meant me three of the four passengers were rushing about the car in their nightdresses, while the fire, fanned by the currents of air which found access through several apertures spread rapidly. The three passengers and the conductor were contemplating leaping from the train, when as the express was passing the Rothwell Haigh signal box, the signal man in charge perceiving the flames and smoke, telegraphed to the man on duty at the next box to stop and examine the train. When the train had proceeded a few hundred yards farther, however, the driver discovered that something was wrong, and applied the continuous brake and brought the train to a standstill within a short distance of Hunslet, the ticket-collecting station for Leeds. By this time the Edinburgh sleeping car was on fire almost from end to end, Donaldson and the three passengers leaped from the car. An alarm was immediately raised, and some railway servants and police were quickly on the spot. Buckets of water were thrown upon the burning car, which was detached from the rest of the train. The flames, however, had got too firm a hold of the car to be quenched by such means, and the car was drawn 300 or 400 yards along the line to a water-crane used for supplying locomotives. Here an attempt was made to turn the supply pipe over the car, but the latter was found to be too high. At this stage or shortly before the conductor of the car is likely appears to have remembered that the fourth passenger had not been seen since the car took fire. A search was immediately made for the missing gentleman. The flames, however, prevented the explorers from gaining access to the interior of the car until it had been drawn to a point of the line opposite to Messrs. Nicholson's chemical works, where a private jet was obtained, and the flames were quickly extinguished. Then the remains of the fourth gentleman were discovered in a sleeping berth. His body was found to have been burned to a cinder, and the bones of the legs were broken and calcined. The head alone had partially escaped. The body was taken to the mortuary in Millgarth Street. The deceased gentleman was subsequently ascertained to be Dr John Arthur, son of the Rev David Arthur, Free Church Minister, Banchory Devenick, near Aberdeen. Ten years ago he graduated at Aberdeen University, and went to Ceylon, where he was engaged in the Government medical service at Dimbula. Five weeks ago he left Ceylon to return to live in Scotland. He arrived in London on October 23, and left St. Pancras station on Saturday evening for Aberdeen. He was thirty-three years of age, and was unmarried.

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

#### THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

*London 2nd December*—Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question in the house of Commons, said that the Egyptian Government had applied for some British Officers for the Egyptian Army and that negotiations in connection therewith are now proceeding

#### THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY

*Constantinople 1st December*—Sadoet Pacha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs The new Cabinet is Anglophile

#### THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

*London, 2nd December*—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon by a Royal Commission until the 14th February

Her Majesty's speech which was read by the Lord Chancellor was as follows —

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—The time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your severe and protracted labours

My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be most cordial

Owing to the enlightened policy of the French Government, the absence of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain has not caused a general diminution of commerce between the two countries, and thus the bonds of friendship between France and England have been strengthened

My thanks are due to my brave army for its victorious campaign in Egypt, in which my Indian troops participated so distinguished a part I recognise my obligations in Egypt and will keep inviolate its engagements and treaties and uphold its firmans, and will endeavour to point to the Egyptians the principles of the constitutions and avoid disturbing the tranquillity of the East I feel confident that the Powers approve of my aim, and the result of my Counsels I have reason to expect that distress will prevail in certain parts of Ireland during the coming winter I have been greatly pained at the recent murders in Dublin but my Ministers there will be sufficiently armed with their powers for the suppression of crime and restoration of order A decided improvement has, however, taken place in the general and social condition of Ireland

#### ALARMING ILLNESS OF MR FAWCETT

Mr Fawcett is in a critical condition

#### ARABI'S TRIAL

*Cairo, 2nd December*—The Court Martial on Arabi has been convened for to-morrow morning

*Cairo, 3rd December*

Arabi was sentenced to death by a Court-Martial convened for to-day, the Khedive however commuted the sentence to exile

#### THE SENTENCE ON ARABI

*Cairo, 3rd December*—The Court Martial on Arabi was of a formal character Arabi pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion He is to be exiled outside Egypt, and will be executed should he ever return to this county It is believed he will reside in British territory.

#### ARABI'S GRATITUDE FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION

The Times publishes a letter from Arabi in which he gratefully acknowledges British intervention in his behalf, and expresses confidence in the civilising influence of the English in Egypt

#### THE NEW LAW COURTS

The Queen opened the new law Courts yesterday in State

#### THE COMMAND OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

*London 6th December*—The announcement by the Standard that the British Government had recommended Sir Evelyn Wood for the chief command in the Egyptian army is regarded as premature

#### THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA

It is probable that the rest of the Arabists will be pardoned, but Suleiman Pacha will be tried by Court Martial in connection with the massacres and burnings

#### FRANCE AND EGYPT

*London, 7th December*—It is stated that the French Government has accepted the English proposals for the settlement of Egypt

#### HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT

Sir Andrew Clarke having completed his inspection of British Military quarters at Cairo, has left for England Ten per cent. of British troops in Egypt are on sick

#### MR FAWCETT'S ILLNESS.

Mr Fawcett is slightly better

#### TRIAL OF THE ARABISTS

*Cairo, 7th Dec*—Ali Fehmi Saim, Abdel-Hal and Toulba Pacha were sentenced to death, but the sentence has been commuted to exile The Egyptian Minister of the interior has resigned, as he deeply proves of the leniency shown to the rebels

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO CEYLON

*London, 8th December*—The Times publishes even a telegram this morning that Arabi and some other exiles will go to Ceylon, on a fortnight

## NOTICE TO DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS

We have, on more than one occasion, called the attention, both in these columns, and by separate letters, of defaulting subscribers to this Journal to the large amount of arrears they have left unpaid, but our notices and letters have not been heeded We once more give notice to all defaulters that arrangements are being made to have the names of defaulting subscribers published in a list in these columns, together with the amount due by them and the period they have left it unpaid and to hand over their bills to our advocate for recovery, through the Civil Courts We are compelled to adopt this course, not only in our own interests, but also to afford a warning to proprietors of other newspapers how far they should trust defaulting subscribers

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1882

## A FAILURE OF JUSTICE

A recent issue of the *Pioneer* reports a case which was heard and decided before Mr Justice Tyrrell in the High Court at Allahabad, and which is known as the "Shahajhanpore Rape case" Our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has a very severe leading article on the case, to which we shall presently refer. The facts of the case, as related by the prosecution, appear to be these It would seem that four grown-up European lads were passing over the bridge across the canal at Shahajchanpore, when they met a woman going along in the same direction, and they gave her chase The woman sought the protection of a man on the way, but the lads pushed aside the man, and, having seized the woman, dragged her into the canal, where they successively violated her, helping one another in the commission of the deed The story of the lads is, that they were all bathing in the canal, when the woman stood over the bridge and kept looking on at the bathers, who desired her to go away, and on her refusing to do so, they gave her chase, captured her, and, pushing her into the water, ducked her and splashed her face with water, and then let her go There was no attempt on the part of the lads (so ran the evidence for the defence) to violate the woman's person, or even to interfere with her clothes On this, the four lads were committed for trial, at the High Court of Allahabad, before Mr Justice Tyrrell and a jury of nine persons, of whom two were natives, on charges of rape and using criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman After a trial of two days, the jury, on the direction of the judge, acquitted the accused Now, it appears to us that there has been in this case a failure of justice We shall not go to the lengths to which our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has gone, in commenting on this case It is not necessary to insinuate that the English had better leave the country, on account of this failure of justice in one of their own courts of law It is not necessary to write an unmitigated libel against Mr Justice Tyrrell, to recommend his removal from the bench, to say that he has disgraced his countrymen and the Government he serves, and to call upon all Englishmen to cut his company and to avoid him for ever Finally, it is not necessary to consider whether the four accused lads committed the offence of rape on the person of the woman, for it is clear, both from the evidence of the prosecution and that of the defence, that the woman was not detained beyond three or four minutes in the water, and measure of that time points directly to the physical impossibility for the commission of such an offence as rape, by four persons successively, under the circumstances of the case. But, nevertheless, there has been a serious failure of justice in the case It is clear from the admissions of the accused themselves and the evidence they adduced, that four distinct offences, under the Indian Penal Code, had been committed by the accused on the person of the woman, and these are (1) simple criminal force, under section 352, (2) criminal force, with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman, under section 354, (3) wrongful restraint, section 341, and (4) wrongful confinement, under section 342 Wrongful restraint is thus defined in the Code (section 339)—"*Whoever voluntarily obstructs* any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to restrain that person" Wrongful confinement is thus defined (sec 340) -"Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine that person" Criminal force is thus defined (sec 350)—"Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear, or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to "use criminal force" to that other" And section 354 is as follows—"Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both" Reading these several sections in the light of the evidence adduced by the prosecution, the acts set forth in the evidence being admitted by the accused themselves, it is clear, first, that the woman was wrongfully restrained from proceeding on the way she had a right to proceed, that is, when she ran away and was chased and brought back by the accused; secondly, that the woman was wrongfully confined, when she was detained for three or four minutes in the water and prevented from regaining her liberty, by endeavouring to reach the bank of the canal, thirdly, that criminal force was used to her, when she was ducked in the water and water was splashed in her face, and, fourthly, that all and each of the acts of the accused, from the time they chased her (naked as they were) along the road to the time they let her go, were acts which were most likely to outrage her modesty, especially when we take into consideration the fact sworn to by a witness for the defence, that when the woman was let go, she went to the bank and fell down and cried —no doubt, from very shame at the treatment she had received There was abundance of evidence adduced by the prosecution, and the most material facts admitted by the accused, to prove these four offences against them The learned judge, who presided at the trial, had the power to add these charges, at any stage of the trial, he had an opportunity afforded him to do so, and he utterly failed in his duty when he refused to take the matter into his consideration These are the grounds on which we unhesitatingly affirm that there has been a serious failure of justice in this case—a failure which must have a very injurious effect on the minds of the native public, as to the boasted justice administered, to white and black alike, by the Courts of the British Government As we have said, it is not necessary that, on account of this failure of justice, that the British Government should quit the country, and that Mr. Justice Tyrrell should be deposed from his high position and ostracised by society at large. There is a legal remedy to right the palpable wrong that has been done in this case. Section 272 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure (and the provision has been retained in the new Code coming into force next month) runs thus—"The Local Government may direct an appeal by the public prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in the behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal, but in no other case shall there be an appeal

from a judgment or a quittal passed in any criminal Court Such appeal shall be to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals under this section The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence, or order as may be warranted by law" Now, in the Shahjehanpore case, there is plenty of grounds for preferring an appeal under this section, both from the evidence of the prosecution and of the defence Mr Hill, the Public Prosecutor, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, would be perfectly justified in recommending and praying for an appeal to the appellate side of the Allahabad High Court, against this palpably wrongful acquittal of the accused, and the Government of the North West Provinces would be discharging its sacred duty towards its subjects, if it directed an appeal to be preferred It is consoling to know that there is such a remedy as we have pointed out It remains for the Public Prosecutor, the N W P Government, and all those concerned in the maintenance and strict administration of justice, to see that that remedy is put into force

## A CHANGE REQUIRED

A Madras paper tells us that more than four thousand candidates have registered their names for the Matriculation examination which is to begin next Friday This number is tremendous and greater, we fancy, than in any previous year It is not at all likely, that half of these youths are at all well prepared for the test for which they have sent in their names There are several reasons that induce boys to make an attempt to pass this examination In the first place, if they do so they are entitled to obtain Government employ, the great object of their ambition. Then again, like youths in all parts of the world, they like to see their names in print, it looks much better in that way than in any other In passing this test, they please their parents and friends, who generally place a higher value upon it than it is worth The Middle School Examination was established in order to prevent youths, who were not prepared, from going up for the matriculation examination, but from all we can see, it has signally failed in its object, the unprepared press forward as numerously as ever It was also believed that when the fee for this examination was raised, those who were not certain of passing would be deterred from sending in their names, but such has not turned out to be the case It is plain to be seen that the system is faulty, that a complete change is required The University has undertaken to do too much, in fact, it has undertaken to do everything The matriculation examination is a passport to all sorts of situations A youth who gains a certificate by passing it may obtain employment under Government, enter the Medical College, become an articled clerk to an attorney, besides a number of other things It was never intended when it was first established, that it should be put to so many purposes, and it ought to be strictly confined to those who intend pursuing their studies till they obtain a degree, this is the case with every other University but that of Madras, and unless it makes a change, it will continue to deserve the title of the Benighted It is preposterous that a youth should pass the first University Examination, and there stop short, unless want of means or some thing else prevents him from pursuing his studies It would be interesting to know what percentage of the youths who pass the matriculation examination try for the B A degree, and we fancy that if this were given, the information would be something startling Know the number of youths for the F. A Examination is very small, as compared with the number of those who pass the Matriculation Test If our Indian youths have passed the latter they think that they are fully accomplished for anything, that their minds can contain nothing more Now the change which we would recommend is the following. The matriculation should lead to a University course, and the youth who passes it should be connected to study till he passes his degree, and it should not be used for any other purpose A youth should not be allowed to plead his success in this way, in order to obtain Government employ. But there must be something established as a substitute for this test, and this should be a real Middle School Examination, one similar to that established by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge A youth who might pass this examination should be eligible for Government employ, and even if he had passed the Matriculation course, he should not be exempted from passing the examination we have suggested If he took a degree he might then be let off, but for nothing else Should what we have suggested be carried out, the University would become a reality, and not a sham, as it is at present, and an aspirant for employment would have a way opened for him and an easier one than what he has now to travel The course ought to be more practical than is the one thus place it ought to take, and boys who passed it ought to be able to fall into the routine of an office sooner than do youths who are instructed under the present regime Something similar to what we have sketched it was, we believe, proposed by the Principal of the Deccan College Poona and it is to be hoped that the Education Commission will seriously consider the subject, do away with the monaly of having a University Examination that is not step in a University course, and put something sensible in its place There are many changes that are required but the one we have mentioned is about the most important, and, we trust, it will be first taken in hand

## THE INDIAN A B C RAILWAY GUIDE *

This little brochure which is the first attempt of its kind in India, being No 1, for the month of December current, to be continued hereafter in monthly parts, is one of the most unique we have seen for a long time Hardly any one will have a true conception of the progress of railway construction in India, till he turns to the useful and instructive pages of this pamphlet Here, in these pages, we have one panoramic glance, as it were, of the mighty network of railways which has sprung into existence, all over British India and the native states within little more than the past Forty two years The "guide" contains an excellent Railway Map, showing all the lines that have been completed and are in working order, those to be completed within one year, those within two years, those after two years, and those which have been sanctioned, but have not been begun The second part of the guide consists of lists, as full as they can be had, of dak conveyances and other modes of locomotion to hill stations and other places removed at varying distances from railway terminal stations, and the third part consists of lists of the fares and rates charged on the principal Indian Railway lines, though these lists are by no means complete but the present number of the guide being the first of its kind, we have no doubt there will be an improvement in this respect in the future monthly numbers In explanation of the plan and use of the guide, we here give the preface, which is as follows —

The Indian A B C Railway Guide has been compiled on the principle of the English A B C Railway Guide and the Continental A B C Railway Guide both of which have been signal successes, and have saved the European Railway travellers much trouble and time

The five capital cities of India—ALLAHABAD BOMBAY CALCUTTA, DELHI and MADRAS—have been taken as centres of travel Each of these places being taken as a separate starting point all the trains have been shown which run between a radial town and each of the other centres, and also between and all the more important places in the same residency with which it is connected by rail, the latter being arranged in alphabetical order

For example —The Bombay centre is shown in communication with Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Attock Burnt Bareilly Calcutta Madras and Where there are alternate routes both are given

The Tariff is always shown for First Second and Third Class respectively The time at which a train leaves a halting place is also stated and the travelling can see at once how long he has to halt For instance in Table A —Allahabad to Agra—Leave 7 47 Arrive 8-23

Table B—Allahabad to Ajmere—7 42 Leave Agra 9 0

Thus the traveller waits 37 minutes in Agra

For similar and less important stations it is necessary to consult the centre in which they are For example—Bombay to Chandausi See page 17 Bombay to Allahabad—Leave 6 00 Arrive 7 47 A M Allahabad to Chandausi page 4 Leave 11 15 A M Arrive 7 18 A M

The Guide has been compiled from the Time-tables published in the respective Companies, and all care has been taken to ensure the utmost accuracy

We think the idea of a monthly A B C Guide to all the Railways is a capital one, and has been, at the very first start, carried out satisfactorily The "guide" ought to be in every body's hands, every month As a vade mecum to Railway and Government officials, and the general travelling public it will be found of the utmost value, in saving time and trouble, looking up distances, stations, time, fares, and rates, in Indian Railway journeys

* THE INDIAN A B C RAILWAY GUIDE, with a Railway map of India—Published monthly —Price 8 annas—Bombay Published at the Times of India" office—1882—No. 1, December 1882

## Original and Selected Notes

LORD RIPON, it is said, favours the scheme set forth about two years ago by Mr Syed Amir Hossain for the establishment of a special college for Mahomedans

LORD HARTINGTON is expected shortly to leave the India Office, and will probably become Chancellor of the Exchequer, which post Mr Gladstone is likely to shortly resign

A CALCUTTA paper says that the badge of Grand Commander of the Star of India will be simply presented to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore by His Excellency the Governor of Madras to whom the Grand Master of the order will delegate his power

THE results of the Bombay University Examinations have been published Fourteen have passed the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, four the M A degree the Chancellor's medal having fallen to the lot of C J Vandekar thirty one have passed the degree of Bachelor of Arts

NATIVE marriage reform has still great steps in advance to take The Mahomedan journal, Kosh-i-Moomin states that a Borah inhabitant of Kapadwanj who is eighty years of age, has paid Rs 30 000 for the hand of girl eleven years old The marriage is to take place shortly

MR H DEAR, an influential resident of Monghyr, has offered to contribute Rs 10,000 towards the construction of a new building for the charitable Dispensary at that town the existing building being unsuited for the purposes of a hospital The Government has accepted the offer

IT is officially notified that the Queen has been pleased to approve of the elevation to the Peerage of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, G C B, by the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester, in the county of Warwick, and of Sir Garnet Wolseley, G C B, by the title of Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford

THE China papers report that on the 5th November "a second typhoon, apparently equally severe as that of the 20 th October, struck the unfortunate Philippines, and Manila again felt the hand of the destroyer and heavily upon it Details of this second storm are not yet to hand, but the effect of this second storm must have been to lay the city almost in entire ruins"

IT is stated by the *Daily News* that Mr Bourke's notice of a vote of censure with respect to the action of the Government in handing Arabi Pacha over to the civil Government of Egypt, was given without conference with his colleagues on the front Opposition bench In the event of Sir Stafford Northcote's assuming the responsibility for a motion, a day will, we understand, be at once found for its discussion

OWING to the great advantages which it is felt would result from the adoption of machine guns for land service and the portection of hill stations and fortresses in India, a home paper states, pressure is about to be brought to bear on the local military authorities, by officers who have studied the subject, to induce them to submit the question of the adoption of machine guns to the consideration of an independent Committee

The plans and estimates amounting to Rs 2,11 100, for constructing a new District Jail at Tanjore, have been sanctioned The new prison will be constructed on the cellular system and the present estimates provided for eight radial blocks containing 200 separate cells This accommodation has been calculated on the daily average strength and maximum number confined in the jails both at Trichinopoly and Tanjore during the last three years

An up country paper, the *Lucknow Express*, is assured by a home correspondent, whom it considers likely to be well informed, that "the imperial Government is now in contemplation, so soon as the Marquis of Ripon shall have fully formulated or rather motion the magnificent scheme to which he has devoted himself heart and soul, and the signal success of which may now be pronounced assured, to solicit His Excellency's acceptance of the Viceroyalty of Ireland"

The following are some of the most recent donations of His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhunga —Rs 1,500 to the public library at Bangalore, Rs 500 to wards the Hindu Literary Society, Rs 500 towards the W P R Association, Rs 400 to the Durbhunga Magistrate to fill up distribution prizes in Rajeeah Rs 200 for prizes for the Sunsipur Volunteers, Rs 200 for prizes for the Sonda Volunteers, Rs 200 for prizes to the Tumunpur Volunteers Rs 100 towards the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Rs 100 towards the construction of the Sherborne dispensary

THE *Times of India* commercial correspondent remarks — "It is estimated that a total of nearly 25 000 000 has been invested in the search for Indian gold, and that not 4000 worth of the precious metal has yet been gained after nearly three years' labour It is very much to be regretted that in spite of all warnings, it is the ordinary British investor (including a singularly large proportion of retired members of the Anglo-Indian Services and their families) who has been made to suffer the original promoters have for the most part escaped without actual loss, and have usually 'got out' with great gains"

IT has been ruled by the Postal authorities that in future no insured article, the value of which is declared by the sender to be over Rs 500 shall be allowed to be transmitted through the postman All such articles will be taken from the Post Office, where they must be taken delivery of by the addressee personally This rule has been made to protect the Department from loss by dishonesty on the part of its servants It may be remembered that short time ago a postman in Calcutta received with registered letter containing Rs 12 000 The rule refers to all Post Offices in India, and appears in the Postal Guide for December

THE rulers of two native states are making a tour of inspection through the different parts of their kingdoms and it is very satisfactory to learn that their tours promise to result in much good to their subjects It is reported that the Maharaja of Indore is making special inquiries as to the rates of assessment that prevail under his rule, his only object in making such inquiries being that of mending matters if anywhere they have been a little worse The young Gaikwar of Baroda cannot naturally be expected to direct such inquiries to any particular department He is therefore acquainting himself with the wants and wishes of his subjects with a view, of course to be able to meet them In the accounts of the tours of both these princes, we fail to read of any surprise visits which our old native rajas always took care to pay The noble Marquis of Ripon has to his great credit commenced to pay such visits and we hope our energetic native Rajas try to imitate their ancestors and follow in the footsteps of Lord Ripon There is no other surer means to learn the real state of the country than that of *seeing* what is going on

## Local and Provincial

A TRANSFER —Narrain Rao, Amildar of Devangere taluk, has been transferred to the Revenue Survey Department, and has been appointed to do duty in the Attcoppa taluk, in the room of Prahalada Rao

ANNUAL REGATTA —On Friday next the 15th Instant, between 4 and 5 P M, the annual boat races of the Bangalore Boat Club will take place on the Ulsoor lake, *every preparation for the launches having* been made

MR. K SHESHADRI IYER.—Mr K Seshadri, Jr Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur now on the special duty of drawing up a comprehensive, all round Code for the Mysore Province, has obtained two months' leave and proceeded to Madras last week The prospects of the completion of this Code do not seem to be very near at hand or bright

A PRINCE'S VISITOR.—We hear from Mysore that Prince Durpartiva Raja Bahadur, a grandson of His Highness the late Maharajah, will arrive here this evening by the ordinary train, to pay a visit to Sir James Gordon, the British Resident The prince will take up his residence in a house which has been engaged for him on the Lal Bagh Road

AN AFGHAN GENERAL.—We have an illustrious visitor amongst us who has taken up his permanent residence in the Cantonment Station of Bangalore We allude to General Daoud Sha, one of the leading generals of the late Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan Daoud Sha took an active part in the Afghan war of 1878, at the end of which he and other principal officers of Shere Ali were sent to India

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—We learn that, since the appearance of a local paragraph in our last issue, in which we drew attention to the want of occupation for a first Class Munsiff, who was, nevertheless, drawing full pay, that gentleman has been sent back from the pays of his circuit tours, and posted to Holenarsipur where he will act for three months, and then take up a permanent place elsewhere, perhaps in the Tumkur district

H H THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah and suite arrived from Mysore town, on Saturday evening last, on which occasion there was a very large gathering of all classes of the community at the Pettah Station, where His Highness was received by Sir James Gordon the British Resident, Lieutenant General Payn, Commanding the Bangalore Division, the Dowan to His Highness, and a large number of the Civil and Military Officers of the Station

PETTAH MARKET SERJEANT.—Pensioned Serjeant Mangin, in charge of the Travellers Bungalow, C and M Station, having been appointed as serjeant of the Pettah Market, on three months' probation, has resigned his post, and has reverted to his old post We should say that the Pettah Market, used almost altogether by natives, requires a native supervisor or overseer, Superintendent, or whatever else he may be called, and not a retired European soldier, who can hardly be expected to understand the character and wants of a public almost wholly pure native

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES.—It is a serious fact that, although nine months have elapsed since the close of the official year 1881-82, no Administration Report of the Mysore State has been as yet issued Perhaps the Dowan's annual Dasserah speech is considered sufficient as a report of the annual administration, but this would be scarcely logical and satisfactory to the public There has also been no budget estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the revenues of the State, for the past two or three years there is something wanting somewhere in such an omission

COORG APPOINTMENTS.—Mr K Ganapathi delivered over, and Mr C Soobaih Rai Bahadur, assumed, charge of the 2nd Asst Commissioner's Office and Treasury on the forenoon of the 8th November 1882, Kongandra Muddaya Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Eedenalknad Taluk, is transferred to the Padinalknad Taluk Nadikeriyanda Monappa Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate of the Padinalknad Taluk, is transferred to the Eedenalknad Taluk Nadikeriyanda Monappa Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate of the Eedenalknad Taluk, is hereby appointed, under Section 5 of Act XIII of 1859, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police under that Act

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—It is reported that the Government of India have sanctioned the holding of a camp of exercise, in January or February next, for all the troops of the Madras army quartered in Bangalore, *including the 10th Regiment*, M N I, which will come in from Mercara and the French Rocks The *Madras Standard* has the following regarding the Camp of Exercise:—"The Government of India, it is reported, have given a sort of half and half promise in respect to the Camp of Exercise to be held at Bangalore next year They ordered one lakh of rupees to be inserted in the budget, but added that the exigencies of the services may compel them to withhold it"

THE NEW MARKET SHOW.—The annual show at the New Market, C and M Station, will take place this year on Saturday the 23rd Instant, and be open to the public at 1 P M, instead of at 7 A M, as hitherto The articles for the show will have to be sent in by intending competitors by 2 P M, on the 23rd Instant The Market Committee, which consists of Major E P Maltby, President Messrs G G Brown J A Gow, F P Leonard, and Abdool Khodoos Sahib, met on Wednesday last, and decided the prize winners of meat, poultry, game, &c The pandal usually erected on these occasions has been given out on contract to a Mahomedan, and will, we believe, be prettily constructed and decorated A band will be in attendance on the evening of the show Altogether, it has been resolved to make the show as attractive as possible

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1882.—The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts to be held next week is 797, and no less than 227 undergraduates are to appear for the B A Examination in January 1883 The number of candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination has reached an unwieldy figure—4,684—and we must refuse to believe that more than half the number of candidates go up well prepared for the examination To appear for this examination seems a mere fashion of the day with many boys and has no practical benefit as far as the extension of university education is concerned It is evidently absurd and wrong to connect the University entrance test with that for admission into the public service, and thus allow thousands of young *men to appear for this examination* who have no intention at all to enter upon the University course The evidence given by an intellectualist before the education commission on this false system and on overloading the public examinations in this presidency, is universally pronounced very good and is one of special significance when read in connection with the question of a sound liberal education *versus* the passing of examinations.

THE MEMORIAL TO M SANDFORD.—As we intimated at the time Mr J D Sandford, the retiring Resident, and Ex-Chief Judge of Mysore, before his departure, declined to receive any *parting address from the citizens* of Bangalore, which it was proposed, at the public meeting of Saturday the 2nd instant, should meet him, in order to know his wishes as to the presentation of an address and the founding of a public memorial in his name Mr Sandford, on Monday last, wrote a very courteous and kindly letter to the chairman of the meeting, Rai Bahadur Sabapathy Modelliar in which the late acting Resident disclaimed all grounds for the honour which it was proposed to do him In his letter, Mr Sandford, while heartily thanking the members of the meeting for their very high appreciation of him and that he was precluded from accepting an address, on the rules of the Government of India, and that, moreover, he had only done his duty to *the Province and no more* As for the memorial, the "Sandford Honorarium Fund," he said that the best memorial he left behind him was the work he had done in the Province, and as he might possibly return to India, such a memorial as the one proposed would be premature.

COORG POLICE.—The following revised rules for the guidance of the Police in Coorg having received the approval of the Governor General in Council in letter No 450 of the 9th instant, are hereby promulgated for general information and in substitution of the first two rules published in Notification No 36 of the 28th March 1879, (*vide Mysore Gazette* of the 5th April 1879 page 103, Part I) —

(1) "The Magistrate of the District shall, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Coorg, be the executive Officer of the Police, and shall be held answerable for the efficient administration of the Police throughout the District

(2) "The Chief Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police

(3) "The Sessions Judge, as such, and the Subedars in Coorg shall not exercise any authority over the Police But the Subedars shall report any irregularities in the conduct of the Police in their respective taluks, that may come to their notice in the trial of cases, or otherwise, to the Magistrate of the District

(4) "The appointment of all Police Officers shall, under such rules as the Local Government shall from time to time institute with the Magistrate of the District who may, under such rules as aforesaid, at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any Police Officer whom he shall find to be remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or unfit for the same or who shall absent himself without leave, or who, by act of his own, shall render himself unfit for discharge of his duty"

DEPARTURE OF MR J D SANDFORD.—On Tuesday evening last, the platform of the railway station was crowded to excess by a large gathering of all classes of Bangalore society, to witness the departure of Mr J D Sandford, Barrister-at-law, of the Bengal Civil Service, late Chief Judge and recently *Acting British Resident of Mysore* At about 7 30 P M, Mr and Mrs. Sandford and Sir James Gordon drove to the station, where a guard of honour from a native regiment, with band and colours, was present On the platform were General the Hon'ble F Wilson, Military member of the Viceroy's Council, Lieutenant General Payn, Commanding the division, and a large number of Military and Civil officers, and a goodly gathering of Indian Many native officers of His Highness' Government and non-official members of the native community were also present, and almost all the members of the Mysore bar, practising in Bangalore Having taken leave of their personal friends, and bowed their farewells to those gathered round them Mr and Mr Sandford got into the train which steamed out of the station amidst the heartiest good wishes and cheers of those on the platform the following notification in the *Mysore Gazette* extraordinary was published on Tuesday last —"As Mr J D Sandford Chief Judge of Mysore is going on furlough for 18 months and as it is uncertain that he will return to take up his appointment again the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah cannot permit him to *leave the Province without placing on record* the high sense which the Government entertain of the services rendered by him during the past five years, as the Head of the Judicial Department and of the high tone and character which he maintained in that important branch of the Administration Mr Sandford carries with him the esteem and respect of all connected with the Administration"

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS.—There was a grand review of all the troops in garrison on Tuesday morning last, on the South Parade ground, C and M Station in honour of General the Honourable F Wilson, the Military member of the Viceroy's Council As usual, there was a very large crowd of all classes of the community present to witness the *tamasha* The following address by General Wilson to the Sappers and Miners will be read with much interest, by those who take a just pride in the loyalty, fidelity, and good services of the Native army of Her Majesty the Queen Empress —"Colonel Sim, Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and men of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners —I am indeed glad, that my short and necessarily hurried visit to this Presidency has enabled *me to make* the acquaintance, of so distinguished a Regiment as this is You have indeed a proud record of war services commencing with Seringapatam, and ending with the short yet brilliant Campaign from which two years ago you returned. Have but recently returned Between the periods above mentioned, Java, China Sind, Persia, Burmah, Abyssinia, Afghanistan and Egypt, each in its turn has been witnesses to your useful and valuable labors on service and you have everywhere maintained for your battalion, by your discipline, labor in the field, loyalty, and devotion to the Queen Empress of India, a wide-spread reputation The two Companies recently in Egypt under the able command of Major Hamilton have well sustained your precious history Nay, by their admirable conduct they have indeed added to your previous high character and good name It may gratify those whom I now address if I publicly say that there have been many observant witnesses of the valuable work performed in Egypt, and had distinguished R E Officer who recently returned to Simla from Cairo, expressed praise of their conduct in no stinted terms But, further than this, a few days ago, as I passed through Bombay, the Admiral Commanding the R. N. Squadron in the Eastern Seas, did me the honor to call upon me, and although I put no question to him on the subject, he voluntarily spoke in high praise of the valuable work they had performed, and that had come under his immediate notice I think that an observation such as this, coming from so very distinguished an officer as Admiral Sir W How it cannot be otherwise than extremely gratifying to the men of this Battalion On behalf of the Government of India I think the men of the two companies for their services and desire to assure them that they have fully realized the expectations formed by H. E, the Viceroy's Government when they were selected to represent the Madras army in a campaign in which one of H M's sons has taken a prominent part I hope that you will shortly receive the decorations which the Queen Empress of India has been graciously pleased to confer upon you as a reward for your services You have won them well, and may you wear them long Colonel Sim, I will only add, that from what the Lieutenant-General tells me of your corps, and from what I myself have seen of it this morning, it seems to me that its efficiency and appearance reflect great credit upon you, and upon all under your command"

## General Summary

### MADRAS

THE RE MARRIAGE OF HINDU WOMEN.—A graduate of the Madras University has issued a protest in pamphlet form headed "Hindu Widow Marriage Protest" in reply to M R Ry R Ragunatha Rao's recent circular letter, copies of which were circulated throughout Madras It is a very humorous production, touching upon some important questions in connection with the re marriage of Hindu widows He writes in the tenets of Dr Vedaraja Sastri and repudiates the idea that Dr Ragunatha Row states in his circular quoted in the circular of the "Association for the Re marriage of Hindu Women" The explanation of the different terms of Hindu marriage law such as the Sapthapady and Vivaha Samskara afford considerable entertainment, in the perusal of the protest.—*Mail*

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—Mr Lancelot McGuire, of Calcutta, has favoured us with a copy of the first of a series of biographical sketches of Indian Men of the Time" The subject of which is Vira Rama Varma Bahadur the present Maharajah of Travancore The brief memoir of this enlightened intelligent ruler, is very interesting, his whole life being portrayed at sufficient length to give the reader a fair insight into the character of the man We feel sure that a series of such memoirs will be a valuable addition to Indian publications We should, however value the present work rather higher, perhaps were it not written while the author is labouring under a deep sense of obligation to his subject, for kindly sympathy," and great urbanity displayed by the Maharajah in days gone by.—*Mail*

## Extracts

### A FEDERATION OF THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Indian Mirror*—The usefulness of the Native Press can be almost indefinitely increased, if it were formed into a federation working in strong and harmonious concert within a certain defined range of questions of national interest and importance The members of such a federation might concur in pre-

from a judgment of acquittal passed in any criminal Court Such appeal shall be to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals under this section The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence, or order as may be warranted by law" Now, in this Shahjahanpore case, there is plenty of grounds for preferring an appeal under this section, both from the evidence of the prosecution and of the defence Mr Hill, the Public Prosecutor who appeared on behalf of the Crown, would be perfectly justified in recommending and praying for an appeal to the appellate side of the Allahabad High Court, against this palpably wrongful acquittal of the accused, and the Government of the North West Provinces would be discharging its sacred duty towards its subjects, if it directed an appeal to be preferred It is consoling to know that there is such a remedy as we have pointed out It remains for the Public Prosecutor, the N W P Government, and all those concerned in the maintenance and strict administration of justice, to see that that remedy is put into force

## A CHANGE REQUIRED

A Madras paper tells us that more than four thousand candidates have registered their names for the Matriculation examination which is to begin next Friday This number is tremendous and greater, we fancy, than in any previous year It is not at all likely, that half of these youths are at all well prepared for the test for which they have sent in their names There are several reasons that induce boys to make an attempt to pass this examination In the first place, if they do so they are entitled to obtain Government employ, the great object of their ambition Then again, like youths in all parts of the world, they like to see their names in print, it looks much better in that way than in any other In passing the test, they please their parents and friends, who generally place a higher value upon it than it is worth The Middle School Examination was established in order to prevent youths, who were not prepared, from going up for the matriculation examination but from all we can see, it has signally failed in its object, the unprepared press forward as numerously as ever It was also believed that when the fee for the examination was raised, those who were not certain of passing would be deterred from sending in their names but such has not turned out to be the case It is plain to be seen that the system is faulty that a complete change is required The University has undertaken to do too much, in fact, it has undertaken to do everything The matriculation examination is a passport to all sorts of situations A youth who gains a certificate by passing it may obtain employment under Government, enter the Medical College, become an articled clerk to an attorney, besides a number of other things. It was never intended when it was first established, that it should be put to so many purposes, and it ought to be strictly confined to those who intend pursuing their studies till they obtain a degree, this is the case with every other University but that of Madras, and unless it makes a change, it will continue to deserve the title of the Benighted It is preposterous that a youth should pass the first University Examination, and there stop short, unless want of means or some thing else prevents him from pursuing his studies It would be interesting to know what percentage of the youths who pass the matriculation examination try for the B A degree, and we fancy that if this were given, the information would be something startling Even the number of youths for the F A Examination is very small, as compared with the number of those who pass the Matriculation Test If our Indian youths have passed the latter they think that they are fully accomplished for anything, that their minds can contain nothing more. Now the change which we would recommend is the following. The matriculation should lead to a University course, and the youth who passes it should be expected to study till he passes his degree, and it should not be used for any other purpose A youth should not be allowed to plead his success in this way, in order to obtain Government employ But there must be some long established as a substitute for this test, and this should be a real Middle School Examination, one similar to that established by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge A youth who might pass this examination should be eligible for Government employ, and even if he had passed the Matriculation course, he should not be exempted from passing the examination we have suggested If he took a degree he might then be let off, but for nothing else Should what we have suggested be carried out, the University would become a reality, and not a sham, as it is at present, and an aspirant for employment would have a way opened for him and an easier one than what he has now to travel The course ought to be more practical than is the one whose place it ought to take, and boys who passed it ought to be able to fall into the routine of an office sooner than do youths who are instructed under *the present regime. Something* similar to what we have sketched was, we believe, proposed by the Principal of the Deccan College Poona, and it is to be hoped that the Education Commission will seriously consider the subject, do away with the anomaly of having a University Examination that is not a step in a University course, and put something sensible in its place There are many changes that are required, but the one we have mentioned is about the most important and, we trust, it will be first taken in hand

## THE INDIAN A B C RAILWAY GUIDE *

This little brochure which is the first *attempt of its kind in India, being No 1,* for the month of December current, to be continued hereafter in monthly parts, is one of the most unique we have seen for a long time Hardly any one will have a true conception of the progress of railway construction in India, *till he turns to the useful* and instructive pages of this pamphlet Here in these pages we have one panoramic glance as it were, of the mighty network of railways which has sprung into existence, all over British India and the native states, within little more than the past Thirty two years The "guide" contains an excellent Railway Map showing all the lines that have been completed and are in working order, those to be completed within one year, those within two years, those after two years, and those which have been sanctioned, but have not been begun The second part of the guide consists of lists, as full as they can be had of dawk conveyances and other modes of locomotion to hill stations and other places removed at varying distances from railway terminal stations, and the third part consists of lists of the fares and rates charged on the principal Indian Railway lines, though these lists are *by no means complete, but the present* number of the guide being the first of its kind, we have no doubt there will be an improvement in this respect in the future monthly numbers In explanation of the plan and use of the guide, we here give the preface, which is as follows —

This Indian A B C Railway Guide has been compiled on the principle of the English A B C Railway Guide and the Continental A B C Railway Guide both of which have been signal successes, and have saved the European Railway travellers much trouble and time

The five capital cities of India—Allahabad Bombay Calcutta Delhi and Madras—have been taken as centres of travel Each of these places being taken as a separate starting point, all the trains have been shown which run between each of that town and each of the other centres, and also between and all the more important places in the same Presidency with which it is connected by rail the latter being arranged in alphabetical order

For example —The Bombay centre is shown in communication with Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Attock, Baroda Bareilly, Calcutta Madras &c Where there are alternate routes both are given

The Tariff is always shown for First, Second and Third Class respectively The time at which a train leaves a halting place is also stated and the travelling time at once by train he has to halt For instance in table A —Allahabad to Agra—Leave 7 42 Arrive 8 23 Table B—Allahabad to Ajmere—7 42 Leave Agra 9 0

Thus, the traveller waits 37 minutes in Agra

For smaller and less important stations it is necessary to consult the centre in which they are for example—Bombay to Chandausi See page 17 Bombay to Allahabad—Leave 6 00 p m Arrive 7 47 a m Allahabad to Chandausi page 4 Leave 11 45 a m Arrive 7 18 a m

The Guide has been compiled from the time-tables published by the respective Companies, and all care has been taken to ensure the utmost accuracy

We think the idea of a monthly A B C Guide to all the Railways is a capital one, and has been, at the very first start, carried out satisfactorily The "guide" ought to be in every body's hands, every month As a *vade mecum* to Railway and Government officials, and the general travelling public it will be found of the utmost value, in saving *time and trouble, looking up distances,* stations, time, fares, and rates, in Indian Railway journeys

* THE INDIAN A B C RAILWAY GUIDE, with a Railway map of India—Published monthly —*Price 8 annas.—Bombay Published* at the Times of India" office—1882—No. 1, December 1882

## Original and Selected Notes

LORD RIPON, it is said, favours the scheme set forth about two years ago by Mr Syed Amir Hossain for the establishment of a special college for Mahomedans

LORD HARTINGTON is expected shortly to leave the India Office, and will probably become Chancellor of the Exchequer, which post Mr Gladstone is likely to shortly resign

A CALCUTTA paper says that the badge of Grand Commander of the Star of India will be simply presented to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore by His Excellency the Governor of Madras to whom the Grand Master of the order will delegate his power

THE results of the Bombay University examinations have been published Fourteen have passed the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering four the M A degree the Chancellors medal having fallen to the lot of C J V Ha thirteen have passed the degree of Bachelor of Arts

NATIVE marriage reform is still great steps in advance to mise The Mahrattee medical journal, *Rasada Bhandari*, states that a Borah inhabitant of Kaplavanj is eighty years of age has paid Rs 30 000 for the hand of girl eleven years old The marriage is to take place shortly

MR H DEAR, an independent resident of Monghyr, has offered to contribute Rs 10,000 towards the construction of a new building for the charitable dispensary at that town, the existing building being unsuited for the purposes of a hospital The Government has accepted the offer

IT is officially notified that the Queen has been pleased to approve of the elevation to the Peerage of Sir F Beauchamp Seymour, G C B, by the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester, in the county of Warwick and of Sir Garnet Wolseley G C B by the title of Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford

T China papers report that on the 5th November "a second typhoon apparently equally severe as that of the 20 h October, struck the unfortunate Philippines and Manila again felt the hand of the destroyer land heavily upon it Details of this second storm are not yet to hand, but the effect of this second storm must have been to lay the city almost in entire ruins"

IT is stated by the *Daily News* that Mr Bourke's notice of a vote of censure with respect to the action of the Government in handing Arabi Pacha over to the civil Government of Egypt, was given without conference with his colleagues on the front Opposition bench In the event of Sir Stafford Northcote's assuming the responsibility for a motion, a day will, we understand, be at once found for its discussion

OWING to the great advantages which it is felt would result from the adoption of machine guns for land service and the protection of hill stations and fortresses in India, a home paper states, pressure is about to be brought to bear on the local military authorities, by officers who have studied the subject, to induce them to submit the question of the adoption of machine guns to the consideration of an independent Committee

THE plans and estimates amounting to Rs 2,11 103, for constructing a new District Jail at Tanjore, have been sanctioned The new prison will be constructed on the cellular system and the present estimates provided for eight radial blocks containing 250 separate cells This accommodation has been calculated on the daily average strength and maximum number confined in the jails both at Tanjore and Tanjore during the last three years

AN up-country paper, the *Lucknow Express*, is issued by a correspondent, who in it considers likely to be well informed, that "the imperial Government are in contemplation, so soon as the Marquis of Ripon shall have fully formulated or set in motion the magnificent schemes to which he has devoted himself heart and soul, and the signal success of which may now be pronounced assured, to offer His Excellency's acceptance of the Viceroyalty of Ireland"

THE following are some of the most recent donations of His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga —Rs 1,500 to the library at Bhagulpore, Rs 500 towards the Hindu Literary Society, Rs 500 towards the W I R Association, Rs 400 to the Darbhanga Magistrate to fill up districts still gives in Rs with Rs 200 for prizes for the Sonepore Volunteers, Rs. 200 for prizes for the Sinda Volunteers, Rs 200 for prizes for the Tamukore Volunteers Rs 100 towards the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Rs 100 towards the construction of the Sherborne dispensary

THE *Times of India's* commercial correspondent remarks—"It is estimated that a total of nearly £ 30 000 has been invested in the search for Indian gold, and that not 2 000 worth of the precious metal has yet been gathered after nearly three years' labour It is very much to be regretted that, in spite of all warnings, it is the ordinary British investor (including a singularly large proportion of retired members of the Anglo Indian Services and their families) who has been made to suffer the original promoters have for the most part escaped without actual loss, and have usually 'got out with great gains"

IT has been ruled by the Postal authorities that in future no insured article, the value of which is declared by the sender to be over Rs 500 shall be delivered to the addressee through the post man As such articles will be returned to the Post Office, where they must be taken delivery by the addressee in person This rule has been made to protect the Department from loss by dishonesty on the part of its men It will be remembered that short time ago a postman of this city was with registered letter containing Rs 12 000 The rule referred to will Post Office in India, and appears in the Postal Guide for December

THE rulers of two native states are making a tour of inspection through the different parts of their kingdoms and it is very satisfactory to learn that their tours promise to result in infinite good to their subjects It is reported that the Maharaja of Indore is making special inquiries as to the rates of assessment at present in his rule, his only object in making such inquiries being that of mending matters if anywhere they have been made worse The young Gaekwar of Baroda cannot naturally be expected to direct his inquiries to any particular department He is therefore acquainting himself with the wants and wishes of his subjects with a view, of course to be able to meet them In the accounts of the tours of both these princes, we fail to read of any surprise visits which our old native rajas always took care to pay The noble Marquis of Ripon has to his great credit commenced to pay such visits and we hope our energetic native Rajas try to imitate their ancestors and follow in the footsteps of Lord Ripon There is no other surer means to learn the real state of the country than that of *seeing* what is going on

## Local and Provincial

A TRANSFER —Narrain Rao, Amildar of Dharmagero taluk, has been transferred to the Revenue Survey Department, and has been appointed to do duty in the Attacoppa taluk, in the room of Prahlada Rao

ANNUAL REGATTA —On Friday next the 15th Instant, between 4 and 5 P M, the annual boat races of the Bangalore Boat Club will take place on the Ulsoor lake, every preparation for the *tamasha* having been made

**Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer**—Mr K Sheshadri, Jr. Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur now on the special duty of drawing up a comprehensive, all round Code for the Mysore Province, has obtained two months' leave and proceeded to Madras last week The prospects of the completion of this Code do not seem to be very near at hand or bright.

**A Princely Visitor**—We hear from Mysore that Prince Devapartha Raja Bahadur, a grandson of His Highness the late Maharajah, will arrive here this evening by the ordinary train, to pay a visit to Sir James Gordon, the British Resident The prince will take up his residence in a house which has been engaged for him on the Lal Bagh Road

**An Afghan General**—We have amid instrious visitor amongst us, who has taken up his permanent residence in the C and M Station of Bangalore We allude to General Dioud Shah, one of the leading generals of the late Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan Dioud Shah took an active part in the Afghan war of 1878, at the end of which he and other principal officers of Shere Ali were sent to India

**A Move in the Right Direction**—We learn that, since the appearance of a local paragraph, our last issue, in which we drew attention to the want of accommodation for a First Class Moonsiff, who was, nevertheless, drawing full pay, that gentleman has been sent elsewhere on the pay of Rs 70 a month, and posted to Hole Narsipur where he will act for three months, and then take up a permanent post elsewhere, perhaps in the Tumkur district.

**H H the Maharajah**—His Highness the Maharajah and suite arrived from Mysore town, on Saturday evening last, on which occasion there was a very large gathering of all classes of the community at the Pettah Station, where His Highness was received by Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, Lieutenant General Pavin, Commanding the Bangalore Division, the Dewan to His Highness, and a large number of the Civil and Military Officers of the Station

**Pettah Market Serjeant**—Pensioned Serjeant Mangin, in charge of the Travellers Bungalow, C and M Station, having been appointed as serjeant of the Pettah Market, on three months probation, has resigned his post, and has reverted to his old post We should say that the Pettah Market, used almost altogether by natives, requires a native native supervisor, overseer, Superintendent, or whatever else he may be called, and not a retired European soldier, who can hardly be expected to understand the character and wants of a native almost wholly native

**Administration Reports and Budget Estimates**—It is a curious fact that, although nine months have elapsed since the close of the official year 1881-82, the Administration Report of the Mysore State has been as yet issued Perhaps, the Dewan's annual Dasara speech is considered sufficient as a report of the annual administration, but this would be simply disappointing and unsatisfactory to the public There has also been no budget estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the revenues of the State, for the past two or three years There is something wanting somewhere in such an omission

**Coorg Appointments**—Mr K Ganapathi delivered over, and Mr. C Sooboh Rai Bahadur, assumed, charge of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Office and Treasury on the forenoon of the 8th November 1882, Kongandra Maddaya Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Eedenalkuad Taluk, is transferred to the Padinalkuad Taluk. Nadikeriyanda Monappa Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate of the Padinalkuad Taluk, is transferred to the Eedenalkuad Taluk. Nadikeriyanda Monappa Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate of the Eedenalkuad Taluk, is hereby appointed, under Section 5 of Act XIII of 1859, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police under that Act

**Camp of Exercise**—It is reported that the Government of India have sanctioned the holding of a camp of exercise, in January or February next, for all the troops of the Madras army quartered in Bangalore, including the 10th Regiment, M N I, which will come in from Mercara and the French Rocks The *Madras Standard* has the following regarding the Camp of Exercise—"The Government of India, it is reported, have given a sort of half-and half promise in respect to the Camp of Exercise to be held at Bangalore next year They ordered one lakh of rupees to be inserted in the budget, but added that the exigencies of the service may compel them to withhold it"

**The New Market Show**—The annual show at the New Market, C and M Station, will take place this year on Saturday the 23rd Instant, and be open to the public at 1 P M, instead of at 7 A M, as hitherto The articles for the show will have to be sent in by intending competitors, by 2 P M, on the 23rd Instant The Market Committee which consists of Major E P Milth, President, Messrs G G Brown, J A Gow, F F Leonard, and Abdool Khodoos Sahib, met on Wednesday last, and decided the prize winners of meat, poultry, game, &c The pandal usually erected on these occasions has been given out on contract to a Mahomedan, and will, we believe, be prettily constructed and decorated A band will be in attendance on the evening of the show Altogether, it has been resolved to make the show as attractive as possible

**University Examinations, 1882**—The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts to be held next week is 797, and no less than 227 undergraduates are to appear for the B A Examination in January 1883 The number of candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination has reached an unwieldy figure—4,084—and we must refuse to believe that more than half the number of candidates go up well prepared for the examination To appear for this examination seems a mere fashion of the day with many boys and has no practical benefit as far as the extension of university education is concerned It is evidently absurd and wrong to connect the University entrance test with that for admission into the public service, and thus allow thousands of young men to appear for this examination who have no intention at all to enter upon the University course The evidence given by native educationists before the education commission on this false system and on overloading the public examinations in this presidency, is universally pronounced very good and is one of special significance when read in connection with the question of a sound liberal education *versus* the passing of examinations

**The Memorial to Mr Sandford**—As we anticipated at the time, Mr J D Sandford, Officiating Resident, and Ex-Chief Judge of Mysore, before his departure, declined to receive a deputation from the citizens of Bangalore, which it was proposed, at the public meeting of Saturday the 2nd instant, should meet him, in order to know his wishes as to the presentation of an address and the founding of a public memorial in his name Mr Sandford, on Monday last, wrote a very courteous and kindly letter to the chairman of the meeting, Rai Bahadur Subapathy Modelliar, in which the late acting Resident disclaimed all grounds for the honour which it was proposed to do him In his letter, Mr Sandford, while heartily thanking the members of the meeting for their very high appreciation of him, said that he was precluded from accepting an address, under the rules of the Government of India, and that, moreover, he had only done his duty to the Province and no more As for the memorial, the "Sandford Honorarium Fund," he said that the best memorial he left behind him was the work he had done in the Province, and as he might possibly return to India, such a memorial as the one proposed would be premature.

**Coorg Police.**—The following revised rules for the guidance of the Police in Coorg having received the approval of the Governor General in Council in letter No 450 of the 9th instant, are hereby promulgated for general information and in substitution of the first two rules published in Notification No 36 of the 28th March 1879, (*vide Mysore Gazette* of the 5th April 1879, page 108, Part I) —

(1) "The Magistrate of the District shall, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Coorg, be the actual Executive Officer of the Police, and shall be held answerable for the efficient administration of the Police throughout the District

(2) "The Chief Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police

(3) "The Sessions Judge, as such, and the Subedars in Coorg shall not exercise any authority over the Police But the Subedars shall report any irregularities in the conduct of the Police in their respective talukas, that may come to their notice in the trial of cases, or otherwise, to the Magistrate of the District.

(4) "The appointment of all Police Officers shall, under such rules as the Local Government shall from time to time sanction, rest with the Magistrate of the District who may, under such rules as aforesaid, at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any Police Officer whom he shall find to be remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or unfit for the same or who shall absent himself without leave, or who, be by act of his own, shall render himself unfit for discharge of his duty"

**Departure of Mr. J D Sandford**—On Tuesday evening last, the platform of the railway station was crowded to excess by a large gathering of all classes of Bangalore society, to witness the departure of Mr J D Sandford, Barrister-at-law, of the Bengal Civil Service, late Chief Judge and recently Acting British Resident of Mysore At about 7 30 P M, Mr and Mrs Sandford and Sir James Gordon drove to the station, where a guard of honour from a native regiment, with band and colours, was present On the platform were General the Hon'ble F Wilson, Military member of the Viceroy's Council, Lieutenant General Pavin, Commanding the division, and a large number of Military and Civil officers, and a goodly gathering of ladies. Many native officers of His Highness' Government and non-official members of the native community were also present, and almost all the members of the Mysore bar, practising in Bangalore Having taken leave of their personal friends, and bowed their farewells to those gathered round them Mr and Mrs Sandford got into the train which steamed out of the station amidst the heartiest good wishes and cheers of those on the platform The following notification in the *Mysore Gazette* extraordinary was published on Tuesday last—"As Mr J D Sandford, Chief Judge of Mysore, is going on furlough for 18 months and as it is uncertain that he will return to take up his appointment again, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja cannot permit him to leave the Province without placing on record the high sense which the Government entertain of the services rendered by him during the past five years, as the Head of the Judicial Department, and of the high tone and character which he maintained in that important branch of the Administration Mr Sandford carries with him the esteem and respect of all connected with the Administration"

**Grand Review of Troops**—There was a grand review of all the troops in garrison, on Tuesday morning last, on the South Parade ground, C and M Station, in honour of General the Honourable F Wilson, the Military member of the Viceroy's Council As usual, there was a very large crowd of all classes of the community present to witness the *tamasha* The following address by General Wilson to the Sappers and Miners will be read with much interest, by those who take a just pride in the loyalty, fidelity, and good services of the Native army of Her Majesty the Queen Empress—"Colonel Sim, Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and men of the Queen's Sappers and Miners.—I am indeed glad, that my short and necessarily hurried visit to this Presidency has enabled me to make the acquaintance, of so distinguished a Regiment as this is You have indeed a proud record of war services commencing with Seringapatan, and ending with the short yet brilliant Campaign from which two of your companies have but recently returned Between the periods above mentioned, Java, China Sound, Persia, Burmah, Cossaria, Afghanistan and Egypt, each in its turn has been witnesses to your useful and valuable labors on service and you have everywhere earned for your battalion, by your disciplined labor in the field, loyalty, and devotion to the Queen Empress of India, a wide-spread reputation. The two Companies recently in Egypt under the able command of Major Hamilton have well sustained your previous history. Nay, by their admirable conduct they have indeed add ed to your previous high character and good name It may gratify those whom I now address if I tell them that there have been many observant witnesses of the valuable work performed in Egypt, and a distinguished R E Officer who recently returned to Simla from Cairo, expressed praise of their conduct in no stinted terms But, further than this, a few days ago, as I passed through Bombay, the Admiral Commanding the R. N. Squadron in the Eastern Seas, did me the honor to call upon me, and although I put no question to him on the subject, he voluntarily spoke in high praise of the valuable work they had performed, and that had come under his immediate notice. I think that an observation such as this, coming from so very distinguished an officer as admiral Sir W. Hewett cannot be otherwise than extremely gratifying to the men of this Battalion On behalf of the Government of India I thank the men of the two companies for their services and desire to assure them that they have fully realized the expectations formed by H. E. the Viceroy's Government when they were selected to represent the Madras army in a campaign in which one of H M's sons has taken a prominent part I hope that you will shortly receive the decorations which the Queen Empress of India has been graciously pleased to confer upon you as a reward for your services You have won them well, and may you wear them long Colonel Sim, I will only add, that from what the Lieutenant-General tells me of your corps, and from what I myself have seen of it this morning, it seems to me that its efficiency and appearance reflect great credit upon you, and upon all under your command."

## General Summary.

### MADRAS

**The Re-Marriage of Hindu Women**—A pamphlet of the Madras University has issued a protest in pamphlet form headed "Hindu Widow Marriage Protest in reply to M R. Ry R Raghunatha Rao's recent circular letter, copies of which were circulated throughout Madras. It is a very humorous production, touching upon some important questions in connection with the re-marriage of Hindu widows The writer refers to the tenets of the Madras Hindu Sabha and repudiates much that Mr Ranganatha Row states in his official circular as an advocate of the "Association for the Re marriage of Hindu Women" The explanation of the different terms of Hindu marriage law, such as the Sapthapady and Vivaha Samskara afford considerable entertainment, in the perusal of the protest.—*Mail*

**The Maharajah of Travancore**—Mr. Patrick McGuire of Calcutta, has favoured us with a copy of the first of a series of biographical sketches of Indian "Men of the Time" His subject of sketch No 1 is H H Sri Rama Varma Bunadur Cousal Maharajah of Travancore The brief memoir of this enlightened, intelligent ruler, is very interesting, his whole life being portrayed at no least length to give the reader a fair insight into the character of the man We feel sure that a series of such memoirs will be a valuable addition to Indian publications We should, however, value the present work rather higher, perhaps were it not written while the author is labouring under a "deep sense of obligation" to his subject, for "kindly sympathy," and "great intimacy displayed by the Maharajah in days gone by.—*Ibid*

## Extracts

### A FEDERATION OF THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Indian Mirror*—[illegible] Native Press can [illegible] crease, if it [illegible] work [illegible]

meeting the advancement of the general interests of the Indian people without abandoning necessarily the advocacy of the cause of the particular sections whose views they have undertaken to represent A very ordinary feeling of patriotism should suggest to them those questions on which they may make common cause without running the risk of any serious divergence of views or conflict of opinions. We shall be prepared at all times to promote the formation of such a federation which will certainly help the Press to assert and maintain its position as the Fourth Estate in the Indian Empire, an which capacity it has already, to some extent, been placed by the later developments of Lord Ripon's truly liberal policy To smooth the way for the change we advocate we think, it would be advisable for the members of the Native Press, English and vernacular, to form local organisations in the cities and chief towns with the object of periodically deciding on the questions which they are severally to take in hand and of exchanging their several views in order that they may direct their agitation to the same ends, though each may vary his treatment according to his own taste and in his own particular style It is hardly impossible that on any subject which deeply concerns the welfare and happiness of their country Native Gentlemen of education and intelligence should be widely separated in their opinions, and should be unable to co-operate heartily in perfect harmony We make this strong appeal to the patriotism of the members of the Press in the hope that they may support us in bringing about and working such a federation

## REMISSIONS OF REVENUE

—The *Pioneer* —While it is hopeless to expect the ryot to be thrifty the best thing to do is to guard him by appropriate legislation as far as that may be possible from the consequences of unthrift. And that will be done most effectually by the admirable arrangements in course of development for the suspension of revenue in hard times The system of a fixed demand and rigorous exaction thereof, however moderate the demand may be, is only appropriate to a higher condition of national advancement than has yet been reached Oppressed by the spectacle of the deplorable indebtedness and ruin which that system has fostered people have sometimes thought that our system contrasted unfavourably as regards its practical results with the relatively barbarous customs earlier of native governments, by which the State roughly seized, whatever it could, whenever it could, stripping the cultivator nearly as bare of his harvest proceeds in good years as Nature stripped him in bad, but at any rate leaving him free of entanglements as regards the future No one supposed that a civilised Government could imitate such an example, and yet many people doubted whether the barbarous method might not be the best. The ripe experience of modern agricultural reformers has found the true middle path. The suspension system is the old native system, purified of abuses and guarded from the danger of degenerating into a system of public robbery and extortion It amounts to the same thing in its essence, and in so far as the public exchequer is concerned The State takes from the cultivator,—not certainly all it can get in the old rough and ready way, but as much as may indemnify it for having let him off in bad years previously To work properly it will be absolutely necessary that the suspension system as applied to revenue may be reapplied by zamindars to rent, but with rent laws properly recast to make the two systems fit, there should be no difficulty in enforcing the observance by landlords towards their tenants of the liberal treatment bestowed on them by the Government The great bugbear of agricultural India, the money lender, will then be quietly eliminated from society

## LORD RIPON'S REIGN

The *Statesman* —Lord Ripon's Government has now reached the middle of the ordinary term of existence allotted to Indian Government, and there is, perhaps, no observer of the course of public affairs who does not feel how brief is the time that remains to it for the work it has taken in hand It has accomplished much during the past two years and a half The pacification of Afghanistan, and the withdrawal of our armies, without loss of prestige was a work of immense difficulty and imperial importance, but a greater achievement still has been what we may not unfairly call the pacification of India. The whole country was possessed, when Lord Ripon arrived in it, with a sense of uneasiness. It had lost confidence in its rulers It was wearied alike of their foreign policy and their domestic legislation It was being drained of its resources and curbed in its liberties For many years the educated native mind has not verged so close to disloyalty as it did then That it was at bottom not disloyal not even inclined to discontent, was proved by the warmth of its welcome to the new ruler and its readiness to put truth in him, and in the principles which he brought to the work of government Lord Ripon's policy was a policy of peace abroad, so far as peace might be honorably possible, and the improvement of condition of the people at home He early announced that he wished to do something for education and for agriculture he has most recently promulgated his policy for the political elevation of the people From the day of his arrival it was evident his professions were absolutely sincere, that he was filled with a lofty sense of duty, and that he rightly understood the nature of the work which a good Viceroy ought to try to do He wished to benefit India, and he saw that he

all do so only in quiet earnest, unceasing labour much of which would be unseen, and the result of which might make little show or noise in the world Some at least of the members of the Government are known to be men of immense working power, and quite as zealous as Lord Ripon himself And, certainly if they can, in two or three years, bring to perfection the important measures already on their hands, they will be distinguished above most of their predecessors for industry as well as capacity, and Lord Ripon will reap, in rich abundance the reward for which he looks—the consciousness of having done, not a little but a vast amount of work for the good of India But let him not undertake too much

## PROF MAX MULLER ON "THE TRUTHFUL CHARACTER OF THE HINDUS"

*(Contemporary Review)*

In my first lecture I endeavoured to remove the prejudice that everything in India is strange and so different from the intellectual life which we are accustomed to in England, that the twenty or twenty five years which a Civil Servant has to spend in the East seem often as to him a kind of exile that he must bear well as he can, but that severs him completely from all those higher pursuits by which life is made enjoyable at home This need not be so, and ought not to be so, if only it is clearly seen how almost every one of the higher interests that make life worth living here in England may find as ample scope in India as in England

To day I shall have to grapple with another prejudice, which is even more mischievous, because it forms a kind of my barrier between the Hindus and their rulers and makes anything like a feeling of true fellowship between the two utterly impossible

That prejudice consists in looking upon our stay in India as a kind of *moral* exile, and in regarding the Hindus as an inferior race, totally different from ourselves in their moral character, and, more particularly, in what forms the very foundation of the English character respect for truth

I believe there is nothing more disheartening to any high minded young man than the idea that he will have to spend his life among human beings, whom he can never respect or love—Natives as they are called, not to use even more offensive nicknames—men whom he is taught to consider as not amenable to the recognized principles of self respect, uprightness, and veracity and with whom therefore any community of interests and action, much more any real friendship, is supposed to be out of the question

So often has this charge of untruthfulness been repeated and so generally is it now accepted that it seems almost quixotic to try to fight against it

Nor should I venture to fight this almost hopeless battle, if I were not convinced that such a charge like all charges brought against a whole nation rests on the most flimsy induction and that it has done, is doing and will continue to do more mischief than any thing that even the bitterest enemy of English domination in India could have invented If a young man who goes to India as a Civil Servant or as a military officer, goes there fully convinced that the people whom he is to meet with are all liars, liars by nature or by national instinct, never restrained in their dealings by any regard for truth never to be trusted on their word, need we wonder at the feelings of disgust with which he thinks of the Hindus, even before he has seen them the feelings of distrust with which he approaches them, and the contemptuous way in which he treats them, when brought into contact with them for the transaction of public or private business? When such views have once been sown by the enemy, it will be difficult to gather them up. It has become almost an article of faith with every Indian Civil Servant to think that all Indians are liars, nay I know, I shall never be forgiven for my heresy in venturing to doubt it.

Now, quite apart from India, I feel most strongly that every one of these international considerations is to be deprecated, not only for the sake of the self conceited and uncharitable state of mind from which they spring and which they serve to strengthen and confirm but for purely logical reasons, also, namely, for the reckless and slovenly character of the induction on which such conclusions rest. Because a man has travelled in Greece, and has been cheated by his Dr Gomas, or been carried off by brigands, does it follow that all Greeks, ancient as well as modern, are cheaters and robbers, or that they approve of cheating and robbery? And because in Calcutta, or Bombay, or Madras Indians who are brought before Judges, or who hang about the Law Courts and the bazaars are not distinguished by an unreasoning and uncommon truth, is it not a very vicious induction to say, in these days of careful reasoning, that all Hindus are liars—particularly if you bear in mind that, according to the latest census, the number of inhabitants of that vast country amount to 253 millions? Are all these 253 millions of human beings to be set down as liars, because some hundreds, say even some thousands of Indians when they are brought to an English Court of law, on suspicion of having committed a theft or a murder do not speak the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Would an English sailor, if brought before a dark skinned Judge, who speak English with a strange accent, bow down before him and confess at once any misdeed that he may have committed, and would all his mates rush forward and eagerly bear witness against him when he had got himself into trouble?

The rules of induction are general but they depend on the subjects to which they are applied We may, to follow an Indian proverb, judge of a whole field of rice by tasting one or two grains only, but if we apply this rule to human beings we are sure to fall into the same mistake as the English captain who had once on board an English vessel, christened a French child and who remained fully convinced for the rest of his life that all French babies had very long noses

I can hardly think of anything that you could safely predicate of *all* the inhabitants of India and I confess to a little nervous tremor whenever I see a sentence beginning with 'The people of India' or 'Among the Brahmans or 'All the Buddhists' What follows is almost invariably wrong There is a greater difference between an Afghan a Sikh, a Hindustani a Bengali and a Dravidian than between an Englishman a Frenchman a German and a Russian—yet all are classed as Hindus, and all are supposed to fall under the sweeping condemnation

Let me read you what Sir John Malcolm says about the diversity of character to be observed by any one who has eyes to observe, amongst the different races whom we promiscuously call Hindus and whom we promiscuously condemn as Hindus After describing the people of Bengal as weak in body and timid in mind and those below Calcutta as the lowest of our Hindu subjects both in character and appearance he continues —

"But from the moment you enter the District of Behar the Hindu inhabitants are a race of men generally speaking not more distinguishable by their lofty stature and robust frame than they are for some of the finest qualities of the mind They are brave generous, humane and their truth is as remarkable as their courage

But because I feel bound to protest against the indiscriminating abuse that has been heaped on the people of India from the Himalaya to Ceylon, do not suppose that it is my wish or intention to draw an ideal picture of India, leaving out all the dark shades and giving you nothing but "sweetness and light Having never been in India myself I can only claim for myself the right and duty of every historian, namely, the right of collecting as much information as possible and the duty to sift it according to the recognized rules of historical criticism My chief sources of information with regard to the national character of the Indians in ancient times will be the works of Greek writers and the literature of the ancient Indians themselves For later times we must depend on the statements of the various conquerors of India, who in not always the most lenient Judges of those whom they may find it more difficult to rule than to conquer From the last century to the present day, I shall have to appeal partly to the authority of those who after spending an active life in India and among the Indians, have given us the benefit of their experience in published works, partly to the testimony of a number of distinguished Civil Servants, and of Indian gentlemen also whose personal acquaintance I have enjoyed in England, in France, and in Germany

As I have chiefly to address myself to those who will themselves be the rulers and administrators of India in the future allow me to begin with the opinions which some of the most eminent and I believe the most judicious among the Indian Civil Servants of the past have formed and deliberately expressed on the point which we are to day discussing, namely, the veracity or want of veracity of the Hindus

And here I must begin with a remark, which has been made by others also, namely, that the Civil Servants who went to India in the beginning of this century, and under the auspices of the old East *India Company, many of* whom I had the honor and pleasure of knowing when I first came to England, seemed to have seen a great deal more of Native life, Native manners, and Native character than those whom I had to examine five and twenty years ago, and who are now, after a distinguished career, coming back to England Indeed is no longer the distant island which it was, where each Crusoe had to make a home for himself as best as he could. With the short and easy voyages from England to India and from India to England, with the frequent mails and the telegraph, and the Anglo-Indian newspapers, official life in India has assumed the character of a temporary exile rather, which even English ladies are now more ready to share than fifty years ago This is a difficulty which cannot be removed, but must be met, and which, I believe, can best be met by inspiring the new Civil Servants with new and higher interests during their stay in India.

I know the late Professor Wilson, our Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, for many years, often listened with deep interest to his Indian reminiscences

Let me read you what he, Professor Wilson, says of his Native friends, associates, and servants

'I lived, both from necessity and choice, very much amongst the Hindus, and had opportunities of becoming acquainted with them in a greater variety of situations than those in which they usually come under the observation of Europeans. In the Calcutta Mint, for instance I was daily present and conversant with a numerous body of officers, mechanics, and laborers and always found amongst them cheerful and unwearied industry good humored complacency with the will of their superiors, and a readiness to make whatever exertions were demanded from them, there was among them no drunkenness no disorderly conduct, no insubordination It would not be true to say that there was no dishonesty, but it was comparatively rare, invariably petty, and much less formidable than I, I have, it is necessary to guard against in other Mints in other countries There was considerable skill and ready docility So far from there being any severity there was extreme frankness and I should say that more there is no chance without fear, frankness, is one of the most marked features in the Indian character Let the people feel sure of the temper and good will of their superiors and there is an end of reserve and timidity without the slightest departure in respect

Then, speaking of the much abused Indian Pandits he says —

'The studies which engaged my leisure brought me into connection with the men of learning, and in them I found the similar merits of industry, intelligence, cheerfulness, frankness, with others peculiar to their avocation A very common characteristic of these men, and of the Hindus especially, was a simplicity truly childish, and a total unacquaintance with the business and manners of life When that feature was lost, it was chiefly by those who had been long familiar with Europeans Among the Pandits, or the learned Hindus there prevailed great gentleness and great dread of the European character There is, indeed very little intercourse between any class of Europeans and Hindu scholars and it is not wonderful therefore, that mutual misapprehension should prevail"

Speaking, lastly of the higher classes in Calcutta and elsewhere, Professor Wilson says that he witnessed among them "polished manners clearness and comprehensiveness of understanding, liberality of feeling, and independence of principle that would have stamped them gentlemen in any country in the world" "With some of this class," he adds, "I formed friendships which I trust to enjoy through life"

I have often heard professor Wilson speak in the same in no ever stronger, terms of his old friends in India, and his correspondence with Ram Comul Sen, the grandfather of Keshub Chunder Sen, a most orthodox, not to say bigoted, Hindu which has lately been published, shows on what intimate terms English men and Hindus may be if only the advances are made on the English side

There is another professor of Sanskrit, of whom your University may well be proud, and who could speak on this subject with far greater authority than I can He, too, will tell you, and I have no doubt has often told you, that if only you look out for friends among the Hindus you will find them, and you may trust them

There is one book which for many years I have been in the habit of recommending, and another against which I have always been warning those of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service whom I happened to see at Oxford, and I believe both the advice and the warning have in several cases borne the very best fruit The book which I consider most mischievous, nay, which I hold responsible for some of the greatest misfortunes that have happened to India, is Mill's "History of British India" even with the antidote against its poison which is supplied by professor Wilson's notes The book which I recommend, and which I wish might be published again in a cheaper form, so as to make it more generally accessible, is Colonel Sleeman's "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official," published in 1844, but written originally in 1835-1836

*(To be Continued)*

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express its opinion as to the incompetency and stupidity of such judges We all know what a public outcry there was, a few years ago, against the leniency shewn by the judges towards habitual wife-beaters, men who used to beat, maul, and ill treat almost to death the women who had been fools enough to marry them The result of the general public protest was, that a new and stringent law was introduced, by which it has been rendered almost impossible for an Englishman to behave like an insane man or an enraged brute beast towards his wife The judges have become stouter in the discharge of their duty towards such *canaille*, and the newspaper press is, in consequence, not filled so frequently with reports of cowardly and cruel deeds against helpless women and children There are still, however, British Judges, in England itself, who are as guilty of vagaries as their brethren out in India have been, and are still from time to time The difference, however between failures of justice in this country and in England, is just this, that in the latter, the force of public opinion and the true liberty of an enlightened press are too much, sooner or later, for judicial incompetency, ignorance, or corruption, while in the former, justice is very slow and tedious, indeed, in her ways, and it takes many, many years before old abuses are swept away, and the wrongs of a long suffering public are righted The English papers of the mail of the 24th ultimo, contain an extraordinary example of the drivelling vagaries of which the British judge, in his own country, may be guilty We read, in the mail news, as follows —" The vagaries of the judicial bench have been illustrated by Mr Justice Hawkins sentencing to ten years penal servitude the writer of a stupid nasty letter to the Equerry of the Prince of Wales, and three days afterwards, sentencing to a month's imprisonment a man for smashing the head of his son with an iron bar, and killing him The boy was troublesome and refused to go to school What an extraordinary heart and mind must that judge have who could feel for an insensate piece of insult offered to the Prince of Wales, and could sentence the indistinct perpetrator of it to ten year's penal servitude, while he allows a dreadful ruffian of a father, who kills his own son on account of the commonest fault we find in child hood, to escape with one month's hard labour? Thus in a free, highly civilised, humane country, like England, there can actually be found a Judge who sees more in a stupid and indirect insult offered to royalty, than in the murder of a helpless boy by his own father! The object of this little editorial homily on our part, is to show our dearly beloved countrymen that it is not in India alone, there are serious failures of Justice and melancholy vagaries on the part of the Judges and Magistrates, and that the public are as much exposed to both, in England as in India. But as in India so in England there *are* remedies for such a state of things and if the Criminal Procedure Code can be brought to bear upon the vagaries of Mr Justice Tyrrel at Allahabad, a similar provision of the law, plus the tremendous force of public opinion and the press, may be brought to bear on Mr. Justice Hawkins in London.

## Original and Selected Notes

SIR ARTHUR GORDON has resigned the Governorship of New Zealand. This confirms the rumour that it is probable that Sir Arthur will be appointed Governor of Ceylon.

THE *Pioneer* has heard that General Wilson expressed himself in terms of the highest praise of Bangalore, and that the opinion he has formed of the Madras troops is, on the whole, one of satisfaction

A CORRESPONDENT writes —" It is premature to suppose that the Hyderabad Contingent Force will be abolished The infantry regiment may be reduced to four, so that there will be an equal number of each arm of the service.

A BOMBAY paper hears on good authority that the opium question is now being carefully considered by the Indian Council, and that a majority of the members are in favour of assimilating the Calcutta system to the Bombay system with the view of indirectly disconnecting the Government of India with the traffic

" This news of Mr Fawcett's illness has dashed upon the Native mind," says the *Indian Spectator*, " with the force of an impending calamity, and already do we hear of arrangements to offer national prayers for the patient No Englishman of the day has so much endeared himself to the heart of the nation as Prof Henry Fawcett The Member for Hindustan could not indeed be spared for many years yet to come, and in his hour of trial India appeals for mercy to an all seeing Providence!"

THE Maharajah of Travancore will come to Madras some time next month with a view of [illegible] the [illegible] of the State of India [illegible] the Right Honble the Governor The Maharajah will again go to Bangalore and will be accompanied by the Dewan and [illegible] following Certain reforms it is intended to carry out in the different departments of the administration, will be delayed till the return of the Maharajah and his Dewan from the proposed tour

A FURTHER storm is predicted for the 11th of next March by the same officer in the Canadian Finance Department, who foretold the last cyclone in the States This weather prophet states that the tempest will affect India, the South of Europe, England, and especially the North American Continent, while its strength will be so fearful that no smaller vessel than Cunard's can live on the ocean All the lowlands on the Atlantic will be submerged, and he begs the American and Canadian Governments to take due precautions

For Mr Kunte we are really sorry We had expected that after having acted as Professor of Sanscrit and Principal of a College he would now be given the principalship of the Presidency High School though for only [illegible], but now we find that his claims have been overlooked, and Mr Kunte must have been sorely disappointed We shall be much surprised if he now does not fight for his due claims having considered Is it because a permanent Principalship of a Provincial College is in store for him that he has been kept out? We wish it were the case

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is about to apply for permission to visit the Punjab this winter His Highness considers that as he is now an English man, to all intents and purposes—an English landlord and resident—he has a right to exercise the privilege of an English man to visit any part of the world he likes His object in the visit is, we are informed, to obtain information about his ancestral estates If His Highness has Maharajah's Ranjit Singh's sword, he will says a Punjab paper, and all the title-deeds that ever the Lion of the Punjab had, to any land here, in the—scabbard

IT has been proposed to revise the limits of the several commandants as follows —Bangalore Division To include the whole of Mysore and Coorg, that part of the District of North Arcot above the Ghats, the District of Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris Eastern District, to include that part of Orissa and the Tributary Mahals now within the limits of the Madras Military Command, the District of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Nellore, Madras Chingleput, part of North Arcot below the ghats South Arcot and Tanjore Western District, to include the District of Malabar and Canara, the State of Travancore and Cochin, and the district of Malabar and Tinnevelly

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times of India* from Oodeypore under date the 26th of November —

There have been grand doings here in honour of the seventh anniversary of the accession of the present Maharajah His Highness held a durbar in the Khush Mahal, which was largely attended, amongst those present being the Rawat of Kurabar, the Rao of Asenal, the Thakur of Sirdargah, Bhi Pana Lall, Prime Minister to His Highness, Colonel Eman Smith, C S I, the Political Resident, Dr Mullen, Dr Thompson, and others The native chiefs and officials presented *nuzzers* to the Maharana The durbar closed with the presentation of *attar* and *pan* to the British officials. In the afternoon there was an elephant fight, which attracted a large number of spectators. The contest was a very exciting one, a tusk of one of the combatants being broken in half during the affray The proceedings of the day concluded with a *nautch*

THE *Times of India* suggests that Mr *Grant Duff* should be "*sent to Coventry*" for a time, and given to understand that none of his speeches would be reported until the order with regard to the *Madras Times* was withdrawn " That a Liberal of the Liberals could ever have issued so absurd and retrogressive an order will perplex his party at home, and be an awkward weapon in the hands of their opponents, but it will scarcely astonish those out here who have learnt to condemn the system of party patronage by which third rate English politicians are thrust into positions in India that should only be occupied by statesmen The transition from England to India at a late period of life, and without any preliminary training, is apt to turn the heads of all but the strongest men from the free lom and 'hackling' of an English hustings they are suddenly promoted to a position of what seems, though it is not, almost in responsible power Then they commit some gross blunder which is an outrage on public opinion Mr Grant Duffs blunder may be easily remedied, but he should be taught that the Indian Press will not allow even one of its minor organs to be bullied nor permit of tactics he would have never ventured to employ at home even against his little local journal the *Elgin Courant*"

THE *Asian* thus refers to Mr W R Robertson's last appointment —Mr Robertson has been appointed 'Agricultural Reporter to Government, and we are told that his duties are to consist in visiting all parts of the Presidency, and reporting as to what parts of it may be considered safe from and what parts require to be protected from probable famines Considering the extent of the Madras Presidency and that the weekly reports show us that scarcity or failure of crops is always more or less imminent in many parts of it, we should have thought that this work would have been quite sufficient to have occupied the full time of any one man, whilst at the same time we think that the work would more properly fall to the duty of engineers in the Public Works Department But Mr Robertson has not only to do this duty, but also to continue his work as Superintendent of Government Farms, and we maintain that the efficient discharge of the double duty by one man is impossible If the work of the students of the Sydapet Farm is to be properly supervised, the presence of the Superintendent becomes a matter of necessity, and after reading Lord Ripon's remarks to the talukdars of Oudh on the importance of agriculture in India, we can hardly imagine that His Lordship would approve of Mr Robertson's being taken away from his important duties of instructing the rising generation of agriculturists"

## Local and Provincial

THE DEWAN —On Thursday next, by the ordinary Mail Train, Mr C V Runga Charlu, C I E, Dewan of Mysore, will leave for Madras, where he will spend the Christmas holiday

PRIVILEGE LEAVE —Mr B G Krishna Iyengar, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

THE M S R RECEIPTS —The total receipts of the Mysore State Railway for the week ending 9th instant, amounted to Rs 5712 2 2 being at an average of Rs 67 12 2 a mile The rate for the corresponding week, last year was 39 2 6

SALE OF MILITARY BUILDINGS —The Resident in Mysore has been requested by the Government to endeavour to make arrangements for the sale of Military Buildings at the French Rocks through the agency of the Mysore Public Works Department

MADRAS FINE ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION —We are glad to note that the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners at this station have, with their usual energy and industry, made a number of things, in the shape of furniture and pottery, elegantly shaped and carved and modelled, and have sent them for competition at the approaching Exhibition of Arts and Industry at Madras

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S STUD —Considerable additions are being made to the stud of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore A batch of fresh mares consigned to Messrs Arbuthnot and Co, and attended for the local market, is on its way from Australia, and an agents from the Maharajah's stables is now in Madras, awaiting the consignment, to make liberal purchases on behalf of His Highness —*Mail*.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS — The number of candidates for the University Examinations to be held during the present and next month is as follows —

| | |
|---|---|
| Matriculation | 4 684* |
| First Arts | 797 |
| B A | 227 |
| M A | 7 |
| B L | 68 |
| B C E | 2 |

* 12 are female candidates

BOAT RACES —On Friday and Saturday evening last, there were boat races on the Ulsoor lake, got up by the Boat Club of the C and M Station There were a "scratch fours' race in two heats, a cutter race, got up by the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners a "sculls" race, a canoe race, in two heats, and a pair oar race, in all of which it was the Military officers of the station who took the chief part A similar programme of boat races was gone through on Saturday evening

THE CHRISTMAS MARKET SHOW, C AND M. STATION —We need hardly remind the sight loving public that the annual Christmas Market Show of the C and M Station comes off on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at [illegible] M, when the public will be admitted to the Show As we said in our last issue, every effort is being made to make the show go off with as much *eclat* as possible His Highness the Maharajah, it is expected, will be present at the opening of the Show, and that, surely, will be a great attract on to our native readers

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE —We hear on the best authority that the Camp of Exercise is to be held next month, at Shivapuram, five miles from Bangalore on the Madras branch Railway, the site of the Camp of 1871 The site has been surveyed by the Royal Engineers and the plans are being reduced-lithographed The operations at the Camp will be confined to the Bangalore troops and to one European Infantry Regiment from Madras The camp will last about three weeks and Sir Frederick Roberts will be on the ground —*Bangalore Spectator*

CHRISTMAS SPORTS —In addition to the Gymkhana Sports, which have been fixed for Saturday evening next, the 23rd Instant, we see a long programme of sports to be held in the C and M Station during Christmas week, beginning on the 27th Instant and extending to the 30th and again on the 1st and 2nd January ensuing The sports are to consist of lawn tennis, at the Cubbon Park, cricket, Madras against Bangalore on the South Parade two days, rackets on the 30th Instant, in the Court of the United Service Club, and Billiard matches, double and single On the 1st and 2nd January, there will be a cricket match between the Bangalore and the Parsee Cricket Club

BANGALORE GYMKHANA —We suppose, that, in the absence of any other 'attraction' during the coming "Christmas season," the Gymkhana of the C and M Station, usually in a deadly lively condition, have put on a spurt, and have advertised as attractive a programme of sports as they possibly can, to be gone through, on Saturday next the 23rd Instant Unhappily, the Christmas annual market Show of the Station comes on about the same hour, on the same day, and thus two attractions will be found "one too much" for the trot jogging public of Bangalore Which of these will His Highness our Maharajah patronise by his presence? Like a wise young Conservative of the times, he will, probably, be present at both, opening the Market Show, and finishing the evening at the "Gym"

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS—In the Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (General)—dated 4th December 1882 the following order is circulated to all heads of Departments—"Owing to difficulties attendant on jurisdiction in criminal cases, Heads of Offices in the Administration, inclusive of the several Departments of the Railway, are informed that they are not at liberty to employ any Europeans or Eurasians without the previous sanction of the Government, and they are further requested to submit a list of the Officials belonging to the above classes who may be now borne on their establishments, giving

their names, age, pay, date of first employment and length of service, and stating whether they claim to be European British subjects."

THE E AND A I ASSOCIATION.—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from the Honorary Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Bangalore of a copy of the "Guide to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Villages in Mysore and Hand-Book of Industrial Pursuits," a neatly got up and well printed volume, somewhat bulky in appearance and contents, with numerous maps and plans, and several statistical tables of information. It seems to contain all the information that is necessary to point out the aims and objects of the Association. We have not had time as yet to consider the book, and the weight and importance of its contents to the community for whom they are intended. In our next issue, we hope to review the work in detail.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—We are glad to observe that, in the C and M Station of Bangalore, a strenuous measure has been adopted by the executive of the Municipality of the Station, in putting a stop to the free and easy liquor traffic, by which soldiers of the Garrison were afforded every facility of "putting an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains." The President of the Municipality, on the orders of the Resident, who was moved thereto by the Commander in Chief of Madras, to whom the matter had been represented by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Bangalore Division, has cancelled no less than 16 liquor licenses in the C and M Station, from the 31st December current. Ten shops have been closed in the General Bazar, three in Shooley, and one in Saint John's Hill, so that Tommy Atkins's opportunities for drink have been wholesomely curtailed.

THE CASE OF RICHMOND DAVIS.—In a recent issue of this journal, we mentioned that the case against Richmond Davis, a soldier of the 43rd European Regiment, had been transferred to the High Court of Madras. It will be remembered that the charge against Davis was, that he had caused the death of one Vamboly, a pariah resident of Mootoo herry, C and M Station, by kicking him on his right side, causing a rupture of the spleen, in consequence of which the man died. Davis was thereupon charged with causing grievous hurt and simple hurt, the medical testimony having proved that the deceased had a diseased spleen. The soldier was committed for trial, by the District Magistrate, to the Sessions Judge's Court, of the Civil and Military Station. But the learned judge of that Court, seeing he had no jurisdiction to try European British born subjects, sent the case back to the District Magistrate, for commital to the High Court of Madras, where the records were accordingly sent. The High Court Judges returned the case for trial and disposal by the District Magistrate, within his powers as a Justice of the Peace, to try and dispose of such cases to the limit of the section of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely, three months' rigorous imprisonment. On Tuesday last, Davis was put upon his defence, before Major Malthy, the District Magistrate, and the evidence showing that the accused was not present at the time of the alleged assault on the deceased, he was discharged, under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

## The Mysore Gazette.

*Bangalore, Saturday, December 16, 1882.*

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

*The 5th December* 1882. No. 143.—All Public Offices in the Province will be closed for the Christmas holiday, from Saturday the 23rd December 1882 to Wednesday the 3rd January 1883, both days inclusive.

2. Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of urgent business during the vacation.

*The 6th December* 1882. No. 144.—In continuation of Notification dated 13th November 1882, No. 129, it is hereby notified that the Doderi Talak will hereafter be called the Chellakere Talak.

*The 7th December* 1882. No. 146.—In the Notification No. 131 of the 21st November 1882, line 2 *for* "(1) from Tarikere Taluk to Shimoga Taluk" printed in italics, *read* "(1) from Tarikere taluk to Channagiri taluk of the Shimoga District."

*The 9th December* 1882. No. 147.—The taluk of Devanhalli in the Bangalore District is abolished, a Deputy Amildar being stationed at Kasba Devanhalli.

No. 148.—The taluks of Gudibanda and Malur in the Kolar District are abolished, a Deputy Amildar being stationed at each of the kasbas of Gudibanda and Malur.

The Head quarters of the Shrinivaspur taluk will be removed to Chintamani and the taluk will hereafter be called the "Chintamani taluk." A Deputy Amildar will be stationed at Shrinivaspur.

The Betmangala taluk as revised will be hereafter called the "Bowringpete taluk" and the Gummayakanpalya taluk the "Bagepalli taluk."

No. 149.—From the 1st January 1883 Chiddroog will cease to be a separate District and will be added on to the Tumkur District with the exception of the Davangere taluk which is transferred to the Shimoga District.

From the same date Hassan will cease to be a separate District, the taluks of Hole Narsipur, Channarayapatna, Nagamangala and Attikappa being transferred to the Mysore District, and the taluks of Hassan, Manjarabad, Belur and Arsikere being transferred to the Kadur District.

No. 150.—From the 1st January 1883 the Munsiffs' Courts at Chiepete, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Hunsur will be abolished and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the remaining Munsiffs' Courts and their Head quarters will be as follows:—

| No. | Head Quarters of the Munsiffs Courts | Taluks comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Munsiffs Court |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bangalore | 1 Hoskote<br>2 Anekal<br>3 Kankanhalli and<br>4 Closepet |
| 2 | Bangalore (Additional Munsiff) | 1 Bangalore Town and taluk |
| 3 | Nelamangala in the place of Doddballapur | 1 Nelamangala<br>2 Doddballapur<br>3 Magadi and<br>4 Kunigal |
| 4 | Kolar | 1 Kolar<br>2 Mulbagal<br>3 Bowringpet, and<br>4 Chintamani |
| 5 | Chikkballapur | 1 Chikkballapur<br>2 Sidlaghatta<br>3 Bagepalli, and<br>4 Gouribidnur |
| 6 | Tumkur in the place of Turuvekere | 1 Tumkur<br>2 Gubbi<br>3 Tiptur and<br>4 Chikkanayakanahalli |
| 7 | Maddagiri | 1 Maddagiri<br>2 Pavagada, and<br>3 Sira |
| 8 | Chitaldroog | 1 Chitaldroog<br>Challkere<br>3 Holalkere, and<br>4 Hiriyur |
| 9 | Shimoga | 1 Shimoga<br>2 Ferlahalli and<br>3 Channagiri |
| 10 | Sagar | 1 Sagar<br>2 Nagar and<br>3 Sorab |
| 11 | Hunsur in the place of Davangere | 1 Hunsur<br>2 Shikarpur and<br>3 Davangere |
| 12 | Chikmagalur | 1 Chikmagalur<br>2 Kadur, and<br>3 Mudgere |
| 13 | Yedehalli in the place of Kadur | 1 Koppa, and<br>2 Tarikere |
| 14 | Hassan | 1 Hassan<br>2 Manjarabad<br>3 Belur, and<br>4 Arsikere |
| 15 | Mysore | 1 Mysore<br>2 Tirumakudlu Narsipur, and<br>3 Hunsur |
| 16 | Seringapatam | 1 Seringapatam<br>2 Mandya<br>3 Attikappa and<br>4 Nagamangala |
| 17 | Nanjangud | 1 Nanjangud,<br>2 Chamarajnagar<br>3 Yelandur<br>4 Gundlupet, and<br>5 Heggaddevankote. |
| 18 | Hole Narsipur | 1 Hole Narsipur<br>2 Yedatore, and<br>3 Channarayapatna. |

No. 151.—From the 1st January 1883 the Courts of Subordinate Judges at Kolar, Chitaldroog and Hassan will be abolished and the local limits of the remaining Subordinate Judges' Courts will for the present be as follows:—

| No. | Head-Quarters of the Subordinate Judges' Courts | Local Limits of the Jurisdiction of each Court |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bangalore | All taluks comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore, Nelamangala, Kolar and Chikkballapur |
| 2 | Tumkur | All taluks comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs Courts at Tumkur, Maddagiri and Chitaldroog |
| 3 | Shimoga | All taluks comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs Courts at Shimoga, Sagar and Hunsur |
| 4 | Chikmagalur | All taluks comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs Courts at Chikmagalur, Yedehalli and Hassan |
| 5 | Mysore | All taluks comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs Courts at Mysore, Seringapatam, Nanjangud and Hole Narsipur |

*The 11th December* 1882. No. 152.—Nanjunda Wodeiar Head Munshi of the Tumkur District to be 1st Class Deputy Amildar of Malvalli in the Mysore District.—To join forthwith in the place of M. Nizamuddin Ali Khan who will remain as Deputy Amildar at Seringapatam until further orders.

No. 153.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Hospital Assistants having been found qualified on examination are promoted to 2nd Class from 1st December 1882:—

M. Narayanasamy Naidu
M. Muttusamy Pillé
N. R. Ponnusamy Pillé
J. A. Mariya Pillé

No. 154.—Madhava Rao, Revenue Head Munshi, Kolar District, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Malur Taluk until further orders.

*The 7th December* 1882. No. 155.—Mir Kamaluddin Ali Khan, Acting Amildar of the Lakshmeshwar Taluk (abolished), is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Koppa Taluk until relieved by Subba Rao or until further orders.

No. 156.—Tarawal Rao Amildar Tirthahalli Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted three months privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 157.—Gundappa, Amildar, Magadi Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted one months privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

*The 8th December* 1882. No. 158.—Mr. J. D. Sandford resumed charge of the office of Chief Judge and Inspector General of Prisons from Mr. C. G. Plumer, and relinquished charge of the same to the latter officer on the forenoon of the 5th December 1882.

*The 9th December* 1882. No. 159.—Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Assistant Commissioner, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 124 of the 3rd November 1882.

No. 160.—Mr. P. N. Purushotta, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted ten days privilege leave from the 3rd instant or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 161.—The following transfers of Munsiffs are ordered.—To take effect from 1st January 1883:—

Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence, B. A., B. L., from Mysore to Chikkballapur.
C. Srinivasaiyengar from Chitaldroog to Mysore.
V. D. Punnaiyangar Mudaliar, from Nanjangud to Shimoga.
S. N. Ramiswamiengar, from Shimoga to Maddagiri.
A. Krishnaswamiengar, B. A., from Maddagiri to Kolar.
M. Bhavanaiyangar, B. A., B. L., from Chikkballapur to Chitaldroog.
Subbarayer, from Seringapatam to Nanjangud.
M. Srinivasaiyengar, from Hunsur (abolished) to Yedehalli.
Mr. J. T. Vanderlowen, from Kolar to Nelamangala.
M. Annaji Rao, from Shikarpur to Tumkur.
U. Mangapti Naidu, from Davangere to Hunsur.
S. Varadarajaiyengar, from Taravekere to Seringapatam.

No. 162.—In modification of Notification No. 134, dated 25th November 1882, the following appointments and transfers of Amildars are ordered:—

Lakshmanarappa, from Sorab to Nagar.
Ali Nakki Khan, from Nagar to Kunigal.
Venkataraganagar, from Kunigal to Chitaldroog.
Tirumala Rao, from Tirthahalli to Kankanhalli.
Ramanaiyengar from Kankanhalli to Channarayapatna.
Ramaswamiya from Channarayapatna to Sorab and is promoted from the 5th to the 4th Grade.
B. Ramaswamiengar, Munsiff of Dodballapur who stands posted as Amildar of Tarikere to be 4th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chikkballapur Taluk, vice Ramanaiyengar transferred to the Survey Department.—To join on 1st January 1883.
P. C. Sivagnanam Pillé, Munsiff of Narsipur to be 4th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Chintamani Taluk.—To join on expiration of leave.
S. Venkatavaradaiyengar, Munsiff of Closepet, to be 4th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Bowringpet Taluk.—To join on 1st January 1883.
Rangnatha Rao, Sheristadar of the Betmangala Taluk, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Bowringpet Taluk, till the arrival of Venkatavaradaiyengar.
Tirumalachari Accountant, Department Public Works at Chikmagalur, is appointed Amildar of the 5th Grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kadur Taluk on probation.
No. 163.—The following appointments of Deputy Amildars are ordered.—To join forthwith:—
Subramanya, Revenue Head Munshi, Bangalore District, to be 2nd Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Gudibanda.
Gulam Ahmed Khan 1st Class Police Inspector, Kolar District, to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Shrinivaspur on probation.
K. Srinivasa Rao, Clerk, Dewan's Office, to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Malur on probation.
Kistnappa Rangachari Sheristadar of the Tumkur Taluk to be 2nd Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Devanhalli on probation.
Mir Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar at Seringapatam to be 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Taravekere.
Krishnappa, Deputy Amildar of Taravekere to be Deputy Amildar of the 2nd Grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of Channapatna, vice E. Shama Rao.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

*The 9th December* 1882. No. 4181. The following appointment and promotions in the Local Engineer Establishment are ordered, to take effect from the 1st November 1882:—

Mr. D. Sitarma Rao, Apprentice Engineer, to be Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.—To continue in the Railway Department.
Mr. D. Ranga Rao, Apprentice Engineer, to be Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. C. A. Mahadeva Shastri, B. A., B. E., to be Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.—To be attached to the Mysore State Railway.

## General Summary.

### MADRAS.

CLOSING OF THE COURTS.—The High Courts, Original and Appellate Sides, and the Small Cause Courts will be closed, for the Christmas vacation from Saturday, the 23rd instant, to Thursday the 4th January, 1883, inclusive.—*Mail.*

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.—Government have sanctioned a proposal made by the Accountant General that the travelling allowance of medical subordinates should form a charge on provincial funds except when posted to new Municipal and local fund dispensaries.—*Ibid.*

SOWCARS PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING THE FORT.—A representation having been made to the heads of offices in the Fort, that sowcars are to be seen during all hours of the day in each office, conversing with the employés and thereby diverting their attention from their duties, the sentries at the different gates of the Fort are not in future to allow sowcars to enter the Fort.—*Ibid.*

THE RIOTING AT SALEM.—Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that at the trial of the prisoners accused of rioting at Salem, which ended in the infliction of sentences of penal servitude for long terms of years, both the native assessors of the presiding judge declared that the evidence was insufficient to convict the prisoners, and whether the presiding judge was alone in his judgment of "Guilty." The Marquis of Hartington: "It appears from the reports in the Indian newspapers (from which alone I have any information on the subject) that it is a fact that at the trial referred to the two native assessors declared the evidence insufficient to convict the prisoners. As there was not one judge there can be no doubt that he was alone in his judgment of guilty. The cases were tried in the usual way by the Sessions Judge with the aid of two assessors. The assessors are not jurors, nor are their duties those of a jury. By law it is expressly enacted in the Criminal Procedure Code, and has for many years been the recognised practice, that the opinion of each

assessor is to be given orally, and recorded in writing by the court, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge, and the law directs that the Judge shall proceed to pass Judgment of acquittal or conviction 'having considered the opinions of the assessors but not being bound to conform to them' —*Overland Mail*

## Extracts.

### THE VICEROY

The *Statesman*—Looking over the columns of our native contemporaries, published within the last few days, we see with satisfaction the warm words of welcome with which they greet the Viceroy's return to Calcutta. In the present case we are convinced of the genuineness of the sentiment, and perhaps the best compliment we can pay, for it pays, can pay to the Viceroy is to say that he has amply deserved them. His every word and action, since he became Viceroy, has evinced a conviction to every mind that, with his whole heart, he is striving for the country's good. The people of India—all of them who have any knowledge of public men and affairs—know and feel that Lord Ripon is a warm and sincere friend, and they are grateful. They may not approve of all his measures—for example few of them, we suppose, can yet see that it was good for India to abolish the import duties, but we do not think that any intelligent native has a shadow of doubt of the uprightness of the spirit in which he seeks to rule India in the interests of her own people. This implicit belief in him is the reward of his own single minded sincerity and ostentatious honesty of speech and act. He has never said or done anything for the sake of show. The English community have an equal respect for Lord Ripon's character and the principles which guide his conduct as Viceroy, though many of them have not the same feeling of confidence felt by the natives in the tendernesses displayed by his Government.

### PUBLICITY FOR PUBLIC MEASURES.

The following Resolution, dated the 8th November, has been circulated to all Local Administrations in India:—

In the Circular letter dated the 8th September 1882, Local Governments and Administrations were addressed on the possibility of giving greater publicity to measures which may from time to time be under the consideration of the legislature before they are passed into law, and certain suggestions were made with a view to effect this object. In addition, however, to legislative measures, properly so called, there is another important class of legislation which frequently affects the interests of the public to a greater or less extent, *viz.*, that which takes the form of rules, regulations, or notifications having the force of law and issued by the executive authorities by virtue of powers conferred upon them under the provisions of an Act of the legislature. In regard to these laws, it appears to the Governor General in Council doubtful whether sufficient efforts are in all cases made at present to elicit an expression of public opinion before they are brought into force, and some measure seems to be required whereby greater publicity may be given to the drafts of such rules.

In order to attain this end, His Excellency in Council considers that the ordinary procedure to be followed should be that any rules, regulations, or notifications which affect the outside public, should before being issued by local Governments or administrations, or in cases in which previous approval or sanction of the Governor-General in Council is necessary, before submission to the Government of India, be published with a view to ascertain whether any valid objections can be taken thereto. Such publication might be effected in the local official Gazettes and in one or two local newspapers (if any exist), English or Vernacular, which circulate among the classes of persons whom the proposed rules are likely to affect. A similar course might, in the opinion of the Government of India, be adopted with advantage in the case of many rules or notifications affecting the outside public which it is proposed to issue, not under any Act or Regulation, but as executive orders. The practice which prevails in England under the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vic. Chap 55) is described in section 183 of that Act, a copy of which is appended to this Resolution. There may be some classes of rules which it is inexpedient or impracticable to publish before issue. But these will probably be found not numerous.

When any rules, regulations or notifications of the classes referred to in this Resolution are submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, it should invariably be stated whether they have been published, in accordance with the instructions now issued. If they have been so published the result of such publication should be described, and if they have not been published, the reasons for non publication should be fully explained.

*Section 184 of 38 and 39 Vic., Chap 55*

Bye laws made by a local authority under this Act shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to and confirmed by the Local Government Board, which Board is hereby empowered to allow or disallow the same as it may think proper, nor shall any such bye-laws be confirmed—

Unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same has been given in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within the district to which such bye-laws relate, one month at least before the making of such application, nor

Unless one month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye laws has been left at the office of the local authority and has been open during office hours thereat to the inspection of the rate payers of the district to which such bye-laws relate, without fee or reward,

The clerk of the local authority shall, on the application of any such rate payer, furnish him with a copy of such proposed bye laws or any part thereof on payment of sixpence for every hundred words contained in such copy.

A bye law required to be confirmed by the Local Government Board shall not require confirmation, allowance, or approval by any other authority.

### PROF MAX MULLER ON "THE TRUTHFUL CHARACTER OF THE HINDUS"

*(Contemporary Review)*

*(Continued from our last issue)*

Mill's History no doubt you all know particularly the candidates for the Indian Civil Service, who I am sorry to say, are not examined in it at all. Still, in order to substantiate my strong condemnation of the book I shall have to give a few proofs.

Mill in his estimate of the Hindu character is chiefly guided by Dubois, a French missionary, and by Orme and Buchanan, Tennant and Ward, all of them neither very competent nor very unprejudiced judges. Mill however, picks out all that is most unfavourable from their works, and omits the qualifications which even these writers felt bound to give to their wholesale condemnation of the Hindus. He quotes as serious, for instance, what was said in joke, namely, that 'a Brahman is an ant's nest of lies and imposture.'

Next to the charge of untruthfulness, Mill upbraids the Hindus for what he calls their litigiousness. He writes 'As often as courage fails them in seeking more daring gratification to the hatred and revenge their malignity bears a vent in the channel of litigation.' Without imputing dishonorable motives as Mill does, the same fact might be stated in a different way, by saying 'As often as their reverence and respect of law keep them from seeking more daring gratification to their hatred and revenge, say, by murder or poisoning their trust in English justice leads them to appeal to our Courts of Law.' Dr Robertson in his "Historical Disquisitions concerning India" seems to have considered the litigious subtlety of the Hindus as a sign of high civilization rather than of barbarism, but he is sharply corrected by Mr Mill, who tells him that "nowhere is this subtlety carried higher than among the writers of the Irish." That Courts of Justice, like the English, see which a verdict was not to be obtained as formerly in Mahomedan Courts, by bribes and corruption, should at first have proved very attractive to the Hindus need not surprise us. But is it really true that the Hindus are more fond of litigation than other nations? If we consult Sir Thomas Munro, the eminent Governor of Madras, and the powerful advocate of the Ryotwar settlements, he tells us in so many words 'I have had ample opportunity of observing the Hindus in every situation, and I can affirm that they are not litigious.'

But Mill goes further still, and in one place he actually assures his readers that a "Brahman may put a man to death when he lists. In fact, he represents the Hindus as such a monstrous mass of all vice that, as Colonel Vans Kennedy remarked, society could not have held together, if it had really consisted of such reprobates only. Nor does he seem to see full bearing of his remarks. Surely, if a Brahman might, as he says, put a man to death whenever he lists, it would be the strongest testimony in their favor that we hardly ever hear of their availing themselves of such a privilege, to say nothing of the fact—and a fact it is—that, according to statistics, the number of capital sentences was one in every ten thousand in England, but only one in every million in Bengal.

Colonel Sleeman's "Rambles" are less known than they deserve to be. To give you an idea of the man, I must read you some extracts from the book.

His sketches being originally addressed to his sister this is how he writes to her:

"My Dear sister,—Were any one to ask your countrymen in India what had been their greatest source of pleasure while there perhaps nine in ten would say, the letters which they receive from their sisters at home. And while thus contributing so much to our happiness, they no doubt tend to make us better citizens of the world and servants of Government than we should otherwise be. For in our struggles through life, in India we have all more or less and eyes to the approbation of those circles which our kind sisters represent—who may, therefore be considered in the exalted light of a valuable species of *unpaid magistracy* to the Government of India.

There is a touch of the old English chivalry even in these few words addressed to a sister whose approbation he values and with whom he appeal to spend the winter of his days. Having been as he confesses, idle in answering letters, or rather too busy to find time for long letters he made use of his enforced leisure, which on his way from the Nerbuddah river to the Himalaya mountains in search of health to give to his sister a full account of his impressions and experiences in India. Though what he wrote was intended at first only for the interest of a dear sister and the other members of his family at home, he adds in a more serious tone 'Of one thing I must beg you to be assured that I have nowhere indulged in fiction, either in the narrative of recollections or the conversations. What I relate on the testimony of others I believe to be true, and what I relate on my own you may rely upon as *being so*.

When planning his volumes before the public at large in 1844, he expresses a hope that they may tend to make the people of India better understood by those of our countrymen whose destinies are cast among them, and in spire more kindly feelings towards them.

You may ask who I consider Colonel Sleeman so trustworthy an authority on the Indian character, more trustworthy, for instance, than even so accurate and unprejudiced an observer as Professor Wilson. My answer is—because Wilson lived chiefly in Calcutta, while Colonel Sleeman saw India, where alone the true India can be seen namely in the village communities. For many years he was employed as Commissioner for the suppression of Thuggee. The Thuggs were professional assassins who committed their murder under a kind of religious sanction. They were originally all Mahomedans, but for a long time past Mahomedans and Hindus had been in harmonious alliance, the former class however, still predominating.

In order to hunt up these gangs Colonel Sleeman had constantly to live among the people in the country, to gain their confidence, and to watch the ryots as well as the landlords in their character.

Now what Colonel Sleeman continually insists on is that no one knows the Indian who does not know them in their village communities—what we shall now call the *communes*. It is that village life which in India has given its peculiar impress to the Indian character, more so than in any other country we know. When in Indian history we hear so much of kings and emperors, of Rajahs and Maharajahs, we are apt to think of India as an Eastern monarchy, ruled by a central power and without any trace of that self-government which was the pride of England. But those who have most carefully studied the political life of India tell you the very opposite.

The political unit, or the social cell in India, has always been, and, in spite of repeated foreign conquests, is still the village community. Some of these political units will occasionally combine or be combined for common purposes (such a confederacy being called a grammagala) but each is perfect in itself. When we read in the laws of Manu of officers appointed to rule over ten, twenty, a hundred, or a thousand of these villages, that means no more than that they were responsible for the collection of taxes, and generally for the good behaviour of these villages. And when in latter times, we hear of circles of eighty-four villages, the so-called Chourasis (Katurasiti) and of 360 villages, this too, seems to refer to fiscal arrangements only. To the ordinary Hindu, I mean to ninety-nine in every hundred, the village was his world, and the *sphere of public opinion*, with its beneficial influences on individuals, seldom extended beyond the horizon of his village.

Colonel Sleeman was one of the first who called attention to the existence of these village communities in India, and their importance in the social fabric of the whole country both in ancient and in modern times, and though they have since become far better known and celebrated through the writings of Sir Henry Maine, it is still both interesting and instructive to read Colonel Sleeman's account. He writes as a mere observer, and uninfluenced as yet by any theories on the development of early social and political life among the Aryan nations in general.

I do not mean to say that Colonel Sleeman was the first who pointed out the palpable fact that the whole of India is parcelled out into estates of villages. Even so early an observer as Megasthenes seems to have been struck by the same fact when he says that "in India the husbandmen with their wives and children leave the country, and entirely avoid going into town." What Colonel Sleeman was the first to point out was that all the Native virtues of the Hindus are intimately connected with their village life.

That village life, however, is naturally the least known to English officials, may the very presence of an English official is often said to be sufficient to drive away those Native virtues which distinguish both the private life and the public administration of justice and equity in an Indian village. Take a man out of his village-community and you remove him from all the restraints of society. He is out of his element, and under temptation more likely to go wrong than to remain true to the traditions of his home life. Even between village and village the moral restraints of public morality are not always recognized. What would be called a successful raid or conquest if directed against distant villages, in which would be falsehood or treachery in private life is honored by the name of policy and diplomacy if successful against strangers. On the other hand, the ties of hospitality applied only to people of other villages, and a man of the same village could never claim the right of an *atithi* or guest.

Let us hear now what Colonel Sleeman tells us about the moral character of the members of these village-communities and let us not forget that the Commissioner for the suppression of Thuggee had ample opportunities of seeing the dark as well as the bright sides of the Indian character.

He assures us that falsehood or lying between members of the same village is almost unknown. Speaking of some of the most savage tribes, the Gonds, for instance, he mentions that nothing would induce them to tell a lie, though they would think nothing of killing a herd of cattle for an insult or injury.

Of these men it may, perhaps, be said that they have not yet learned the value of a lie, yet even such blissful innocence ought to count in a nation's character. But I am not pleading here for Gonds, or Bhils, or Santhals, and other non Aryan tribes I am speaking of the Aryan and more or less civilized inhabitants of India. Now among them where rights, duties, and interests begin to clash in one and the same village, public opinion, in its limited sphere, seems strong enough to keep even an evil disposed person from telling a falsehood. The fear of the gods also has not yet lost its power. In most villages there is a sacred tree, a pipal tree (*Ficus Religiosa*) and the gods are supposed to delight to sit among its leaves, and listen to the music of their rustling. The deponent takes one of those leaves in his hand, and invokes the god, who sits above him, to crush him, or those dear to him as he crushes the leaf in his hand if he speaks anything but the truth. He then plucks and crushes the leaf, and states what he has to say.

The pipal-tree is generally supposed to be occupied by one of the Hindu deities, while the large cotton tree particularly among the wilder tribes, is supposed to be the abode of local gods, all the more terrible because entrusted with the Police Function of the village. In their *panchayets*, Sleeman tells us, men adhere habitually and religiously to the truth and "I have had before me hundreds of cases" he says, in which a man's property, liberty, and life has depended upon his telling a lie, and he has refused to tell it."

*(To be Continued.)*

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THE

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

*(From the Daily Papers)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### EUROPE.

THE CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY

*London, 17th December*—A special Council was held at Windsor yesterday at which Lord Derby was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Kimberley as Secretary for India, Lord Hartington as Secretary for War and Mr Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer

REFORM IN EGYPT

*Cairo, 16th December*—Lord Dufferin has proposed a scheme for the reform of native tribunals that they should be under the presidency of European Judges

SIR CHARLES DILKE

*London 18th December*—It is announced that Sir Charles Dilke will shortly enter the Cabinet

ANOTHER FIRE AT CALCUTTA

*Calcutta 17th December*—Another jute pressing establishment (the Chitpore Hydraulic) caught fire on Saturday To godowns filled with jute were entirely destroyed The remaining godowns, engines and presses were saved.

AN EARTHQUAKE

*Bombay, 18th December*—A strong shock of earthquake was experienced on Friday evening in Guzerat and Kattywar The direction was S W to S E and the duration about a minute and a half At one place chairs and other articles of furniture were displaced and at Ahmednagar tiles fell from the roofs of houses trees were severely shaken and a portion of the old fort wall was thrown down

## NOTICE

*Monday next being New Year's Day and it being the unavoidable practice to close this office on that day, we have to intimate to our subscribers and readers that there will be no issue of this journal on Monday next*

*Bangalore 25th December, 1882.*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882

## THE E AND A I ASSOCIATION

THE Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association of Southern India, the head quarters of which are at Madras, has now been in existence for over three years, during which branches in various parts of the Southern Presidency have been formed, and amongst the largest of these branches, as it appears to us is the one established in Bangalore This branch has succeeded, in the first place, in inducing the Government of His Highness the Maharajah to cede to it about four thousand acres, more or less, of land lying along the line of railway from Bangalore to Jollarpett, in the taluks of Bangalore and Kolar, within easy railway distance of Bangalore The terms on which these lands have been ceded are free of assessment for the first two years, ¼ assessment for the 3rd and 4th years, ½ assessment for the 5th and 6th years, and full assessment for the 7th year The Bangalore branch a fact quite fresh in the recollection of the whole Province, also obtained the sanction of the Government of India, through the British Resident, to hold a public lottery for a period of years, half of which was to go to form an agricultural fund for the Association, that is, for meeting the expenses of forming agricultural colonies on the lands ceded by the Mysore Government The lottery scheme succeeded beyond expectation, and the Bangalore branch association began, I believe, with a clear sum of Rs 17 000 after paying for all expenses and charges of the lottery These circumstances, it would appear, have instructed the Bangalore branch association in the encouraging company of the parent Association in Madras, in indulging in visions of a time, not far distant, when the Eurasians and Anglo Indians of the Mysore Province and the Madras Presidency will become colonist farmers and agriculturists, on the plains of Coligoods, with which ambitious purpose in view, the Bangalore branch has just paid a sum of about two hundred and forty rupees, a printing and publishing a Guide to the Colonies, a copy of which is now before us* It is a rather bulky looking, rather incoherent, with maps plans, and many sorts of letter-press for the information of intending settlers, and for the matter of that, for any number of settlers yet unborn Amongst the plans is one (No 6 between pages 8th and 9th) representing "plan of proposed village at Whitefield"—Whitefield being one of the plots of land in Coligoods named after Mr D S White, the founder and President of the parent Association This village is designed apparently to be quite a novelty in India So far as we are aware, we do not think that, even in Europe or America, such a form of village has been as yet known It is quite circular in design and shape, that is to say, it is formed of a number of concentric circles so that, it seems to us, each outer circle of streets and houses, if ever they are constructed, will be a sort of stop-gap to the inner one next to it of fresh air and light, and the only fortunate people will be the dwellers on the outermost circle, or "third street," as it is called in the plan, and the most uncomfortable people will be those who dwell in the innermost circle, or "circus," where also are to be the library and school house, for clearly, all the other circles will block them in We were under the impression that modern towns and villages were laid out in regular squares and oblongs, so that there might be an equal distribution of light and air throughout the town or village, the streets of which would then run at right angles to each other All the modern portions of the city of New York, for example, are laid out in this manner Mr Standish Lee, the editor of the work before us is reported to be an Engineer, and, probably, he has some occult reasons for making circular villages and cities in the lands given to the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians of the Southern Presidency

As to the other portions of the book before us, we confess we are not quite able to arrive at an independent opinion on the series of "trades or occupations proposed to be followed" by the Eurasians and Anglo Indians but it seems to us that many of them are of the most far-fetched and impracticable nature for people, who, like the Eurasians and Anglo Indians, are about to try their "prentice hand," at agriculture alone as a permanent pursuit Of course, there is, or, rather, there will be a difference in the modes and parallel pursuits of agriculture as pursued by the Hindus and Eurasians and Anglo-Indians The former simply and purely devote themselves to the cultivation of the fields, that is, *agriculture* the latter will accompany the cultivation of the fields with farming in its widest sense, such as the breeding and rearing of such animals and birds as the English and their descendants use as comfort every day food But these additional pursuits, which accompany English notions of agriculture, are just a few, and may be easily noted in the list before us It is for the best, it seems to us that each is so large a pursuit in itself and requires so much special knowledge and previous training, that it would be best for the interests of the Association and its members, that they should not be touched under any temptations, to draw on the funds, for some years to come They are indeed many of them, industrial pursuits requiring much expenditure of time and money, and *much patient waiting*, and can only be followed by those who have ample and regular means of living Our advice, therefore to Eurasians and Anglo Indians, is to stick to this great land scheme (leaving the cure for villages and such useless elaborations) and to leave all other pursuits industrial or other, which do not help the land scheme on the broad ground for the present Some of these pursuits will rise of their own accord, voluntarily and imperceptibly as it were, as the wants of an agricultural community, which the Eurasians and Anglo Indians hope to be, call for them The Eurasians and Anglo-Indians seem to forget the principle contained in the fine old, practical, English proverbs and maxims For instance, if too many cooks spoil the broth, it is equally true that a man or a body of men should not "have too many irons in the fire" "Do not make your scheme too complicated," was Mr Grant Duff's advice to the Bangalore branch of the E and A I Association

There are two or three points more in connection with the E and A I movement, as embodied in the book before us, on which we should like to say a word or two. We hope to do so in our next issue.

* Guide to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Villages in Mysore and Hand Book of Industrial Pursuits—Edited by Standish Lee —Madras 1882.

## A PROPOSED SANSKRIT SCHOOL.

In another column of our this morning's paper, will be found published *in extenso*, as it well deserves to be, a prospectus issued by Mr D Ke ava Rao of Madras, in which it is proposed to start a Sanskrit School that is to say, an institution in which the teaching of the divine language and Oriental literature generally might be carried out on a well defined, permanent basis At the present time, the complaint is only too true that Sanscrit and Oriental literature have been almost abandoned as studies in themselves, by the intelligent and educated amongst our countrymen. Except amongst students for University honours, and that only, for the first three steps, namely, the Matriculation, the First Arts, and the B A degree, Sanskrit and our rich Oriental literature generally are neglected and set aside, for the more alluring and profitable study of the English language and literature Even amongst the students for University honours, the Sanscrit language and general Oriental literature are used only as a means to an end, that is to say, are simply taken up for the nonce, under the head of the "language and literature" section of the examinations, in order to obtain a "pass," decent or a mere scrape through, as the abilities and industry of the candidate may be, and are then cast aside for ever In fact, language and literature, both Oriental and Occidental are, as a rule, never the right of any more, once the goal of the candidate's small ambition has been attained The system of the Indian Universities has failed to foster that healthful love of study for its own sake which, it was fondly thought, it would awaken. It is all a system of cram, taken up with great deliberation and much ostentatious labour, just as amongst flesh eating European communities, the Christmas turkey or the Michaelmas goose is fattened and "educated" only for the purpose of being consumed when the time arrives There is no "study" really and properly so called, amongst our people, of the ancient language and literature If we look around us, we find that European scholars have been more diligent in their studies and researches, than any purely Oriental scholars of modern birth, breeding, and education Our pundits, it is true, have preserved amongst them, on the whole, a true knowledge of Religion, Literature, and Social Science, but, with all due respect for these ancient, grave, and reverend seigniors, they have, for the most part, kept their learning and knowledge to themselves, and they require a great deal of persuasion and "gentle pressure" to draw them out and to "suffer themselves to be admired" If we read the prospectus for a Sanscrit School and "instruction in Sanscrit," aright, we think that this is the object of the projector, and a right noble object it is, worthy of all commendation and support from us, we mean, our country-men and ourselves, who have been so neglectful of the highest national interests, in neglecting our languages and literature, which are very rightly said to be the "life of a nation" Foreign translators and interpreters of the languages and literature of us Hindus are well enough in their way; but what we want is Native translators and interpreters, such as, being acquainted with the whole range of Oriental knowledge, can

able to give the European communities around us a more accurate idea of what that knowledge is, than all the European scholars put together. Our love and reverence for our ancient language and literature, too, are gradually being sapped, by our quiescent acceptance of what foreigners translate and interpret for us. On this point, Mr. Kusara Rao speaks truly, when he says:—

"At present when inroads are made against our Religion and Philosophy by foreigners, whose testimony regarding oriental thought and speculation must be received with caution, if not with distrust, when, nearer home, there are internal feuds and elaborate quibbles touching our social laws and domestic economy, which are believed to be Vedic in their origin, and when the whole fabric of Hindu Society seems to be tottering at its very foundation, it is surely time for devising measures to infuse feelings of love and reverence for the teachings and institutions of our revered forefathers, the results of whose intellectual labours are still the admiration of the learned world"

Into the details of the scheme, it is needless to enter. Like all great and national undertakings, this scheme must begin with "small beginnings." We wish the enterprise every success. Who knows what will be the result of the present venture? Such things are the "brood and hatch of time," and of the revivification of national aspirations.

## Original and Selected Notes.

CHOLERA of a very virulent type has broken out in Sylhet, and the mortality is rapidly mounting, particularly among the coolies on the tea gardens.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW have bad times in Burmah. A telegram from Rangoon to a Calcutta paper states that "The mother of the girl King Thebaw took to wife has been put to death."

IT is stated that the Nizam intends to pay a visit to Aurungabad early in the new year, before starting for Europe. His Highness will probably leave Bombay for England about the end of March or beginning of April.

AN earthquake was felt at Doesa on Dec. 15. It passed from S. E. to N. W., lasting fifteen seconds. Many bungalows in the Camp were injured, and in the bazaar also; but no accidents happened. Occasional rumblings followed at short intervals.

THE Viceroy has given a donation of Rs. 2,500 towards the general endowment fund which is being collected for the purpose of establishing the Agra College on a new basis, and independent of Government except so far as it may be entitled to a grant-in-aid.

THE whereabouts of the Mengwoon Prince, who was rumoured to have escaped from Benares with the intention of raising a rebellion against Thebaw in Burmah, is said to be known to the Indian authorities, who have not the slightest misgiving or anxiety in connection with him.

THE Education Commisson having reassembled in Calcutta, are now busy devising a scheme for the distribution of the final work among Committees. Six Committees will be formed; and when the mass of evidence collected has been digested, the recommendations for legislation will be made.

A NOTE paper is responsible for the statement that the cradle which the King of Burma has recently had manufactured for his child is so magnificent as to cost the State £200,000. It was first framed with mango wood, and then encased with beaten gold inside and out. Over this is ornamental gold work, set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and other precious stones.

SUFFERERS from bronchitis will be glad to learn that a kettle intended to relieve their affliction and useful in all throat affections, has been patented by Mr. W. Fletcher of Dover. It is provided with a receptacle, in which herbs or soothing mixtures prescribed by the medical adviser, may be placed. The joints are steam tight, and the mouthpiece may be removed and fitted with a cone for vapour baths.

## Local and Provincial.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—We are sorry to hear that Sir James Gordon, K. C. S. I., the British Resident, has not been well since his return from furlough, and that he at present requires medical attendance.

THE CHIEF COURT.—The Chief Judge of Mysore held Court on Saturday last, as there was no court on Wednesday last. The Court will be reopened for business, after the present vacation, on the 5th proximo.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The next Mysore Horticultural Show will be held at the Lal-Bagh, on some day in the last week in January. We have had and are having splendid weather for the growth of flowers, ferns, and foliage plants.

THE RESIDENT'S TREASURY.— It has been notified that, in common with all other public offices and law courts, the Resident's Treasury, C. and M. Station, will also be closed during the Christmas holidays and reopen on the 4th proximo. If however, 24 hours notice be given, the Treasury will be opened for urgent business.

MILITARY ASSISTANT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJAH.—The Secretary of State for India, it is stated, has sanctioned the transfer of the services of Colonel J. O. Travers of the Madras Cavalry, to the Mysore Government. Colonel Travers will be confirmed in his appointment of Military Assistant to His Highness' Government, and will draw the unnecessarily high salary of Rs. 1,200 a month.

THE COMET.—Our recent celestial visitor, who disappeared a few weeks ago, has put in an appearance, though in a very modest, distant, sort of a way. The comet may now be seen, at about 10 P. M., every night in the northern part of the sky, though its appearance is very dim. At present, it may be seen close by the planet Jupiter. The tail is turned towards the North.

MR. J. D. SANDFORD, C. S.—This gentleman writes to the *Pioneer*:—"Your usually well-informed paper contains, in its issue of the 12th of this month, a paragraph with two mis-statements concerning myself; the first, that I left Madras by steamer last Thursday; the second that it is no secret in Mysore that I do not mean to return to India. The first is, of course, unimportant; the second, if left unnoticed, might be injurious to myself. Will you therefore kindly contradict it?"—*Mail.*

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS.—We understand that Mr St John. Buchan, has been offered and has accepted, the appointment of Examiner of Accounts of the State Railway and D. P. W in Mysore. Mr. Buchan will, we presume, take charge of the duties when Mr. Becher proceeds on furlough. We think the Dewan has made a very good selection, and has been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr St John Buchan, who has the reputation of being a first rate office man with several years' experience in the British service.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

NOTICE TO SHIKARIES.—It is notified that under the provisions of Rule 13 of the Forest Rules of the 8th June 1878, the undermentioned State Forests and Plantations have been closed to sportsmen of all classes and to all planters in the vicinity of the Forests from the 15th December 1882 to the 15th May 1883:—Lakvalli State Forest, Tarikere Taluk. Sakebail Forest, Sankargudda Forest, Sakebail Teak Plantation, Alkolla Sandal Reserve in the Shimoga Taluk; Lakvalli Teak Plantation, Tarikere Taluk, and Hebbe Teak Plantation, Koppa Taluk.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—We are glad to learn that the Mahomedans of the Pettah have resolved to found a school for the education of the girls of the community. For this purpose, the Kazee has applied to the Town Municipal Commissioners for the grant of a piece of land near the Beli mosque, whereon to erect a school house. We think the Commissioners may go further, and besides the land, also make a money grant in aid of the building fund of the proposed school, on the same principle as the grant which the Board made to aid the repairs of the building used as the Canarese girls' school.

GUNGANACHARI BURIAL GROUND.—The Commissioners of the Town Municipality have notified that the burning and burial ground at Gunganachari village, close by the Kumbargundi tank, is in such a state that it will prove dangerous to the health of the persons living in its neighbourhood and to those frequenting the tank, if the place is further used as a burning or burial ground, and that a suitable place near Sunnacal tank for interment or burning corpses has been provided instead of the one closed. It has also been notified that whoever buries or burns any corpse in Gunganacheri burial ground, after two months from the 30th November 1882, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to the penalty prescribed in Section 190 of the Municipal Regulations of 1871.

REJECTION OF APPEAL.—At the Criminal Sessions of the C. and M. Sessions Court, last month, as may be remembered, one Veeran, a sweeper employed in the Infantry Barracks, was convicted of attempt to commit rape on the person of a little European child, about three years old, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this conviction and sentence the prisoner appealed to the Chief Court. Judgment on the appeal was delivered by Mr. C. G. Plumer, Chief Judge, on Monday last, when the finding and sentence of the Lower Court were confirmed, the Chief Judge being of opinion that there was no ground to doubt the evidence of the prosecution. The Judge was also of opinion that the sentence of five years passed on the prisoner was not too severe.

THE MADRAS FINE ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The following are the names of those ladies and gentlemen in Bangalore who sent works of art to the Fine Arts Exhibition at Madras:—*Oils*—Col T. W. Stansfield-The figure of 8 Coonoor, Tippoo's eye glass, Thayetmyo, Ulsoor Tank, Bangalore, Hoolical Droog, Coonoor, and Tiger Hill. *Water Colours*—Major. A. F. Hamilton, R. E.—View from near Lady Canning's Seat. Sacred Bull, Nundydroog. On the Road to Lady Canning's Seat Miss Alice Edwards Landscape. Study of Flowers. Col T. W. Stansfield—Thayetmyo. Lambs Rock, Coonoor, Lambs rock Miss Stansfield—A Head (original,) A Ray of Light (copy) G. F. Mockler Cupid after Raphael, Burmese Boat. W. A. Mackay—The Messenger of Love. Miss A. M. Wilkins—Pansy—Illumination. Sappers and Miners—Pen and Ink drawings. Photographs—Messrs Orr and Barton and Sappers and Miners.—*Spectator.*

A TOWN HALL FOR OUR TOWN.—At a recent meeting of the Town Municipal Commissioners, one of the members proposed that they should erect a public building, in which may be located the offices of the Board and also a town hall, the latter to be used for all public purposes. The cost of the whole building, it was stated, would be Rs. 3,000. The Commissioners, while approving of the proposal, regretted that there were no funds available to make a beginning. Writing on this subject, our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator* remarks:—"Are there no rich citizens in the Pettah, to whom Rs. 3,000 would be a mere flea bite, who would come forward with the amount and so have their name handed down to posterity. Beyond necessity and a sense of public spirit it should require no inducement or advocating to enlist the support of the native merchants." We quite concur with our contemporary in his remarks; but, at the same time, the question of Municipal offices, it is clear, should not be left altogether to the public to bring to a practical solution. In all such matters there should be equal shares between the Municipality and the public.

DEATH OF THE LAL BAGH LION.—We regret to record the death, at his residence, Lal Bagh gardens, on Saturday evening, the 16th Instant, of Mr. LIONEL LEO, better known as *the* lion, *par excellence*, the sight of whom no visitor to the Lal Bagh missed. Leo had been brought to the garden when he was quite a cub, when he looked, indeed, like a well fed, growing bull-pup. People in Bangalore there are who watched him growing, from cubhood to manhood, or, we should better say, perhaps, to *manehood*. Leo might be said to have been approaching middle age, when he died, or rather was shot by the Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, under the most special and pressing circumstances. It would appear that the animal had been suffering from a tumour on his back, for the past seven or eight months, and every thing was done that medical science could do for him; *but it was of no avail.* The poor beast was simply slowly dying amid intense agony. It was resolved, therefore, to put an end to his sufferings and he was accordingly shot, on Saturday week. As stated, Leo's carcase has been given over to the authorities of the Mysore Museum, for the purpose of having him stuffed; so that we shall soon have an authentic likeness of him in his skin, though he has gone the way of all flesh.

A SEVERE SENTENCE REDUCED.—One Mulook, a Mahomedan young man of about 20 or 21 years of age, was charged, on the 5th instant, by his own father, one Ameen Deen, with the theft of a box containing jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 324, and was put up for trial before Mr. E. Pereira, the Second Magistrate of the C. and M. Station. The facts seemed to be that the act of the accused was a rash and foolish one, done more with the intention of putting the screw on his father to get him married, than with any dishonest intention of depriving his father of his goods. The young man ran away with the property to Cadgoody, on the 29th Ultimo, and was brought back the very next day by his elder brother, when the whole of the property was found untouched, the prisoner not having misused anything. The father having given information to the police, was bound to prosecute the case. The prisoner made a full confession of his guilt to his father, the police and the magistrate, and begged for mercy. The Magistrate, however, sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the full extent of the power which the law allows a first class Magistrate. The prisoner thereupon filed an appeal against the sentence to the Sessions Judge of the C. and M. Station, through Mr. A. M. Cornor, Advocate. On hearing the appeal, and the grounds set forth for a mitigation of sentence, Colonel H. G. Thomson, Sessions Judge, on Wednesday last, reduced the sentence from two years' to one month's rigorous imprisonment, beginning from the date of the sentence, namely, the 5th Instant.

## The Mysore Gazette.

*Bangalore, Saturday, December 23, 1882.*

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

*The 19th December*—No. 167 Mr Srinivasaiengar, Munsiff, of Hunsur, is transferred to Hole Narsipur instead of to Yedahalli.

*The 19th December*—No. 168 C Venkatachalaiya, Revenue Sheristadar, Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Office, is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chintamani Taluk during the absence of Amildar Sivaganaam Pille, or until further orders.

*The 20th December* 1882—No. 169—Nanjunda Mudaliar, Deputy Amildar, Malvalli Taluk, Mysore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

No 170—Narainachar, Revenue Sheristadar of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class for such time as he may act as Amildar of the Mysore Taluk, or until further orders

No. 171.—Shamaiengar, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Manjarabad Taluk, Hassan District, is invested with power to dispose of cases under the breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859

*The 21st December* 1882—No 172.—Consequent on the abolition of the Hassan and Chitaldroog Districts, the following arrangements will have effect from 1st January 1883.—

Mr P N. Krishna Murti is appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Tumkur District.

Mr C Soob Rao, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred to the Mysore District to be in charge of the newly formed French Rocks Sub Division, comprising the Taluk of Seringapatam, Mandya, Nagamangala, Channarayapatna and Attikuppa—To take charge on being relieved by Mr. Krishna Murti

Mr D Namakal Rao, Assistant Commissioner, to be in charge of the newly formed Sub. Division of Chitaldroog, comprising the Taluks Chitaldroog, Holalkere, Chellakere and Hiriyur, and to be promoted to the Grade.

Mr T Ananda Rao, Assistant Commissioner to be in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division of the Kadur District, comprising the Taluks of Hassan, Manjarabad, Arsikere and Belur

Mr. N. Chalwiengar, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred to the Mysore District to be in charge of the District Treasury

No 173—In modification of previous Notification, the following appointments of Munsiffs are made:—

Mr. J. T Vanderlowen, to be Munsiff of Chik ballapur in the place of Mr. J C. S Lawrance who retires.

E. C Sivaganaam Pille, to be Munsiff of Nelamangala, his appointment as Amildar of Chintamani Taluk being cancelled.

S. Venkataveradaiengar, Amildar of Bowringpet Taluk, to act as Munsiff of Nelamangala during Sivaganaam Pille's absence on leave.

No. 174.—Muhammad Ali Khan, Deputy Clerk, Hassan District Deputy Commissioner's Office, is appointed 2nd Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Malur on probation, in the place of K. Srinivas Rao.

No. 175.—Ahsingraiengar, Sheristadar of the Chitaldroog Sub Judge's Court, is appointed 2nd Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Harangal on probation

No. 176.—Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M. D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, has been granted an extension of six months' furlough on medical certificate by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

*The 22nd December* 1882—No. 177.—Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chettiyar, District and Sessions Judge, Mundydroog Division, will

able further orders, be also District and Sessions Judge of the Mysore District in the place of Colonel Hay—To take effect from the date of Colonel Hay being relieved

No 178 —Mr B G Krishnanagar, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Shimoga to the Tumkur District—to join forthwith

No 179 —Mr C Cross Sub-Judge of Hassan, will act as Sub Judge of Bangalore, vice Mr W Jennings, retired on 1st January 1883

*The 23rd December* 1882 —No 181 —It is hereby notified that the Hobbs of Jagalur Sokke and Hunsadanda will comprise the charge of the Deputy Amildar at Jagalur, the Hobbs of Hosdurga and Bagur that of the Deputy Amildar at Hosdurga, and the Hobbs of Molkalmuru and Devasamudra, that of the Deputy Amildar at Hungal

No 182 —The Hobbs of Arkalgud, Mallipatna, and Nilvaga, attached to the Hole Narsipur Taluk, will form the charge of the Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Arkalgud

## Extracts

### EARTHQUAKES

It has been proved at Arquina where Earthquakes are very frequent that if to a magnet be suspended by attraction a little fragment of iron shortly before the occurrence of the earthquake the magnet will lose its power and the iron will fall Dr Buckland states that in certain places liable to earthquake their extent has been measured by *bands or tracts*, the inclination of the tracts in the bowl showing the quantum of shock Again a watchmaker in Scotland placed a clock against each of the four walls of an apartment and marked the centre of the disc of the pendulum with chalk, when the shock took place the derangement caused the pendulum to strike against the back and front of *the clock case, and thus to leave a mark indicative* of the phenomenon though not of its amount Mr Bulbige has observed that the degree to which the shock of an earthquake is felt depends greatly on the strata or description of rock on which the observer is standing Dr Buckland states that Chichester in Sussex is more liable to earthquakes than any other place in the kingdom in consequence of its being on the continuation of the Isle of Wight *formation*—*Poona Observer*

### MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION

The *Times of India*—Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C I E, one of the chief members of the Baroda Administration, has drawn up a very interesting state ment on the neglected condition of the Mahomedan population on this side of India The phenomenon as he says "of thirty lakhs of people gradually sinking into ignorance and poverty under British rule" is a sad one and we agree with the Hon W W Hunter that their position is a really exceptional one and can only be dealt with by exceptional measures The change which has been gradual elsewhere is most evident in Sind, which only forty years since was ruled by Mahomedans The education test is the best test that can be applied to the condition of the different classes of the community and it speaks very eloquently of the contrast between the Mahomedans and Hindoos The Zilla of Karachee, for instance contains 33 000 Mahomedans and 6 000 Hindus But one in every twenty five Hindus is now in a Government or aided institution and only one in 350 Mahomedans The proportion throughout the whole Presidency though less striking is still very obvious The total number of Mahomedans attending Government and aided institutions was 24,904 Of these no less than 22 240 were in primary schools and but 647 in middle class schools and only 17 in colleges Three reasons are alleged to account for this backward condition the poverty of the Mahomedan community, their attachment to the Urdu language which is practically useless in Bombay, and their disgust at having to send their children to any schools where religion is not taught The last reason the Khan Bahadur dismisses very summarily The objection, he says is not real, and if it had been he would never have taken up their case He is of course a high authority, and his opinion may be accepted as final They are on the other hand so warmly attached to Urdu that it must continue to be the vehicle of education The Mahomedan population of the Bombay Presidency is one fourth of the Hindu population, and Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin urges that whenever four rupees are spent on Hindu education one rupee ought to be spent on Mahomedan education A sufficient number of Urdu schools should be started, under an Urdu branch of the Education Department, and the education received in them should be made to stepping stone to more useful education while in every Urdu school the official vernacular language should be taught as one of the subjects

### THE PROPOSED NEWSPAPER FEDERATION

The *Bombay Gazette*—*An English gentleman* who is said to have held "nearly all the highest offices in this country," has suggested a general federation of the native and the Anglo-native press to work questions of national or general interest It may be safely averred that amongst the "highest" offices which this gentleman has held that of editor of a newspaper was not one. In electioneering campaigns the caucus is an institution which has its use in bringing up to the poll well disciplined battalions of voters untroubled with independent views of their own As an instrument of party discipline it has been found indispensible by modern Liberals, who are driven to make up for the feebleness of their political convictions by a mechanical process which will ensure the deposit on the day of election of a sufficient number of votes Once the votes are in the ballot box, they count, no matter what the devices by which they were got there But whoever supposes that the opinions of the press will have the same weight whether journals reflect the sentiments and feelings of the general public, or merely give utterance to the cut-and-dried formula of a handful of wire-pullers, wholly misunderstands the conditions which give influence to the press of any country "Our columns are powerful, as expressing, not merely what we think, but what everybody thinks' says the *Times* Does any one suppose that the thunder of Printing house square would have the same reverberation, if, instead of expressing either what the editor thought, or what everybody thought, it merely published what a committee of London editors had voted that all the papers in the metropolis should advocate with one voice? The absence of spontaneity would be fatal The utterances of the press under such circumstances would be of no more real value than the pre arranged applause of *the claque* in a French theatre In India the system would be even worse, inasmuch as the native editors would be less able to resist intrigue and dictation 'No Government,' says the sapient proponder of this nostrum, "however strong will be disposed to disregard or slight any sound views expressed with the force of such unanimity whether in support or in opposition of any public measures.' Well, what then? Simply this that a Government at once "strong and widearwake will avail itself of the press caucus to get the *unanimity all on its own side* Would this be so very difficult? If the people of Rome had only one neck a certain Emperor would have cut off the heads at a blow By bringing all the native and Anglo native editors into one focus the delicate operation of nobbling would be much facilitated.

### EXTORTION BY THE POLICE

The *Times of India*—In July last, seven police officers were arraigned before the Sessions Judge of Khandesh on a charge of extorting information from a prisoner by unlawful means A murder had been committed and eight persons were arrested on suspicion These were detained for about ten days by the police without the sanction of a Magistrate and were carried about the talukas from village to village for twelve days by one of the police officers so as to induce them to confess or give him information One of the prisoners named Deochand could stand it no longer, said he would give up the property stolen from the murdered man, and was marched off to his own field There he made a feint of it, jumped into the well, and was, of course drowned The Sessions Judge considered the suggestion made by prosecution very probable, that Deochand had been illtreated by the police, that in consequence of such ill treatment he had promised to produce the property from the field, and that when it came to the point and he could not produce the property fearing further torture he in desperation, jumped into the well Although there was no evidence of the actual amount of force or torture used to make Deochand confess it must have been considerable, for during the five days previous to his committing suicide he was unable to walk properly All the accused members of *the police concerned* in this case were found guilty, sentenced to various punishments, and rite wards appealed The Appellate Court has just given a decision in the case and although one of the accused was discharged and the sentences in the case of the other six somewhat modified, the Court of Appeal has sustained the conclusion of the Khandesh Judge that extortion had been practised Whether Deochand knew *anything* about the *murder or had anything* to do with it, it is impossible to say, but on the hypothesis that he was perfectly innocent the same torturing on the part of the police would probably have had just the same result The one who receives the heaviest sentence of all (one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 200) was the police inspector and surely he ought to have known the limits of police power in dealing with persons arrested *merely on suspicion* Yet all *cases such as this* must arise from police officers either not comprehending the rules and functions, or else believing that a successful conviction of suspects will more than condone for the use of unlawful means in collecting evidence Had the victim in this case not committed suicide the doings of these seven members of the police force in Khandesh would probably never have been heard of

### NATIVES AS ENGINE DRIVERS

As far as the East Indian Railway is concerned we may say that the progress made is so far *satisfactory, and the Locomotive Superintendent* of the above line is quite hopeful of the ultimate success of the new agency It will be seen from the above extract that nearly half the number of the drivers' staff on the above line is composed of natives, while, on the other trunk lines, the number of native drivers is considerably low We may not say much regard to the smaller lines because their comparative smaller lengths necessarily must keep within proper limits the employment of natives as drivers and shunters But the same cannot be said of all the trunk-lines. *Compared with the East Indian* Railway we must say that no justice has been done to the instructions of the Government of India on the question of native employment by other Railways In the employment of natives as engine drivers there is considerable gain over a European agency The native is well known for his habitual sobriety of character, attention to work, and obedience to orders which qualities in the case of Europeans are in many cases at a discount. The great disqualifications on the former often limited as it is their unpreparedness to meet danger, but we have seen shown any number of instances in which native drivers as a class have shown such want. Turning to the statistical table attached to the report about accidents on these lines, we do not find that accidents to human life have happened in a preponderatingly greater degree while trains were in the actual charge of native engine drivers and guards We are sorry that while the East Indian Railway Company should do every thing in their power to give practical effect to *the wishes and instructions of the Supreme Gov*ernment, other lines should still persist in refusing to completely open this branch of the locomotive branch to the sons of the soil The introduction of the native element in this branch has effected an annual saving of Rs. 4 92 000 to the East Indian Railway with an diminution in the efficiency of the staff, We hope the government of Lord Ripon looks more closely into the matter and insist that these *reforms are given full effect to*—*Native Opinion*

### SIR J FERGUSSON ON LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The Governor arrived at Ratnagherry, on Thursday afternoon and was received by the officials at the station An address was presented at the Court house by the Municipality His Excellency in his reply referred to local self-government He said had been the desire of the Government of Bombay for a long time to educate the work of self government the leading members of the native community In some places they had found considerable difficulty in inveiling on native gentlemen to take an active interest in local affairs, but he was glad to *know that Ratnagherry was not one of those* places He could not expect that the elected by the citizens could do more, or better, work than the others thereto nominated He had had occasion to congratulate the existing Municipality on the good work done, and he trusted the elected members would not fall short of this standard. When the Government of India informed us of their desire to bring the people more into contact with the Government, the local administration at once set to work to introduce the elective principle, and to raise a number of the large towns to the rank of cities that would take place under the existing law, but His Excellency hoped still greater changes would be made Half the Municipal committees were to be elected by the rate payers, and he hoped changes would be called into operation before the next financial year to enable towns to elect their own committees As soon as a ministry was received from the Government of India no time would be lost in passing a law He never hesitated in expressing his opinions *frankly, and though he did not like to say* that there was no need of saving, on the other hand he hoped he often went further than his promise His Excellency continued—"So great a change in introducing representative institutions in every part of the Presidency ought to be made gradually rather than in a movement therefore, in the first place we purpose that one half the Municipalities shall be elective. Not that we think the whole of them may not be elective, but we wish to be cautious. We return for Government the right to appoint a certain number of officials, also a certain *number of leading inhabitants, and we* shall retain in our hands a certain number of officials, also a number of leading inhabitants We shall retain in our hands a certain amount of Government influence What is the object and result of that? How, I will ask you has that influence been used in your Municipality? Only for good" His Excellency then pointed out that all the benefits Ratnagherry enjoyed had their origin in the action of the Collectors *His Excellency also reminded them that sanitary* measures which at first met some opposition were now recognised as for the public good As to the question of Collectors remaining at the head of Municipalities, His Excellency confessed he was surprised at reading in newspapers intelligently conducted statements implying that Collectors stood in the way of public improvements. He believed, on the contrary that Civil Service Collectors particularly had been foremost in every good work The *new, difficult*, and complex system must gain by the influence of gentlemen thoroughly trained in official work At the same time, he hoped in some places non official gentlemen would be found able from the first to assume the presidency, but even where the Collector retains the presidency for a time, it was not intended that he should take wholly and solely the direct management What was at present intended was that the Collector should *preside at quarterly and other stated meetings*, but for the ordinary executive work the chairman would be an elective one These chairmen, when they became fitted *for the work*, would gradually take the place of president. They hoped, at all events, to go so far in themself government as mature native opinion would itself approve His Excellency had seen self government in many parts of the world, and had seen the advantage of intelligent inhabitants co-operating with the Government in local affairs But such measures could not be established *in a country like this in a moment.*—*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*

### INSTRUCTION IN SANSKRIT

It is intended to open a Sanskrit School in Triplicane from the 1st January next or as soon as practicable, for the benefit of all Gentlemen, Officials, Students and others who may wish to study the language. There is considerable difficulty, the undersigned is aware, in accomplishing the object so as to meet with any thing like success; but he trusts that an undertaking so purely national, and so highly useful in so far as an opportunity may thereby be easily created for encouraging and enlarging native talent and for promoting a real desire for pursuing oriental studies, will surely find favour with our enlightened countrymen, who should feel honestly proud to support and further the movement It is perhaps too much to expect at the outset to make a grand start with the proposed institution; but, at the same time, it would be imprudent to bring a scheme of this nature into existence, and to allow it to collapse afterwards for want of support and patronage To give a fairly substantial basis, so much at least as might guarantee the projector its bare up keep, is his present aim This can be done only by the pecuniary and literary help of his countrymen A house has to be rented for the purpose. Some articles of furniture, such as benches, chairs, &c, have to be purchased; Pandits of ability and scholarship have to be employed and paid, and, lastly, an appearance of system has to be given to the proposed School Pandits engaged in such educational work as this may subsequently be asked to deliver occasional public lectures in the vernacular languages; and thus disseminate sound views on Hindu Religion, Philosophy, Science, &c

The practical importance of establishing an institution like the one in contemplation cannot possibly be overestimated In his humble opinion the projector thinks it essential that an attempt, and a vigorous one, should be made to revive a taste for oriental studies among our countrymen who surely have not lost any of their love for what is exclusively their own, say European scholars what they may.

The Madras University in its own generous way does to a certain extent afford means for cultivating *oriental studies*, but it is justly feared that no step which has the passing of an examination for its *ultimate view can be adequate to create a* genuine love for any study This is remarkably so with the Sanskrit language and the Vernaculars Books are studied and devoured with amazing avidity, examinations are "passed," degrees bestowed; and the *whole thing* is wound up as if nothing more remained to be done—barring of course many brilliant exceptions At present when inroads are made against our Religion and Philosophy by foreigners, whose testimony regarding oriental thought and speculation must be received with caution, if not with distrust, when, nearer home, there are internal feuds and elaborate quibbles touching our social laws and domestic economy which are believed to be Vedic in their origin, and when the whole fabric of Hindu Society seems to be tottering at its very foundation it is surely time for devising measures to infuse feelings of love and reverence for the teachings and institutions of our revered *forefathers*, the results of whose intellectual labours are still the admiration of the learned world. The undersigned ventures to believe that this institution, if well supported and properly worked will form the nucleus of a "Grand Council of Oriental Scholars in Southern India," who may, by national consent be consulted on questions involving philosophic intricacies or religious misunderstanding; and be thus recognised as umpires between contending parties At the present moment we want such a body as this very badly; and we must therefore leave no stone unturned till we get one

Turning now to the school it is proposed to establish, the undersigned proposes to employ three Pandits on salaries to be fixed *hereafter*, and to have classes taught for two hours in the morning and one hour in the evening. For the present classes will be *held in a part of the Triplicane* Literary Society's premises, and should that be found insufficient or inconvenient, another house will be rented as means may allow of such a step. The undersigned hopes that all his countrymen will cooperate with him; and render his efforts in the direction indicated successful.

He humbly solicits suggestions and opinion that any gentlemen may have to offer on this subject D. KESAVA RAO

## PROF. MAX MULLER ON "THE TRUTHFUL CHARACTER OF THE HINDUS"

*(Continued from our last issue)*

Could many an English Judge say the same?

In their own tribunals under the papal tree or cotton-tree, imagination commonly did what the deities, who were supposed to preside, had the credit of doing If the deponent told a lie, he believed that the god who sat on his sylvan throne above him, and searched the heart of man, must know it, and from that moment he knew no rest, he was always in dread of his vengeance If any accident happened to him, or to those dear to him, it was attributed to this offended deity, and if no accident happened, some evil was brought about by his own disordered imagination It was an excellent superstition inculcated in the ancient law books, that the ancestors watched the answer of a witness, because according as it was true or false, they themselves would go to heaven or to hell

Allow me to read you the abstract of a conversation between an English official and a Native law officer as reported by Colonel Sleeman. The Native lawyer was asked what he thought would be the effect of an act to dispense with oaths on the Koran and Ganges water, and to substitute a solemn declaration made in the name of God, and under the same penal liabilities as if the Koran or Ganges water had been in the deponent's hand

"I have practised in the Courts,' the Native said, "for thirty years, and during that time I have found only three kinds of witnesses—two of whom would, by such an act, be left precisely where they were, while the third would be released by it from a very salutary check"

"And, pray, what are the three classes into which you divide the witnesses in our Courts?

'*First*, Sir, are those who will always tell the truth, whether they are required to state what they know in the form of an oath or not"

"Do you think this a large class?

"Yes I think it is, and I have found among them many whom nothing on earth could make to swerve from the truth Do what you please, you could never frighten or bribe them into a deliberate falsehood

"The second are those who will not hesitate to tell a lie when they have a motive for it, and are not restrained by an oath In taking an oath, they are afraid of two things, the anger of God, and the odium of men

"Only three days ago," he continued 'I required a power of attorney from a lady of rank to enable me to act for her in a case pending before the Court in this town It was given to me by her brother, and two witnesses came to declare that he had given it 'Now,' said I, 'this lady is known to live under the curtain and you will be asked by the Judge whether you saw her give this paper what will you say?' They both replied 'If the Judge asks us the question without an oath we will say Yes—it will save much trouble, and we know that she *did* give the paper, though we did not really see her give it, but if he puts the Koran into our hands, we must say *No*, for we should otherwise be pointed at by all the town as perjured wretches—our enemies would soon tell every body that we had taken a false oath"

"No," the Native lawyer went on, the form of an oath is a great check on this sort of persons

"The third-class consists of men who will tell lies whenever they have a sufficient motive, whether they have the Koran or Ganges-water in their hand or not Nothing will ever prevent their doing so and the declaration which you propose would be just as well as any other for them"

"Which class do you consider the most numerous of the three?'

"I consider the second the most numerous and wish the oath to be retained for them

"That is, of all the men you see examined in our Courts, you think the most come under the class of those who will, under the influence of strong motives, tell lies, if they have not the Koran or Ganges water in their hands?"

"Yes,"

"But do not a great many of those whom you consider to be included among the second class come from the village-communities,—the peasantry of the country?"

"Yes"

"And do you not think that the greatest part of those men who will tell lies in the Court, under the influence of strong motives, unless they have the Koran or Ganges water in their hands, would refuse to tell lies if questioned before the people of their villages, among the circle in which they live?'

"Of course I do, three fourths of those who do not scruple to lie in the Courts, would be ashamed to lie before their neighbours, or the elders of their village"

"You think that the people of the village-communities are more ashamed to tell lies before their neighbours than the people of towns?"

"Much more—there is no comparison"

"And the people of towns and cities bear in India but a small proportion to the people of the village communities?'

"I should think a very small proportion indeed."

"Then you think that in the mass of the population of India, *out of our Courts*, the first class, or those who speak truth whether they have the Koran or Ganges water in their hands or not, would be found more numerous than the other two?'

"Certainly I do, if they were always to be questioned before their neighbours or elders, so that they could feel that their neighbours and elders could know what they say"

It was from a simple sense of justice that I felt bound to quote the testimony of Colonel Sleeman as to the truthful character of the Natives of India when *left to themselves* My interest lies altogether with the people of India *when left to themselves* and historically I should like to draw a line after the year 1000 after Christ When you read the atrocities committed by the Mahomedan conquerors of India, from that time to the time when England stepped in and whatever may be said by her critics critics made at all events, the broad principles of our common humanity respected, even in India the wonder to my mind is how any nation could have survived such an *interno* without being turned into devils themselves

Now, it is quite true that during the two thousand years which precede the time of Mahmud of Ghazni India has had but few foreign visitors and few foreign critics, still it is surely extremely strange that whenever either in Greek or in Chinese or in Persian, or in Arab writings we meet with any attempts at describing the distinguishing features in the national character of the Indians regard for truth and justice should always be mentioned first

*Ktesias* the famous Greek physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon (present at the battle of Cunaxa 404 B C) the first Greek writer who tells us anything about the character of the Indians, such as he heard it during his stay at the Persian court, has a special chapter On the Justice of the Indians'

*Megasthenes*, the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator at the Court of Sandrocottus (at Pali bothra (Patalipatra the modern Patna) states that thefts were extremely rare, and that they honored truth and virtue

*Arrian* (in the second century the pupil of Epicteus) who speaks of the public Overseers or superintendents in India says 'They report what goes on in the country, or towns and report everything to the king where the people have a king and to the Magistrates where the people are self governed and it is against law and what for these to give in a false report, *but indeed no Indian is accused of lying*

The Chinese, who come next in order of time, bear the same I believe, unanimous testimony in favor of the honesty and veracity of the Hindus The earliest witness is Sun, a relative of Fuschin King of Sam who between 222 and 227 A D sailed round the whole of India till he reached the mouth of the Indus, and then explored the country After his return to Sam he received four Yuen Ti horses sent by a King of India as a present to the King of Sam and his ambassador At the time when these horses arrived in Sam (it took them four years to travel thither) there was staying at the Court of Sam an ambassador of the Emperor of China, Khing thu, and this is the account he received of the Kingdom of India

"It is a kingdom in which the religion of Buddha flourishes The inhabitants are straight forward, honest, and the soil very fertile The King is called Mou-un and his capital is surrounded by walls &c

This was in about 231 A D In 607 we hear again of the Emperor Yang ti sending an ambassador, Eusta, to India and then what among the things he pointed out as peculiar to the Hindus. "They take no solemn oaths"

So far for the famous Buddhist pilgrim, Hiouen thsang, spent the year 630 to 644 in India and this is the result of his observations on the Indian character "Though the Indians" he writes, "are of a light temperament, they are little troubled by the straightforwardness and honesty of their character With regard to rights, they never take anything unjustly, with regard to justice they make even excessive concessions Straightforwardness is the distinguishing feature of their administration"

If we turn to the accounts given by the Mahomedan conquerors of India, we find Idrisi in his Geography (written in the 11 century) summing up the impressions of the Indians in the following words —The Indians are naturally entirely free from guile, honesty, and fidelity to their engagements are well known and they never forsake in these qualities that people flock to their country from every side"

Again, in the thirteenth century Shems-ed in Abu Abdillah quotes the following judgment of Bahiaz Zemen The Indians are innocuous like a group of saints, free from all deceit and violence They fear neither death nor life"

In the same century we have the testimony of Marco Pol, who thus speaks of the *Abraman* a name by which he seems to mean the Brahmins, who, though traders by profession, might well have been employed for great commercial transactions by the King This was particularly the case during the times which the Brahmins would call times of distress, when many things were allowed which at other times were forbidden by the law. "You must know," Marco Polo says, "that these Abramans are the best merchants in the world, and the most truthful, for they would not tell a lie for any thing on earth"

In the fourteenth century we have Friar Jordanus who goes out of his way to tell us that the people of Lesser India (South and Western India) are true in speech and in matters of justice

In the fifteenth century Kamalolin Abderrazak Samarkandi (1413 1482), who went as an ambassador of the Khalifa to the Prince of Calicut and to the King of Vijayanagara (about 1440—1445) bears testimony to the perfect security which merchants enjoy in that country

In the seventeenth century Abu Fazl, the minister of the Emperor Akbar, says in his Ayin Akbari "The Hindus are religious, affable cheerful, fond of peace, given to retirement, in their business, adverse of truth, careful of truth and fidelity, and their faith is known not what it is to fly from the field of battle

Lastly, a quite modern times, the Mahomedans seem willing to admit that the Hindus, at all events in their dealings with Hindus, are more straightforward than Mahomedans in their dealings with Mahomedans

Thus Mir Sulamat Ali, a venerable old Mussulman, and, as Colonel Sleeman says, a most valuable public servant, was obliged to admit that—

"A Hindu may feel himself authorised to take in a Mussulman, and might even think it meritorious to do so, but he would never think it meritorious to take in one of his own religion There are no less than seventy two sects of Mahomedans, and every one of these sects would not only take in the followers as every other religion on earth, but every member of every one of the other seventy-one sects, and the nearer that sect is to his own, the greater the merit of taking in its members

So I could go on quoting from book after book, and again and again we should see how it was love of truth that struck all people who ever came in contact with India is the prominent feature in the national character of its inhabitants that one nation should abuse another nation as false and untruthful, is natural enough but that nation after nation should go out of its way to praise the Indians as honest and truthful, is such a remarkable fact that it is remarked and frequently made even in our own times, by travellers in foreign countries when they meet with natives of India Read the books of French travellers in France, and you will find very little said about French honesty and veracity, while French accounts of England are seldom without a thing or *perfide Albion*

But it all this is true, how is it you may well ask, that public opinion in England is so decidedly unfriendly to the people of India that the utmost tolerates and pardons them, but will never trust them, never treat them on terms of equality?

I have already hinted at some of the reasons Public opinion with regard to India is made up in England chiefly by those who have spent their lives in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or some other of the principal towns in India The Native element in such towns contains mostly the most unfavorable specimen of the Indian population An insight into the domestic life of the more respectable classes, even in towns, is difficult to obtain, and when it is obtained, it is extremely difficult to judge of their manners according to our standard of what is proper, respectable, or gentlemanlike The misunderstandings are frequently and often most grotesque, and such, we must confess, is human nature, that when we hear the different and often most conflicting accounts of the character of the Hindus, we are naturally sceptical with regard to our suspected virtues among them, while we are quite disposed to accept unfavorable accounts of their character

Lest I should seem to be pleading too much on the Native side of the question and to exaggerate the difficulty of forming a correct estimate of the character of the Hindus, let me appeal to one of the most distinguished, learned, and judicious members of the Indian Civil Service, the author of the "History of India," Mountstuart Elphinstone —

"Englishmen in India," he says, 'have less opportunity than might be expected of forming opinions of the Native character Even in England, few know much of the people beyond their own class, and what they do know they learn from newspapers and publications of a description which does not exist in India In that country also, religion and manners put bars to our intimacy with the Natives and limit the number of transactions as well as the free communication of opinions. We know nothing of the interior of families but by report, and have no share in those numerous occurrences of life in which the amiable parts of character are most exhibited Missionaries of a different religion, Judges, Police-Magistrates, officer of revenue or customs, and even diplomatists, do not see the most virtuous portion of a nation, nor any portion, unless when influenced by a passion, or occupied by some personal interest. What we do see we judge by our own standard. We conclude that a man who cries like a child on slight occasions must always be incapable of acting or suffering with dignity; and that one who allows himself to be called a liar would not be ashamed of any baseness. Our writers also confound the distinctions of time and place, they combine in one character the Mahratta and the Bengalee, and fix the present generation with the crimes of heroes of the Mahabharata It might be argued, in opposition to many unfavorable testimonies, that those who have known the Indians longest have always the best opinion of them, but this is rather a compliment to human nature than to them, since it is true of every other people It is more to point that all persons who have retired from India think better of the people they have left after comparing them with others, even of the most justly admired nations"

In later times we see the respect for truth carried to such an extreme, that even a promise, unwittingly made, is considered to be binding

In the "Katha Upanishad," for instance, a father is introduced offering what is called in *All* sacrifice, where everything is supposed to be given up His son, who is standing by, tries his father with not having altogether fulfilled his vow, because he has not sacrificed his son Upon this the father, though angry and against his will, is obliged to sacrifice his son Again when the son arrives in the lower world he is allowed by the Judge of the Dead, to ask for three boons He then asks to be restored to life, to be taught some sacrificial mysteries, and to the third boon, he asks to know what becomes of man after he is dead *Yama* the Lord of the Departed, tries in vain to be let off from answering this last question But he too, is bound by his promise, and then follows a discourse on Death, a text of an mortal life which forms one of the most beautiful chapters in the ancient literature of India

The whole plot of one of the great Epic poems, the "Ramayana," rests on a rash promise given by Dasaratha, King of Ayodhya, to his second wife Kaikeye, that he would grant her two boons In order to secure the succession to her own son he wishes that Rama, the eldest son by the queen's other wife, should be banished for fourteen years Much as the king repents his promise, Rama, his eldest son, would on no account let his father break his word and he leaves his kingdom to wander in the forest with his wife Seeta and his brother Lakshmana After the father's death the son of the second wife declines the throne, and comes to Rama to persuade him to accept the kingdom of his father But all in vain Rama will keep his exile for fourteen years, and never disown his father's promise Here follows a curious dialogue between a Brahman Jabali and Prince Rama, of which I hold a few extracts

The Brahman who is a priest and courtier says "Well, dear Rama, do not think so noble in sentiments, and so wise in character, entertain, like a common man, this idiotic thought What matter is it to us or to other What relationship is any one with another? A man is born alone and dies alone Blood to him who is attached to any one as his father or his mother, is to be regarded as if he were insane for no one belongs to another Turn your thoughts now to your father's kingdom, and stay here in state and more blessed, attended with many friends Let the prince be inaugurated king in the wealthy Ayodhya Dasaratha, thy father, is nothing to thee, or thou to him the king is one, and thou another, do therefore what I say

They offer oblations to the departed spirits (of thy forefathers) on prescribed days, but see what a waste of food! For what can a dead man eat? If what is eaten by one here enters into the body of another (i.e., of the deputed), let *Sraddhas* be offered to those who are travelling, they need not then get food to eat on their journey These books (the Vedas), which enjoin men to give sacrifice, consecrate themselves, practise austerities, and forsake the world, are composed by clever men to induce others to bestow gifts Authoritative words do not fall from heaven Let me and others like yourselves, embrace whatever assertion is supported by reason. Adhere to what is apparent to the senses, and reject what is invisible . . *This world is the next world*, do thou, therefore, enjoy pleasure, for every virtuous man does not gain it Virtuous men are greatly distressed, while the unrighteous are seen to be happy"

*(To be Continued)*

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